

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



Update: 14/10/2020

The European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ)

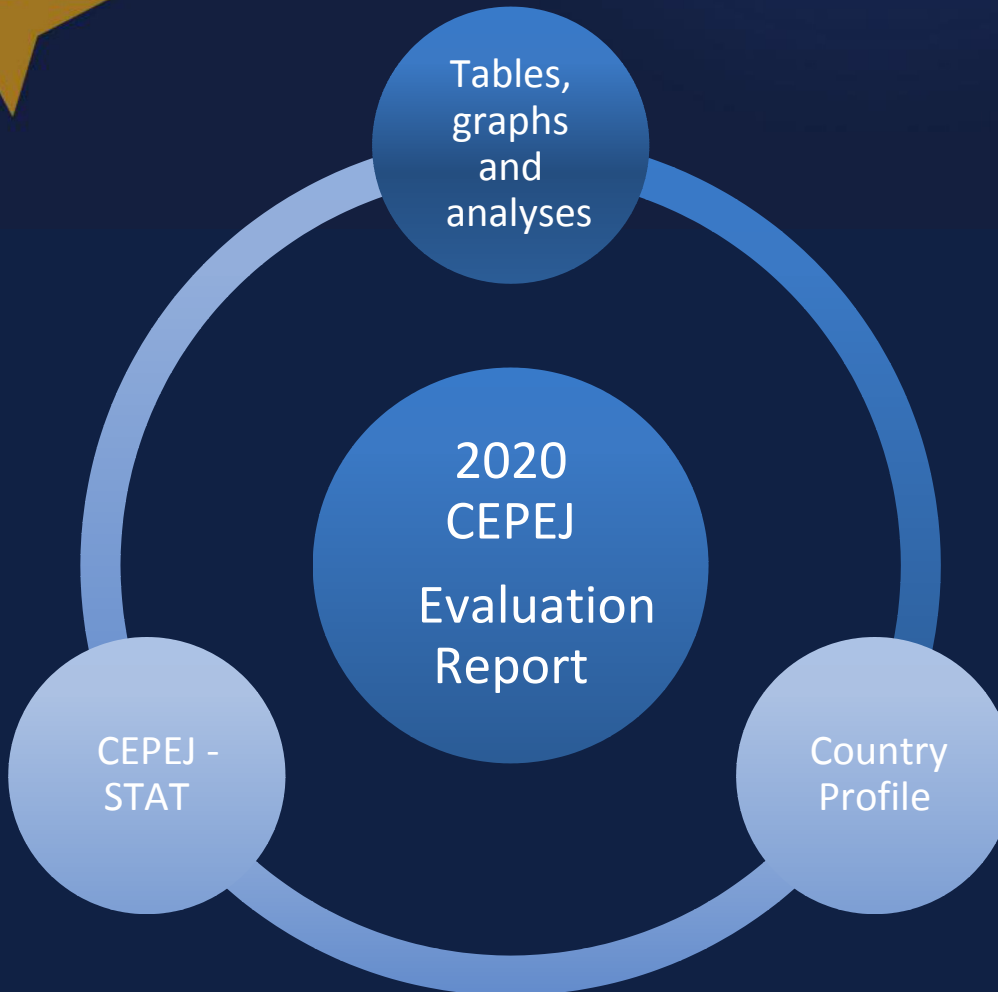
Unique body composed by qualified experts from the 47 member States of the CoE

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

Budgets

Justice
Professionals

ICT

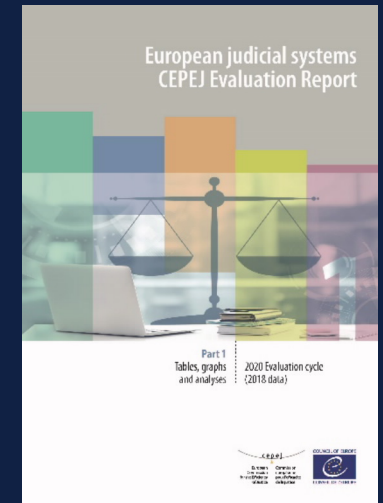
Court
organisation

Efficiency
and
Quality

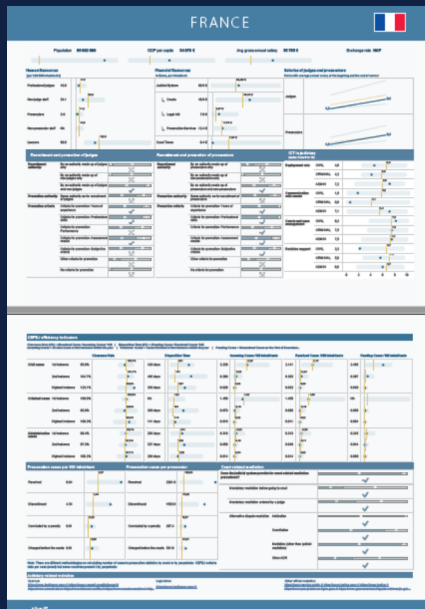
Best
Practices

Users

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)

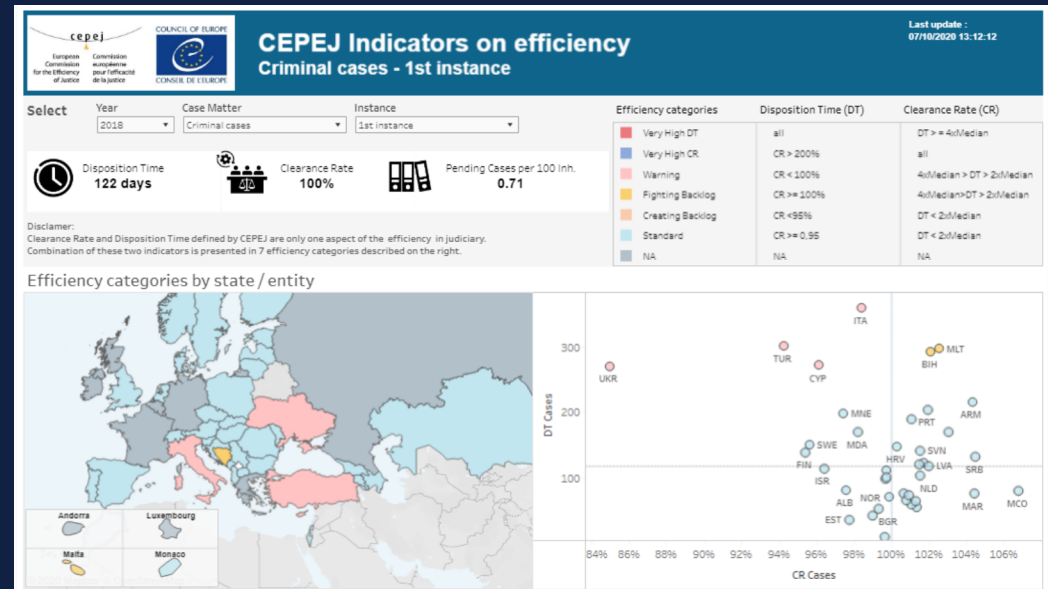
Development of ICTs

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

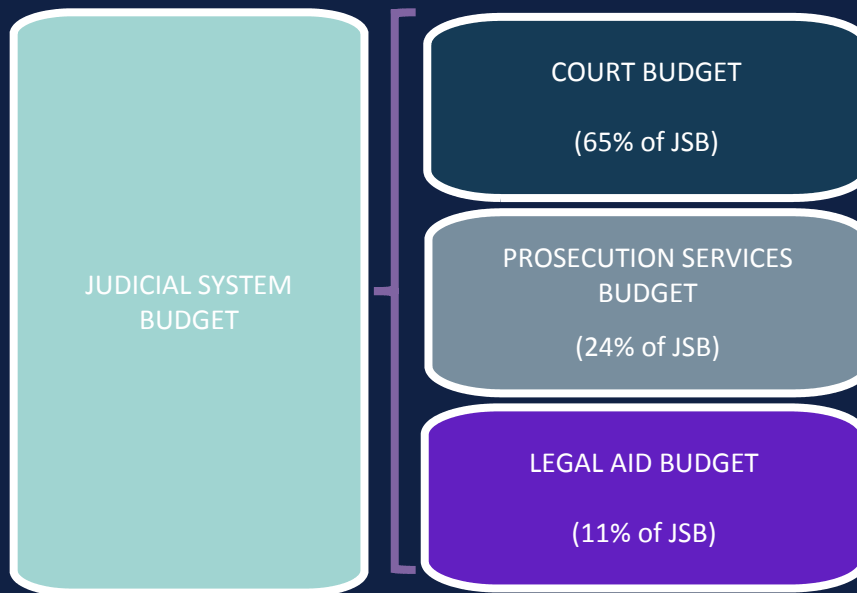
CEPEJ-STAT

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



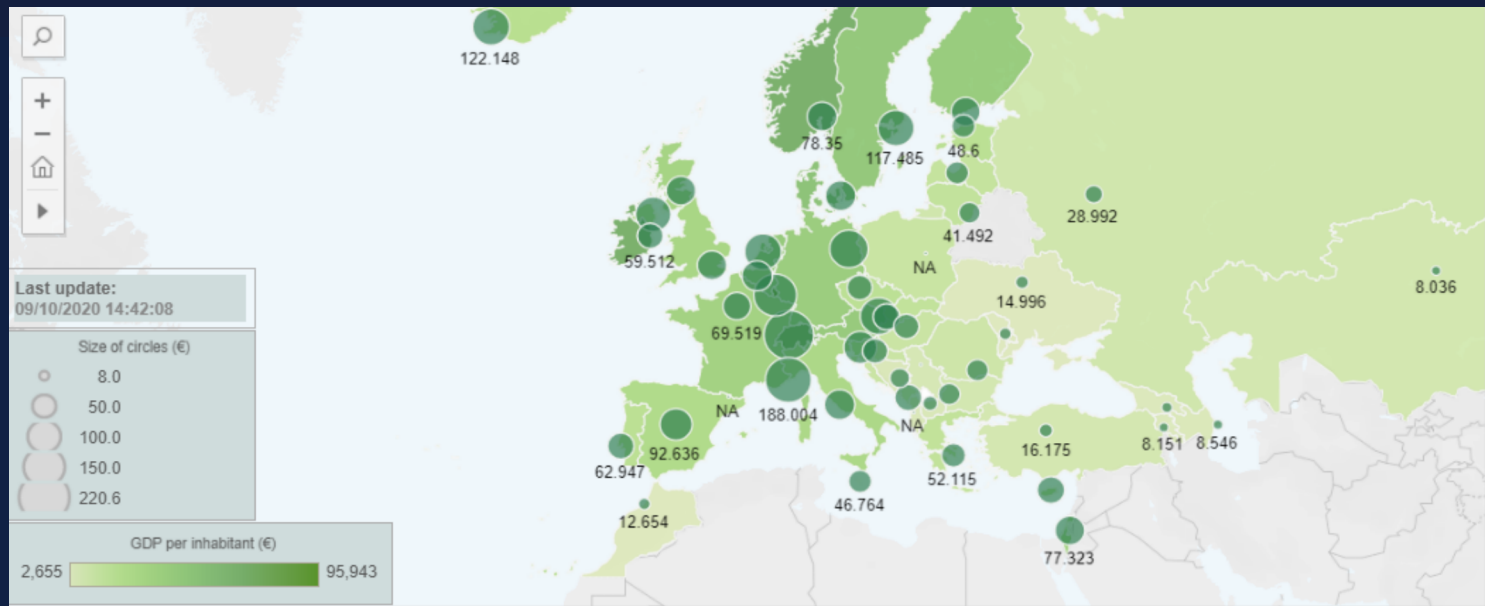
1 Bn €

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

↑ 8 € than in 2016

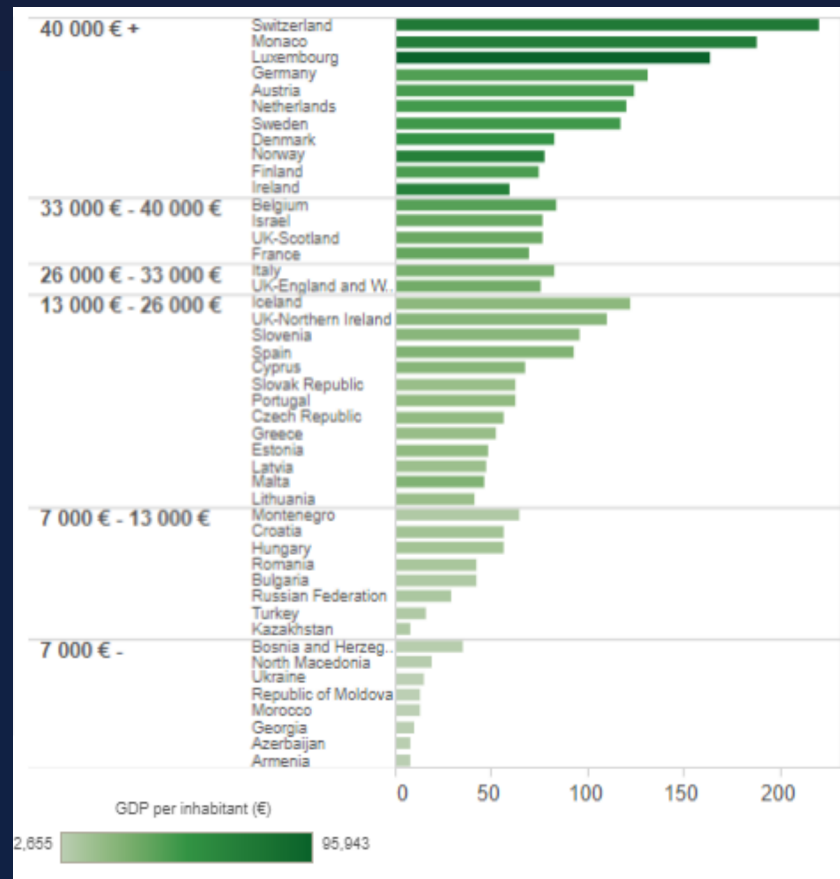
0.33% of GDP

Which countries invest the most in their judicial systems?

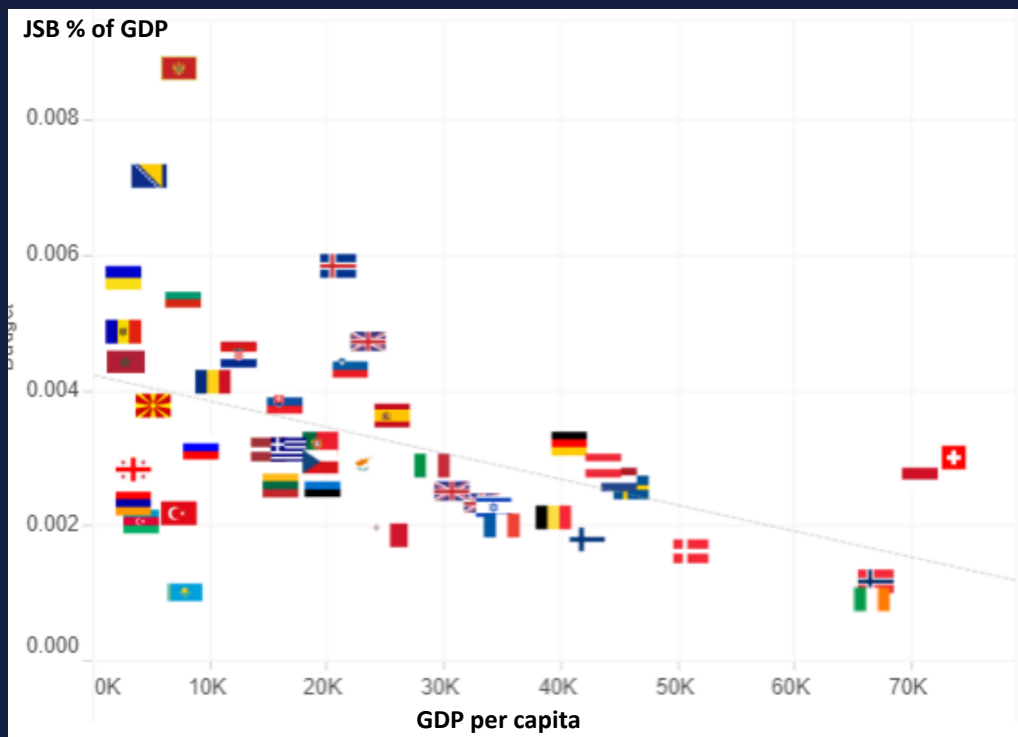
Countries with higher GDP
per capita



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

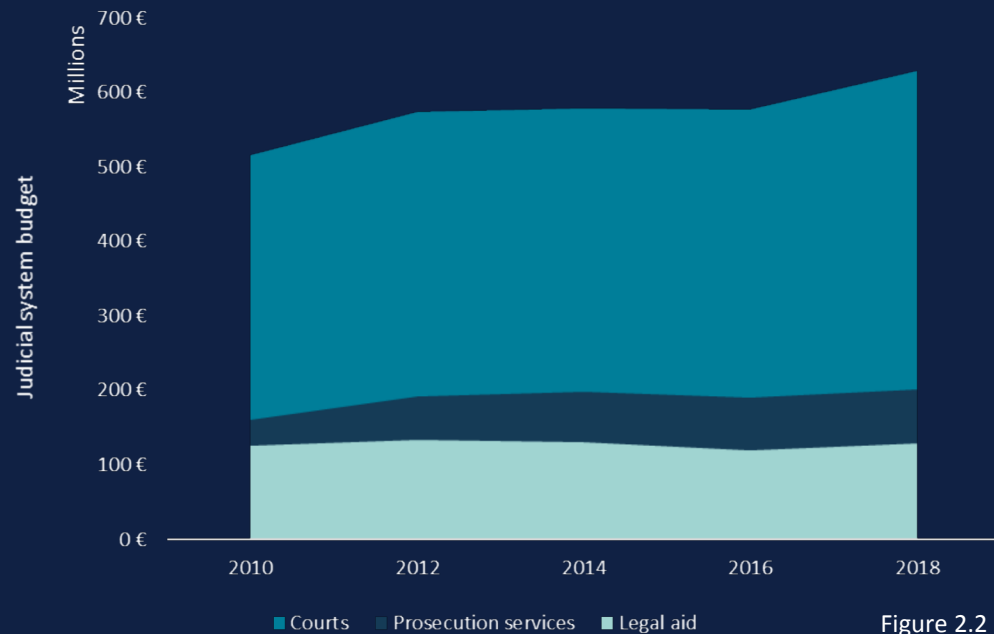


Figure 2.2

Components of the judicial system budget

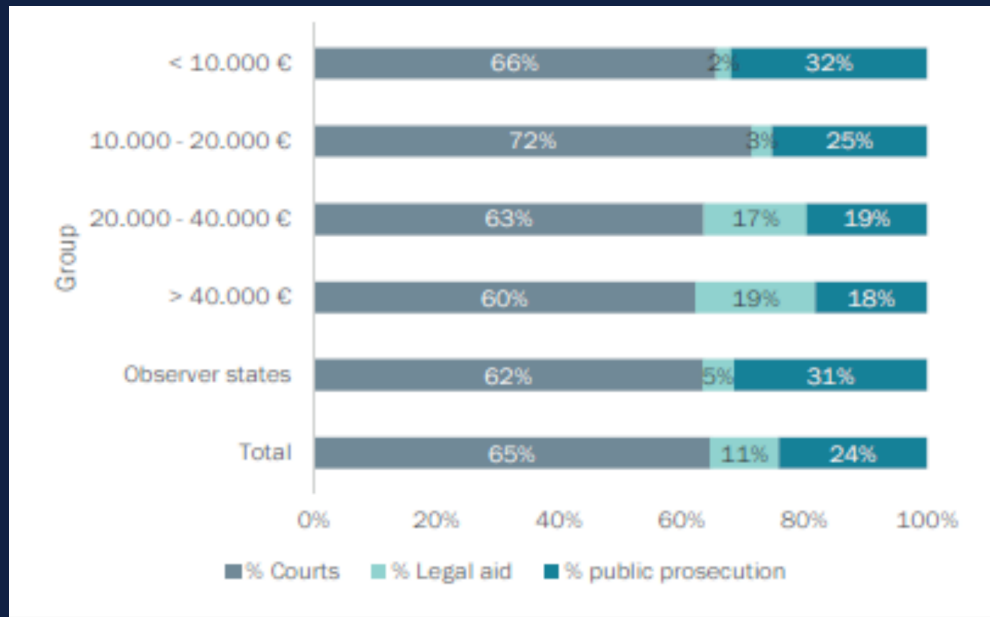


Figure 2.6

- 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)

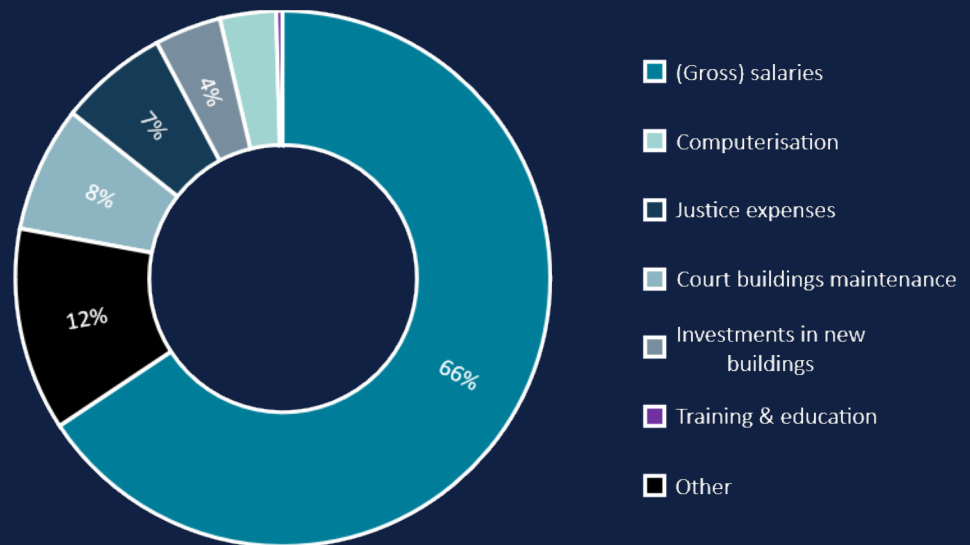
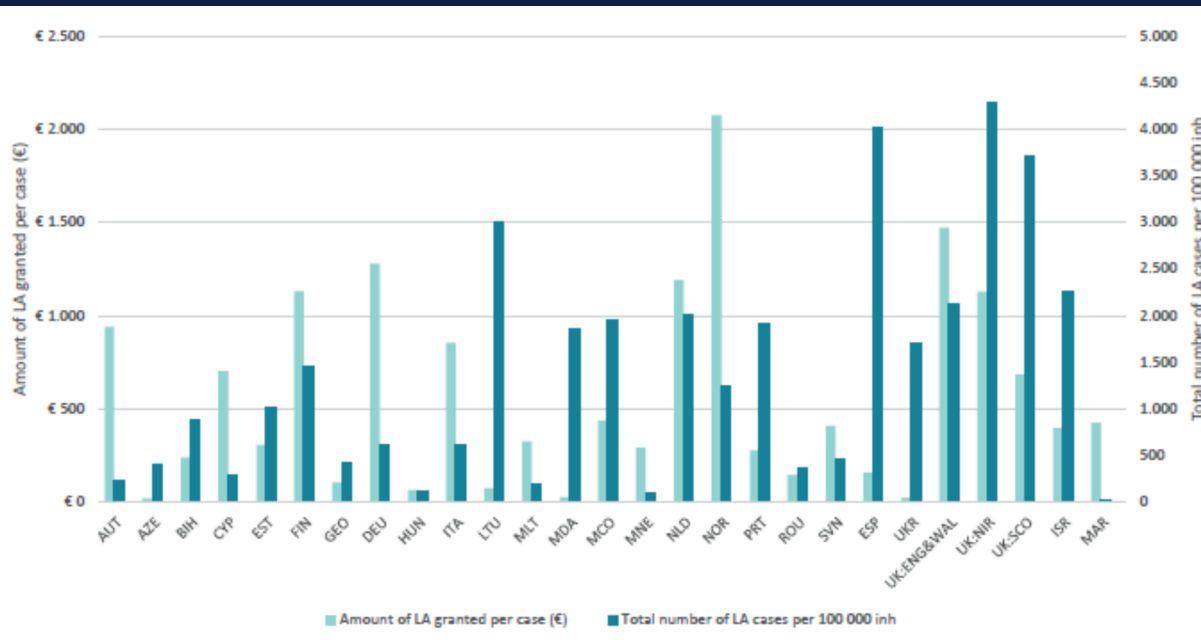


Figure 2.13

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

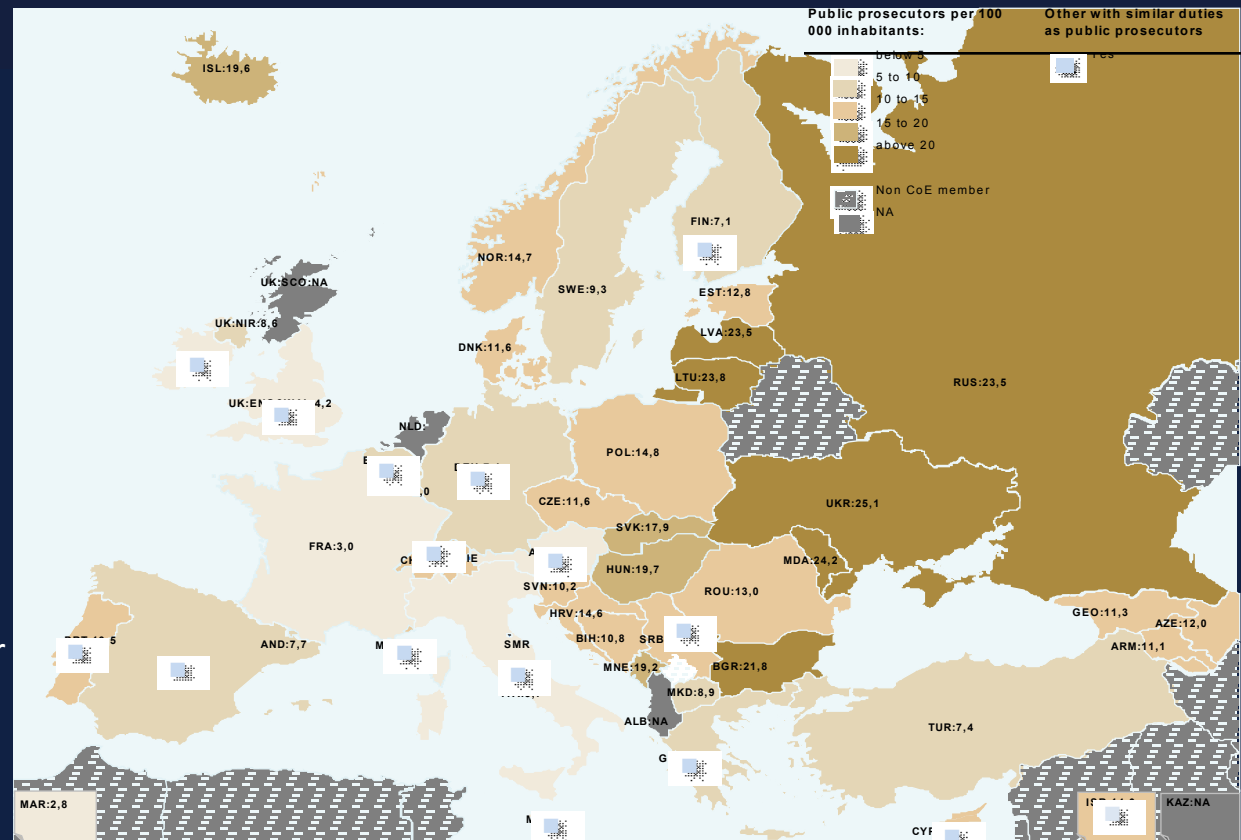
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Commission européenne pour l'efficacité de la justice

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 president
s

Distribution of judges by gender and by instance

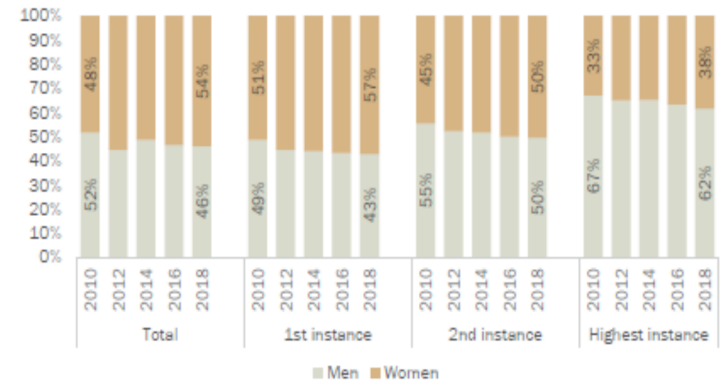


Figure 3.31

Distribution of court presidents by gender and by instance

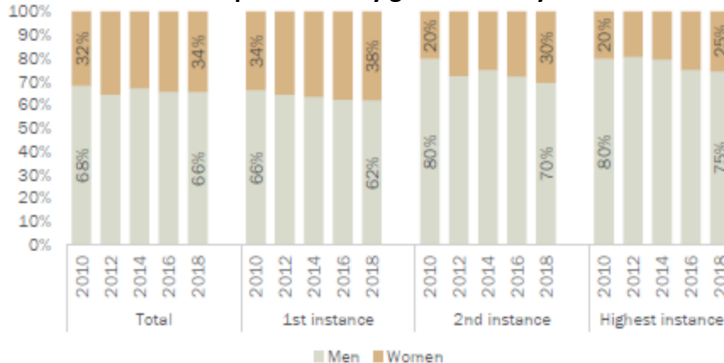


Figure 3.33

GENDER EQUALITY: Prosecutors / Heads of prosecution offices

52 %
of female
prosecuto
rs

32 %
of female
head of
public
prosecuti

Distribution of public prosecutors by gender and by instance

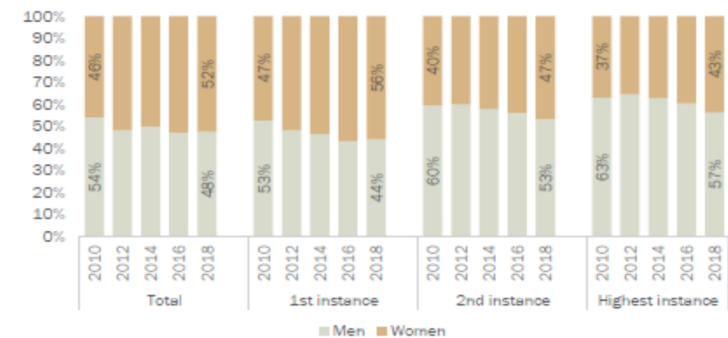


Figure 3.32

Distribution of heads of prosecution offices by gender and by instance

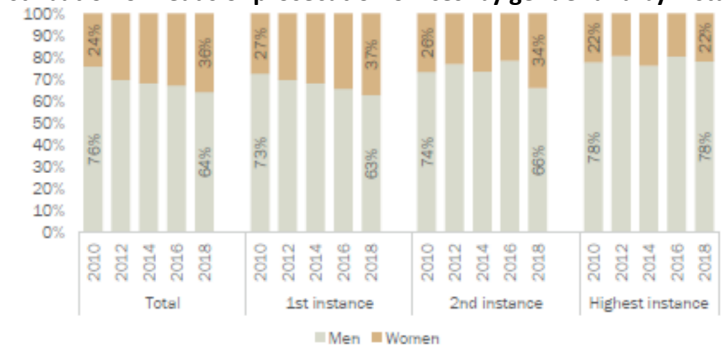
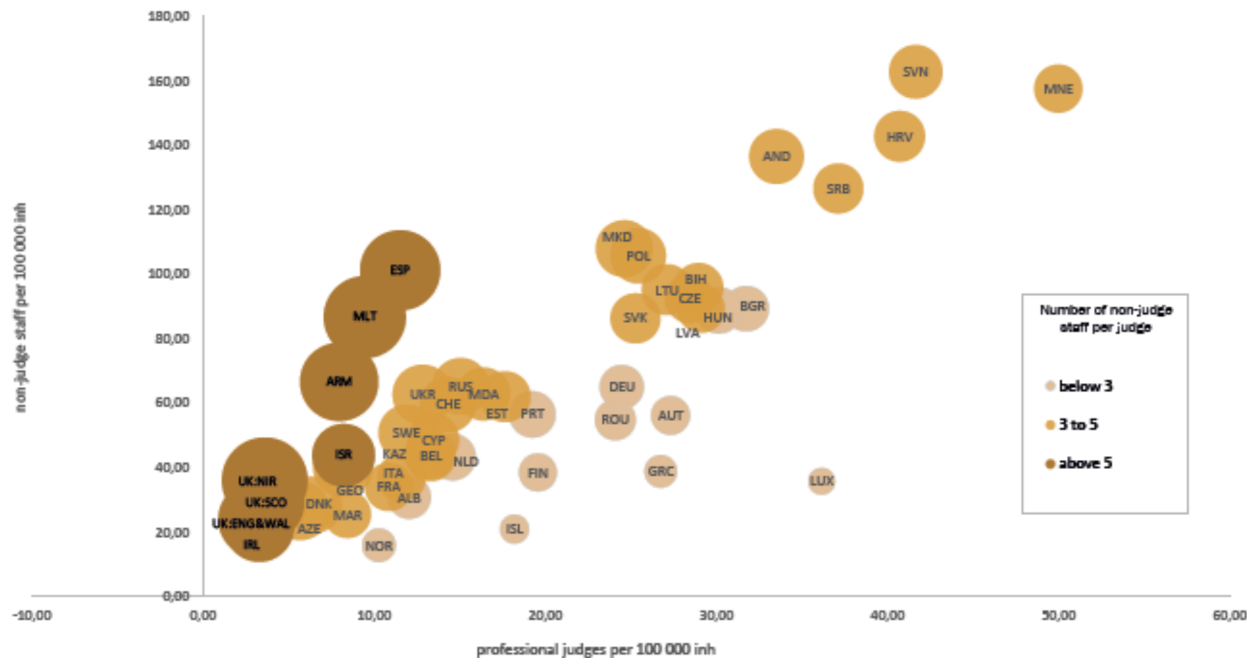


Figure 3.34

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)

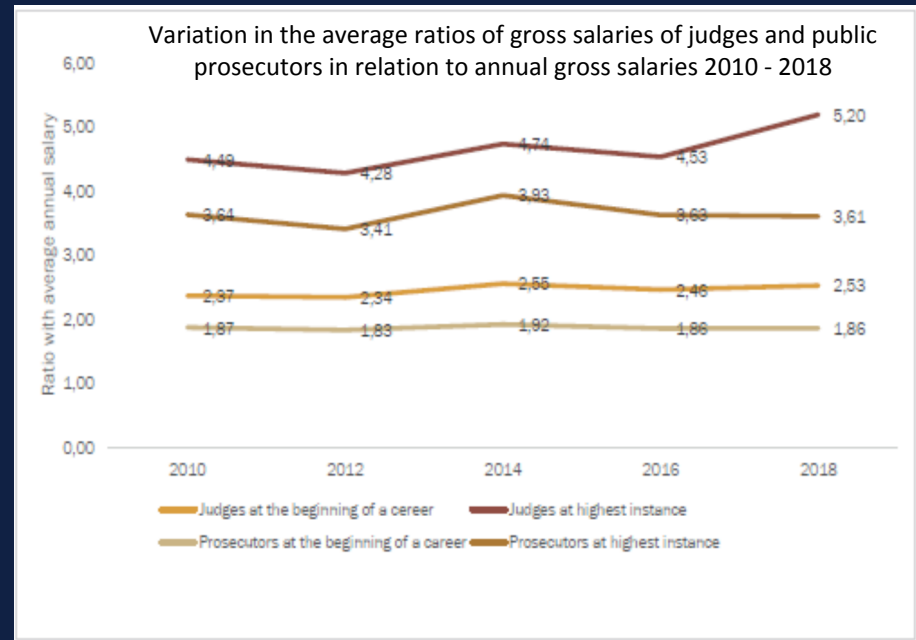
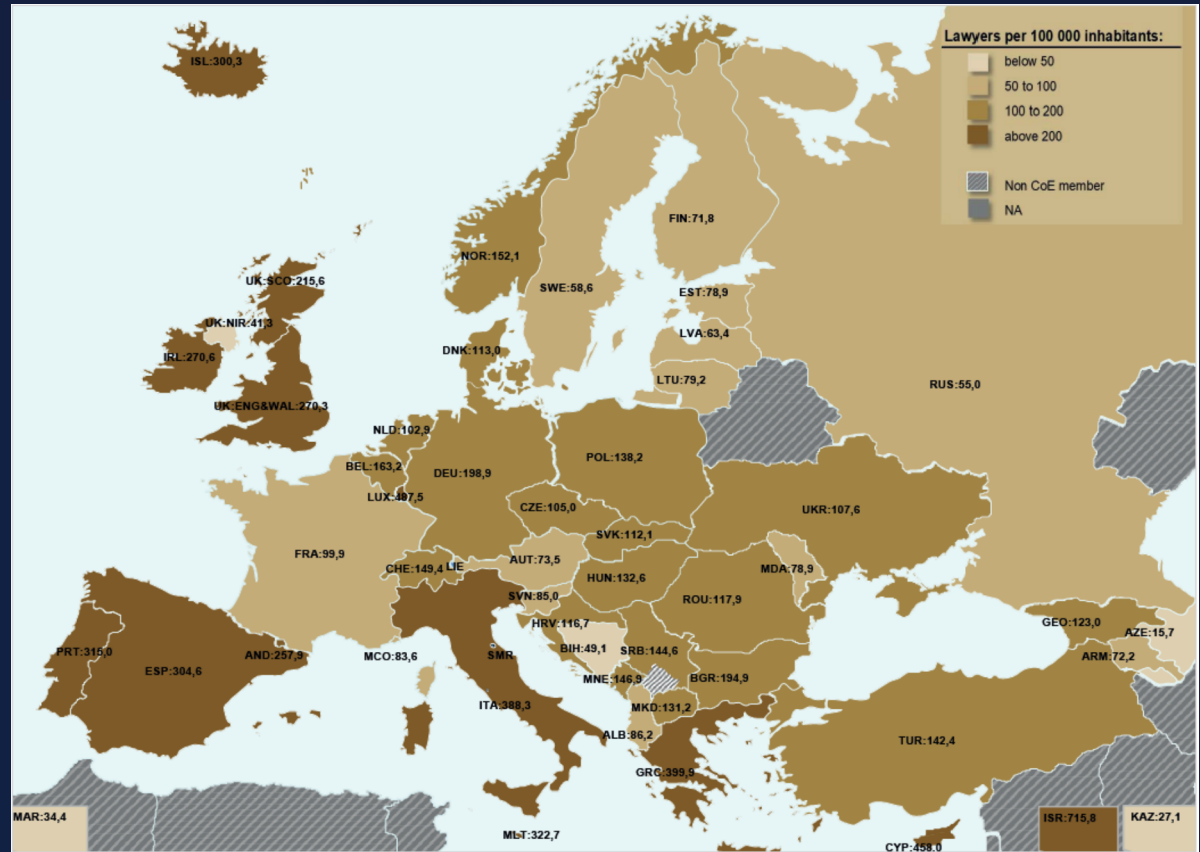


Figure 3.38

JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS: Lawyers

164 Per 100 000
inhabitants

+ 27% Between 2010
and 2018



Map 3.39

COURTS

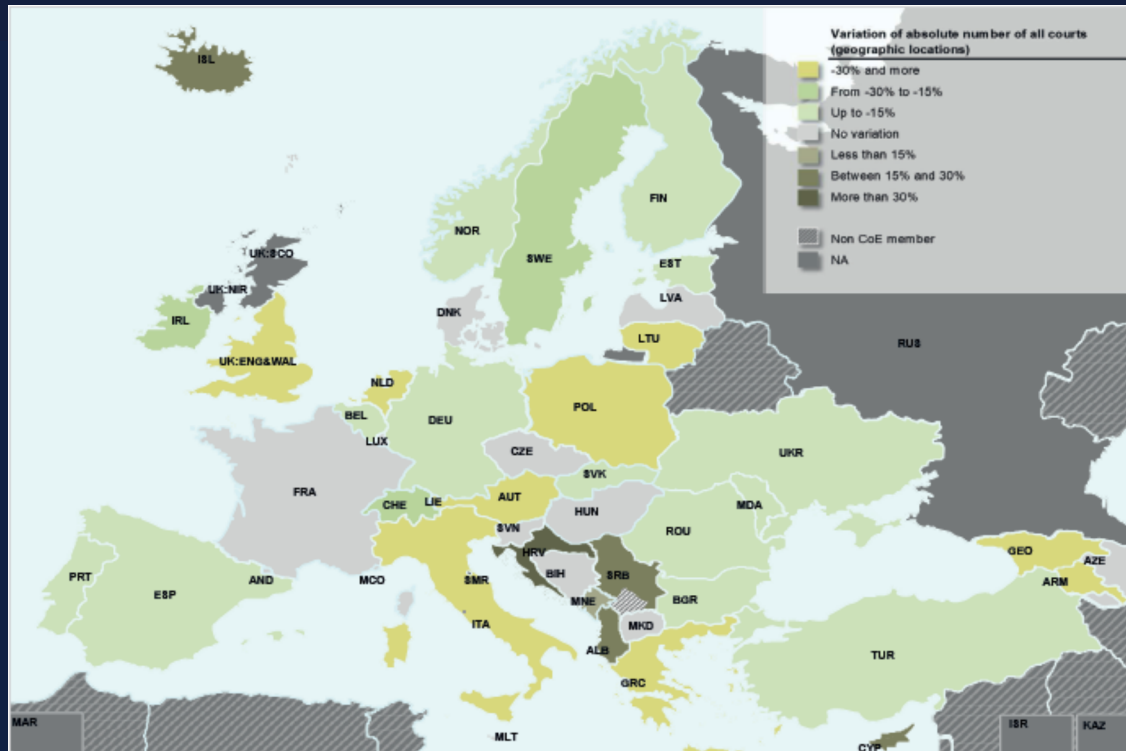
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2010 -> 2018



General reduction of courts in Europe



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

-19%

On average for the 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction

-10%

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

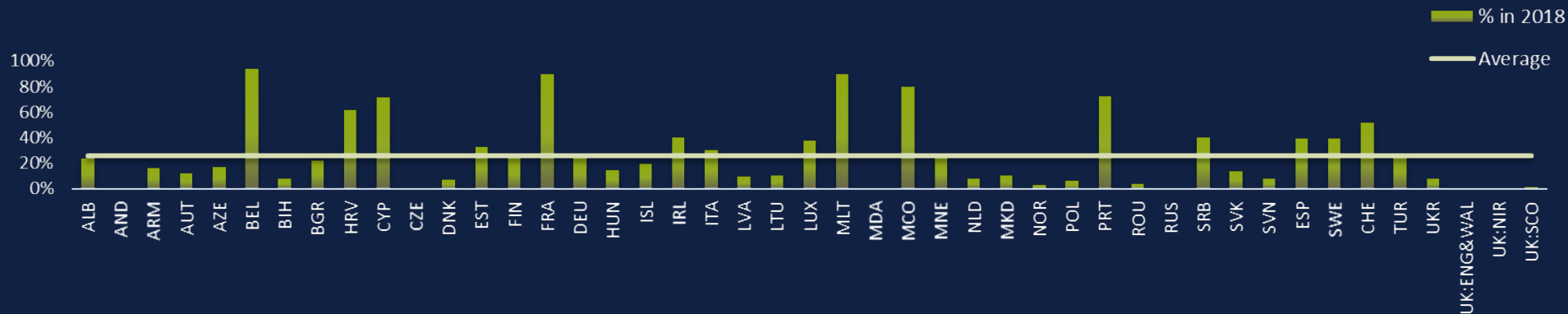
SPECIALISED COURTS

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

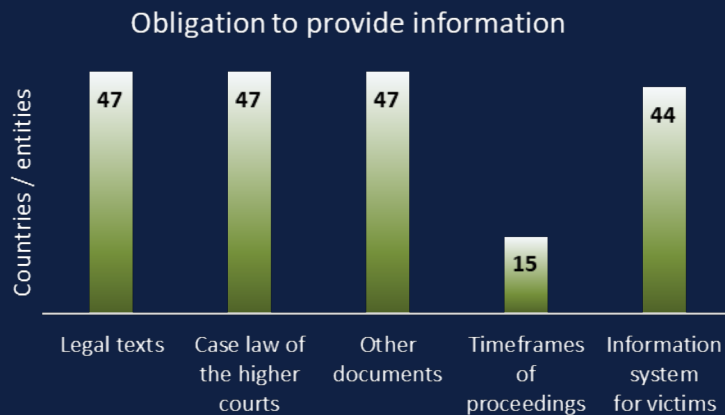


Figure 4.2.1

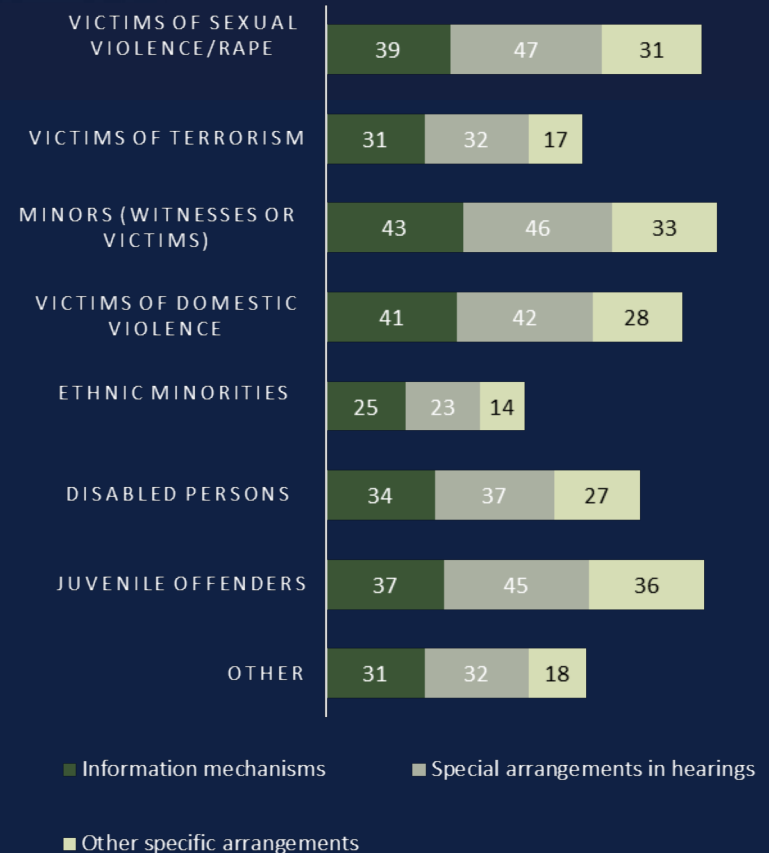


Figure 4.2.2

COURT USERS



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

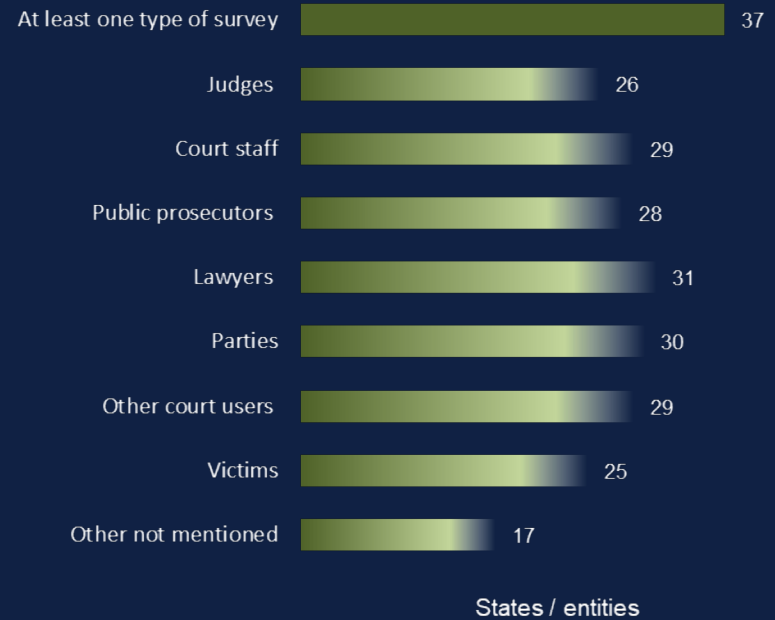


Figure 4.2.7

Information and Communication technology (ICT)

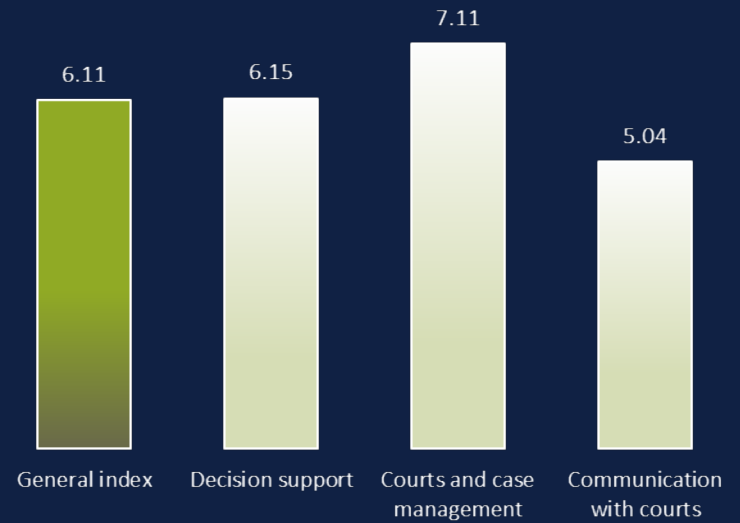
General ICT index varies
among States/entities

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

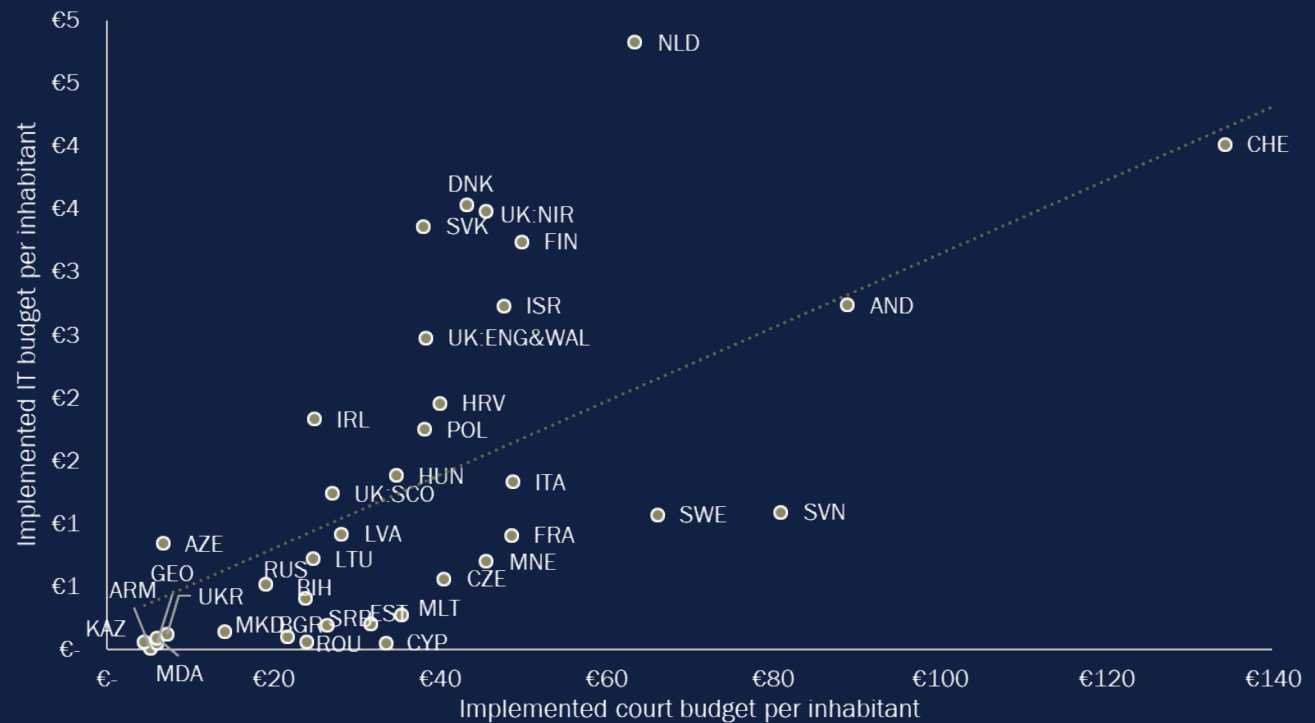


Figure 4.3.2

Information and Communication technology (ICT)

Leadership in governing of ICT in 2018

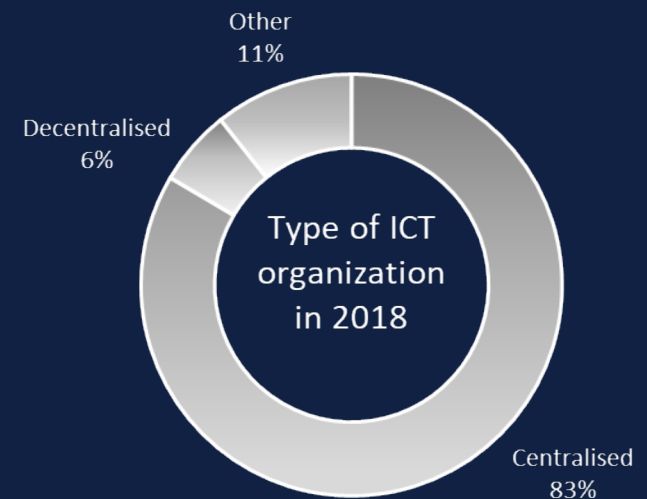
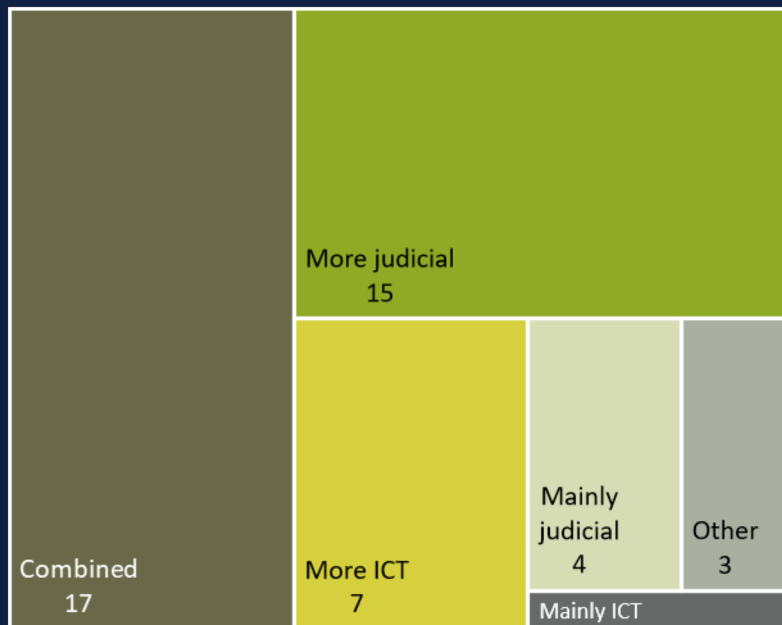
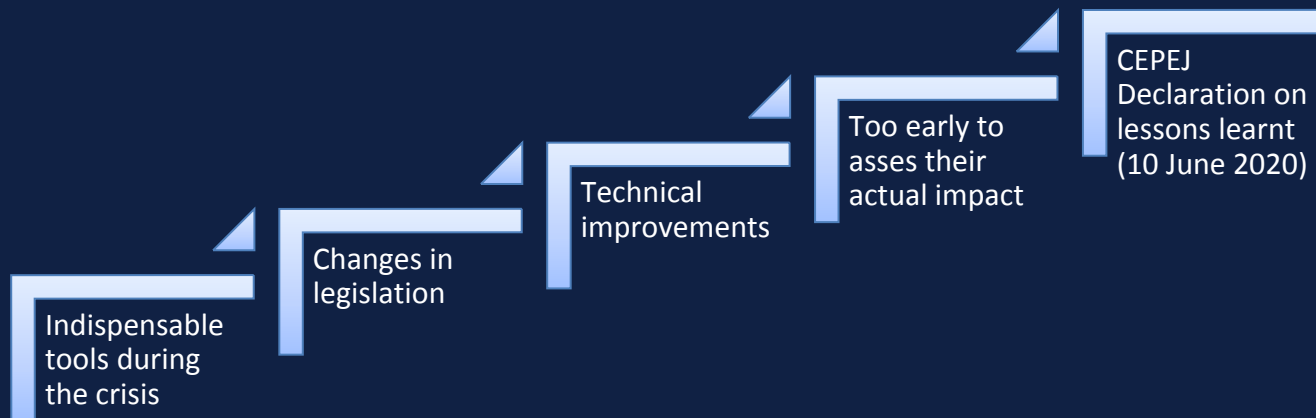


Figure 4.3.5

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)

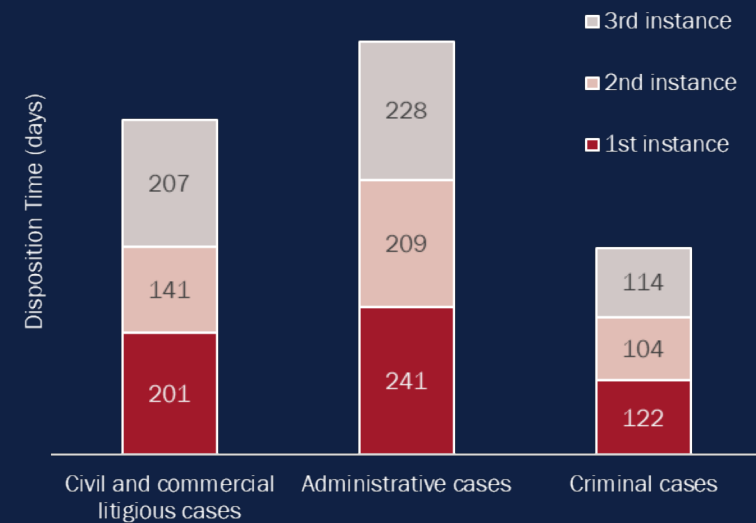
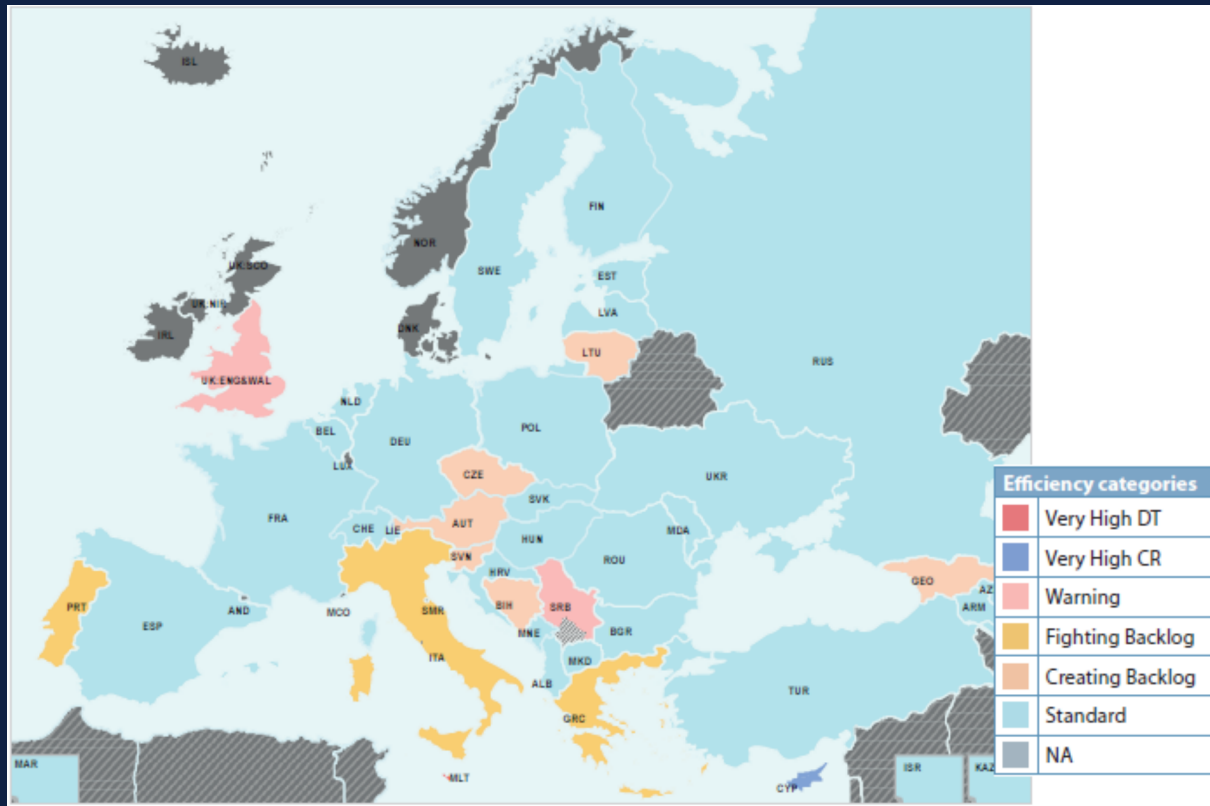


Figure 5.2

EFFICIENCY

Efficiency categories for first instance administrative cases in 2018



Courts least efficient
for first instance
Administrative cases

241 days
in first instance courts

209 days
In second instance courts

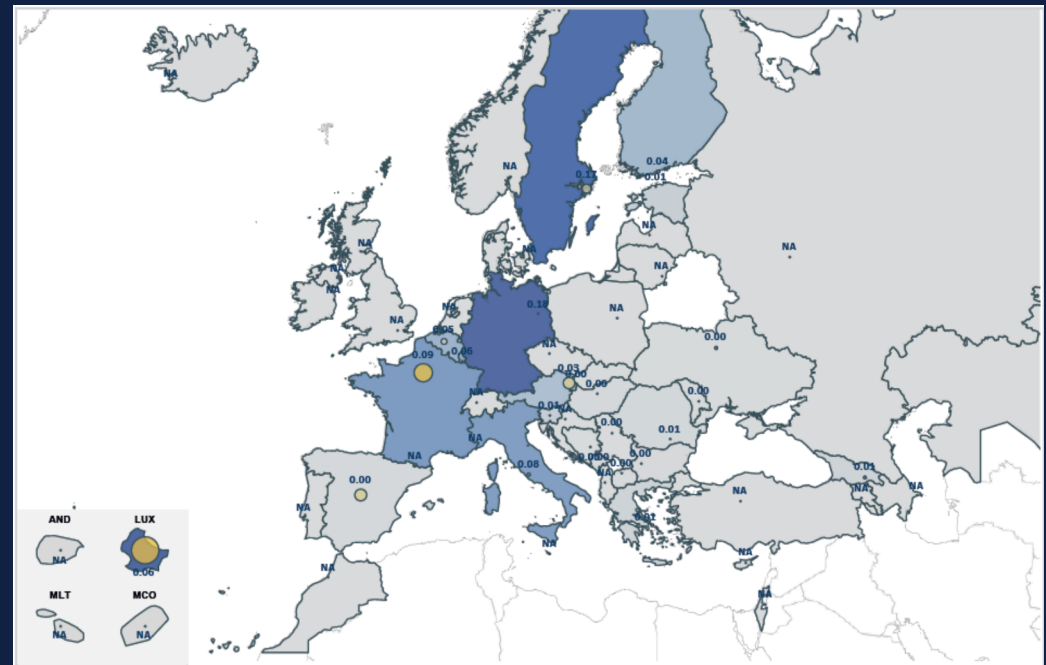
228 days
In third instance courts

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](#)

Thank you



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



CEPEJ Council of Europe



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