

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)

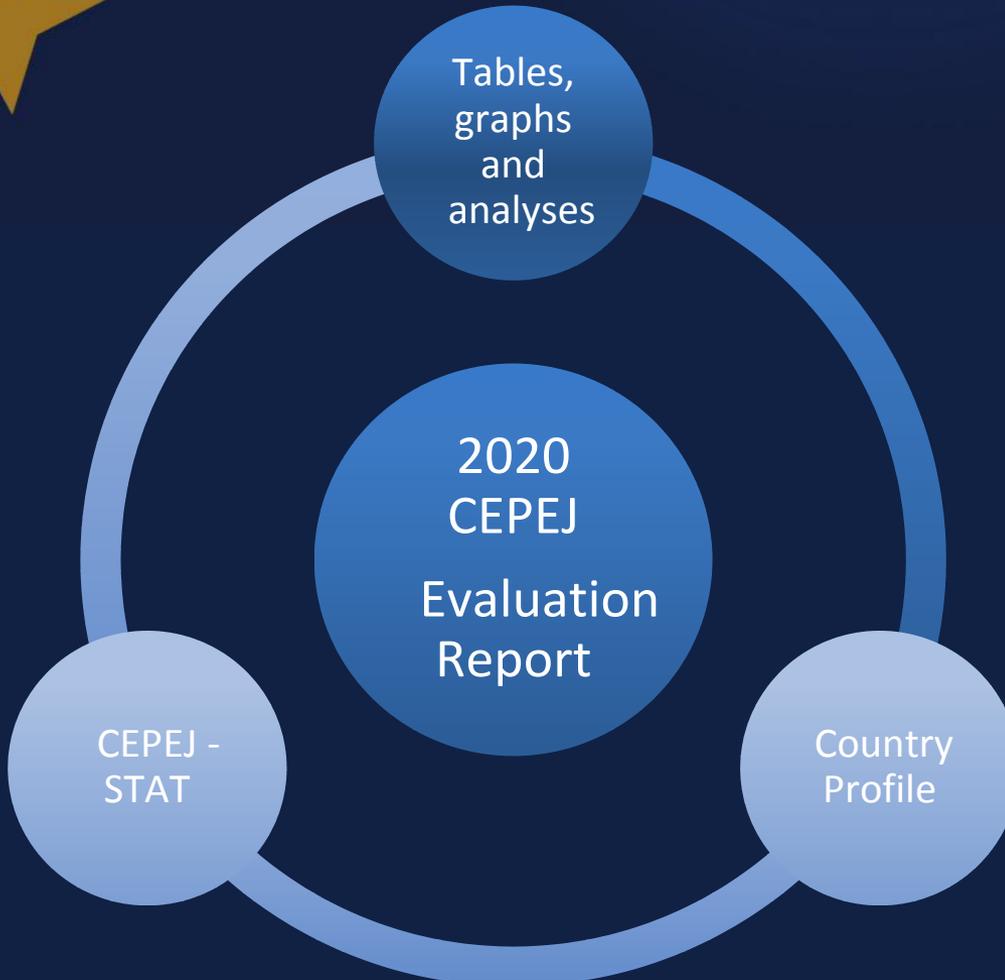
Unique body composed by qualified experts from the 47 member States of the CoE

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

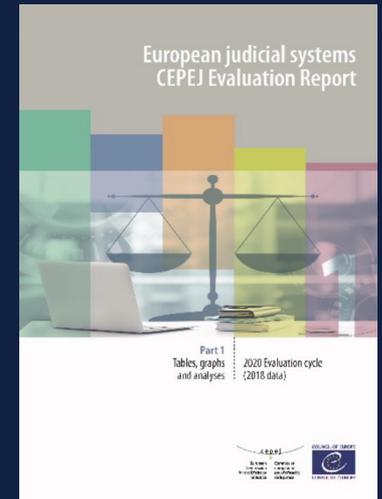
Court
organisation

Efficiency
and
Quality

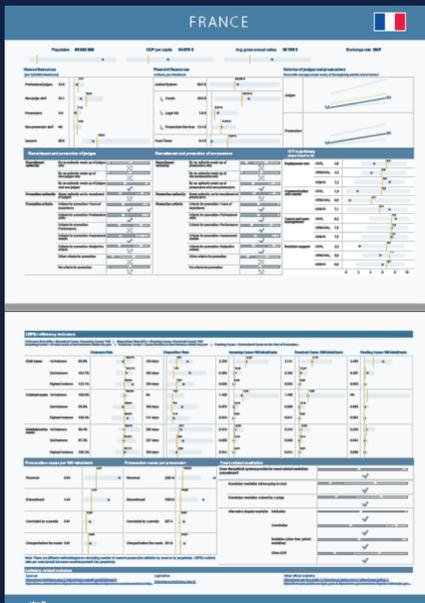
Best
Practices

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)

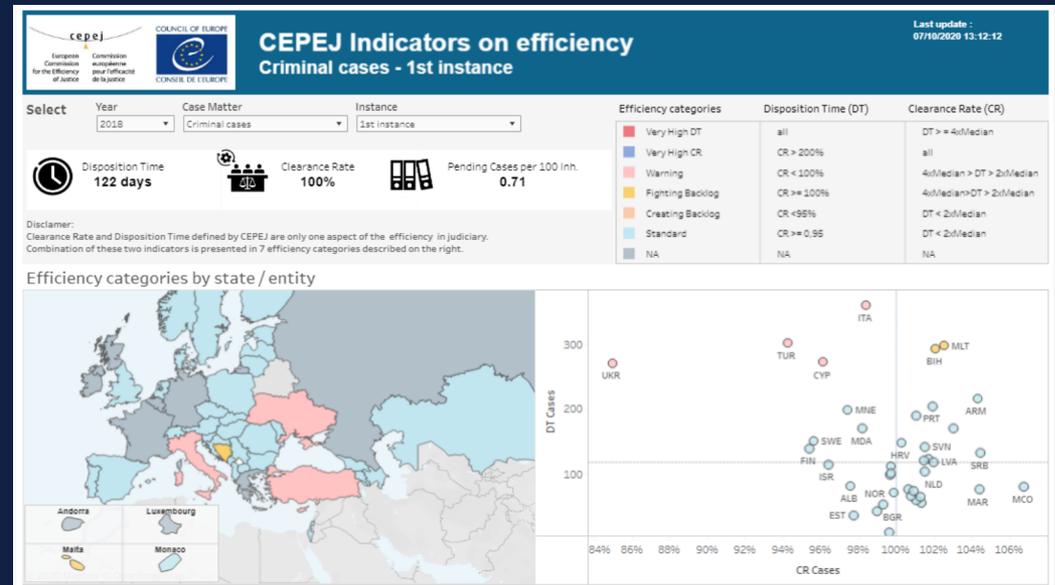
Development of ICTs

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

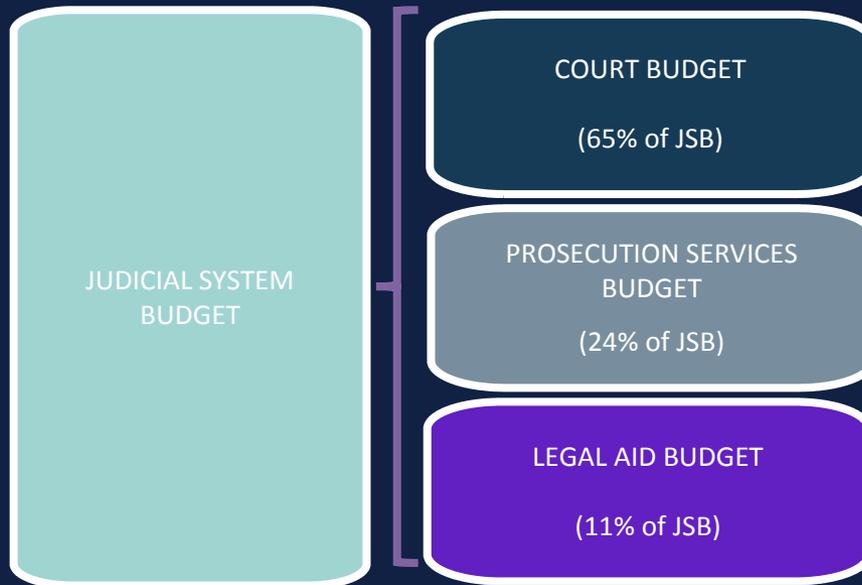
CEPEJ-STAT



- Qualitative and Quantitative data collected since 2010
- Countries' comments
- New: Efficiency Dashboard
- New: Extended country profile



JUDICIAL SYSTEM BUDGET



1 Bn €

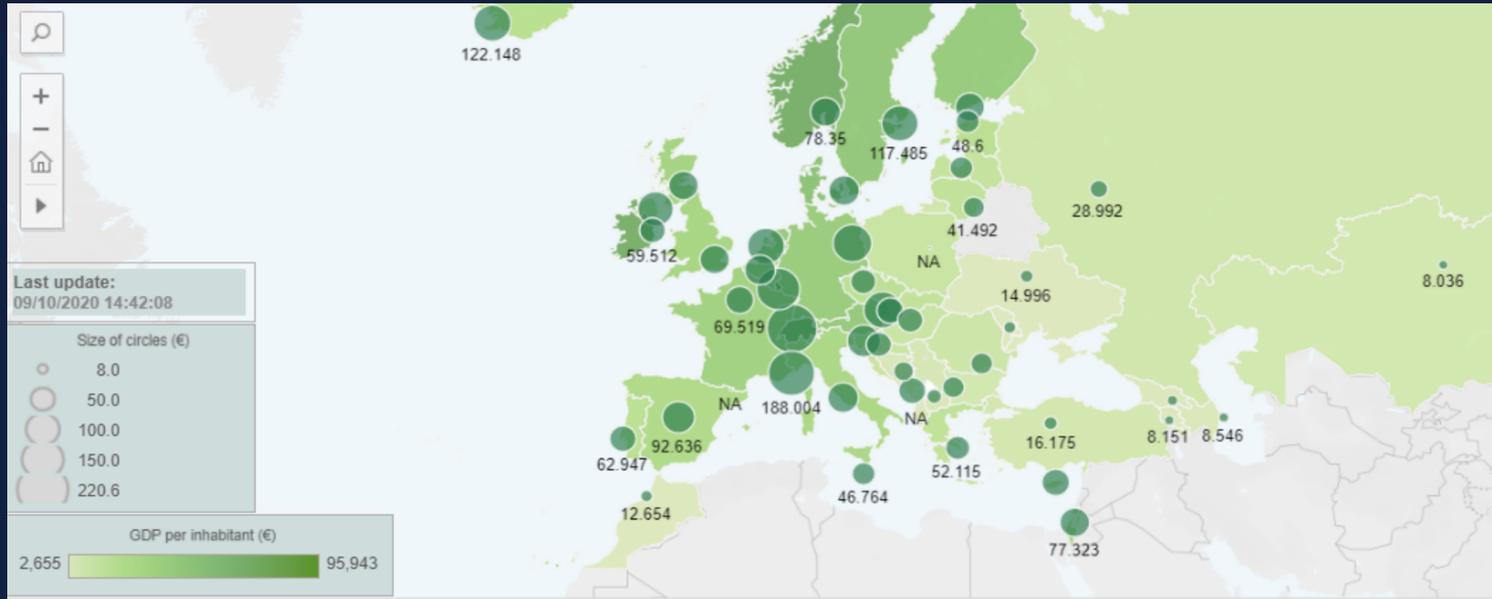
72 € per inhabitant

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

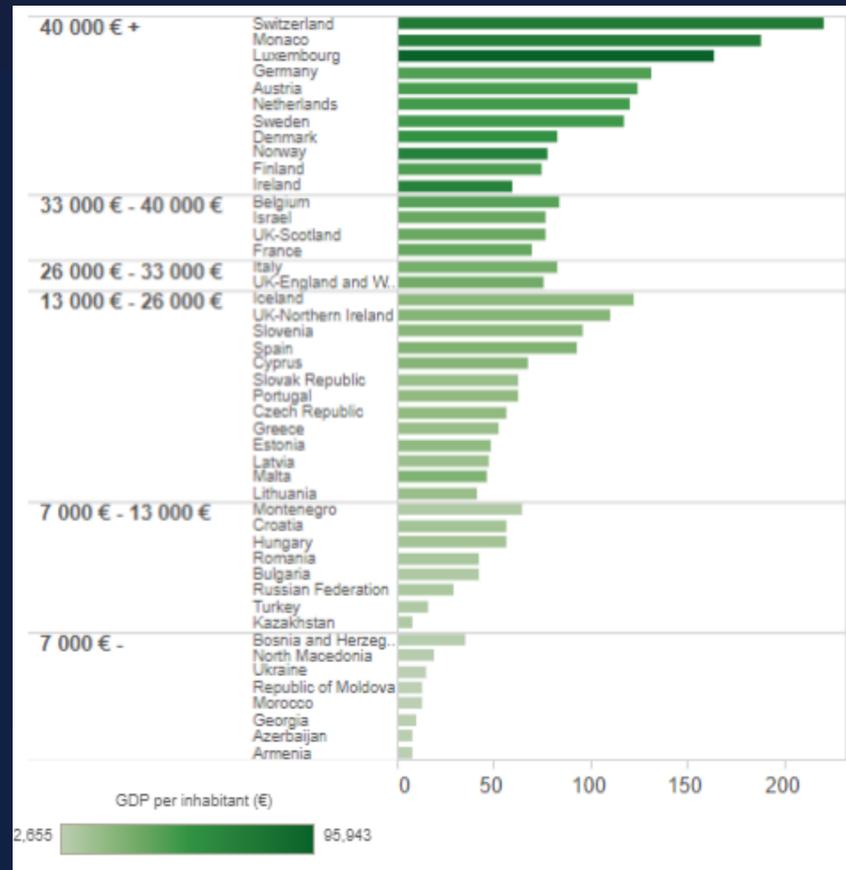
0.33% of GDP

Which countries invest the most in their judicial systems?

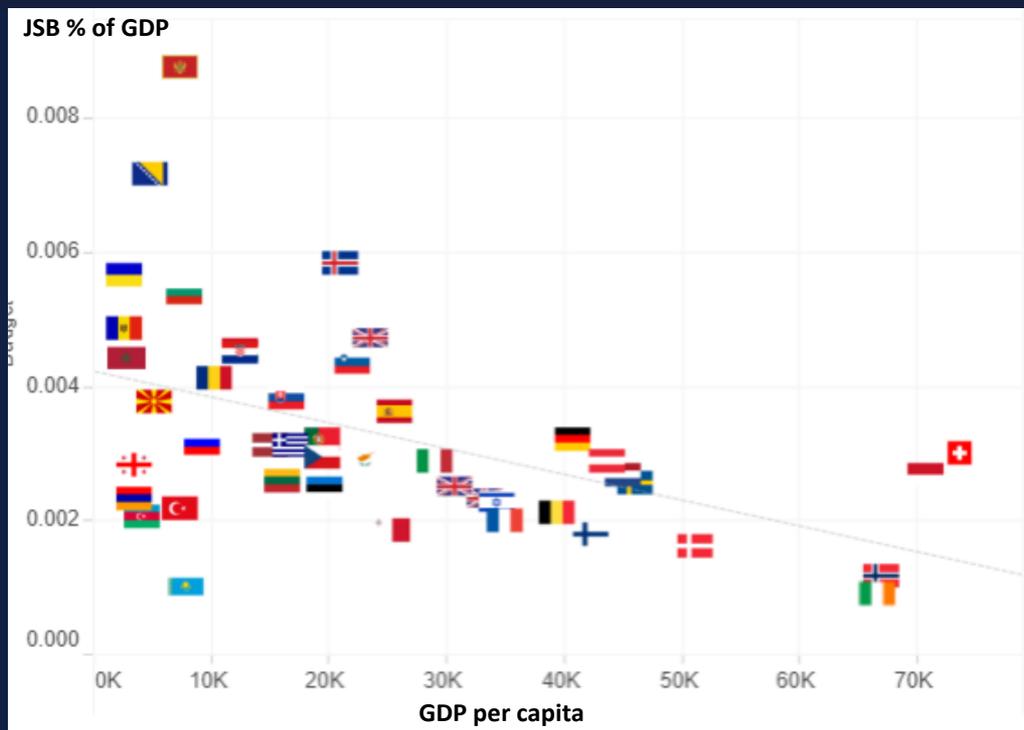
Countries with higher GDP per capita



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

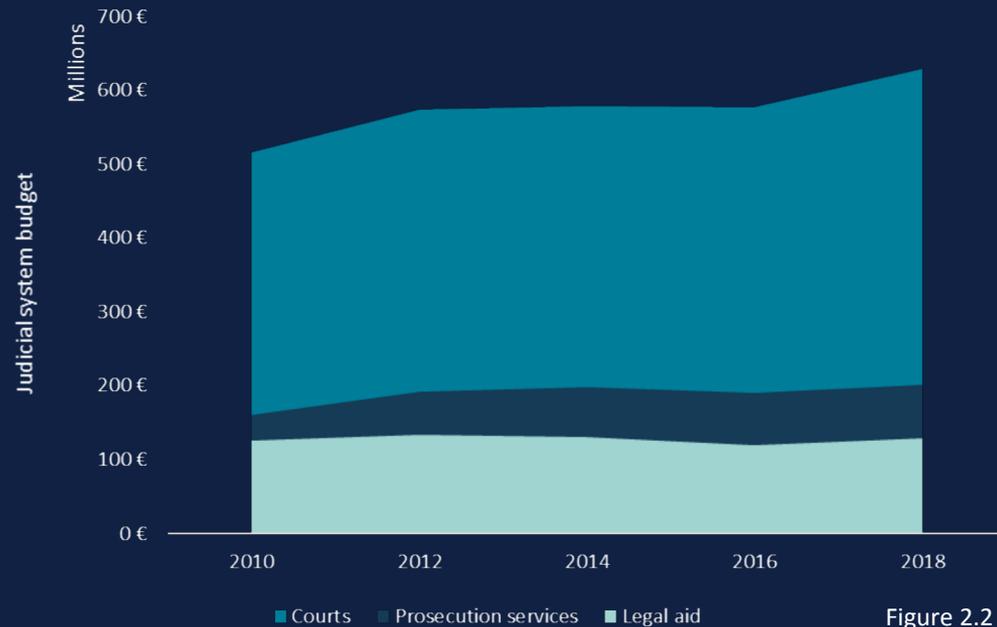


Figure 2.2

Components of the judicial system budget

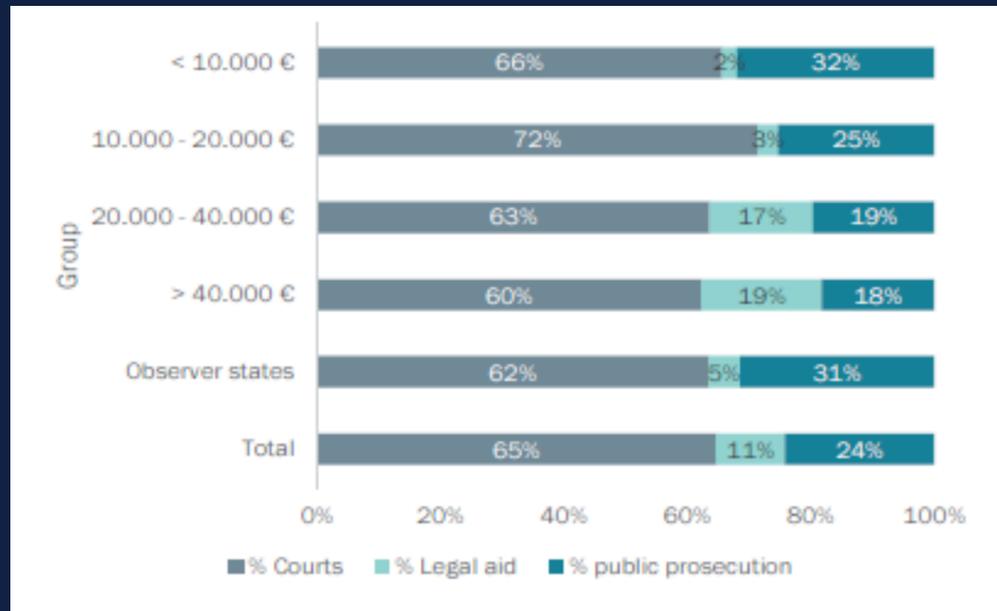


Figure 2.6

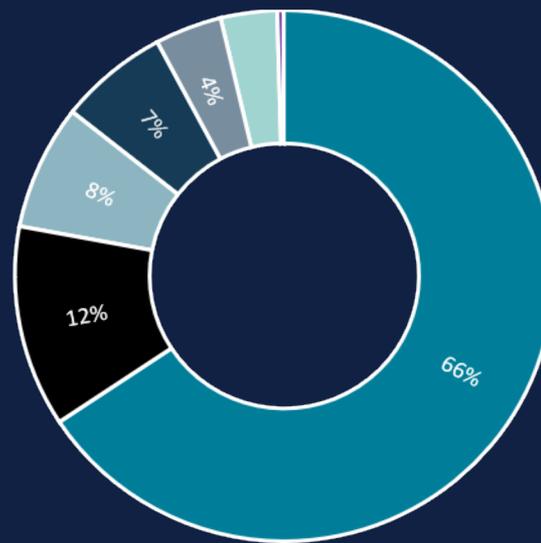
- Less wealthy countries invest proportionally more on prosecution services (32% on average)
- Countries with higher GDP per capita spend relatively more in legal aid (19% on average)



Budget allocated to Courts

Budget allocated to courts seems to be related to:

- Wealth of a country
- Number of courts (66% spent on salaries)

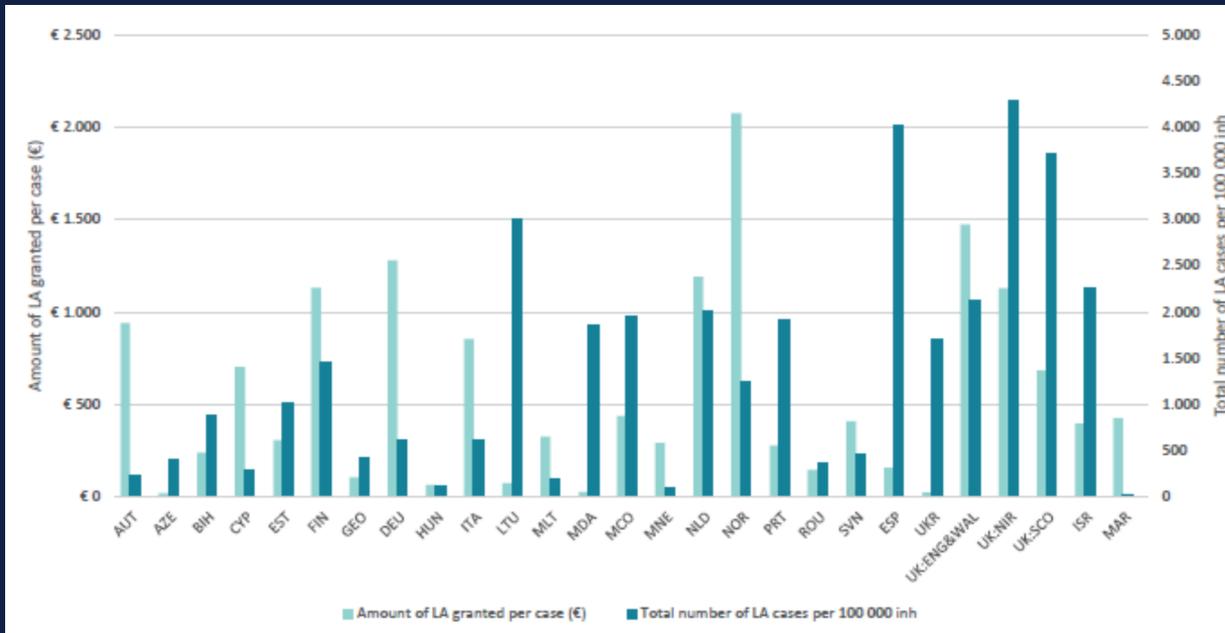


- (Gross) salaries
- Computerisation
- Justice expenses
- Court buildings maintenance
- Investments in new buildings
- Training & education
- Other

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

GENDER EQUALITY: Judges / Court presidents

54 %
 of women
 judges



34 %
 of female
 court
 president
 s

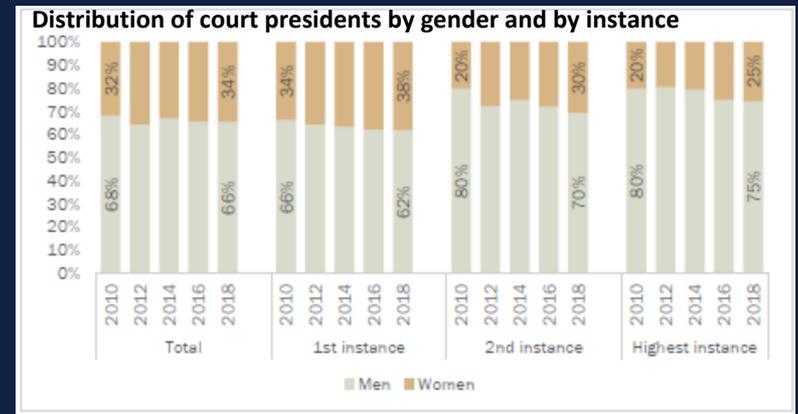
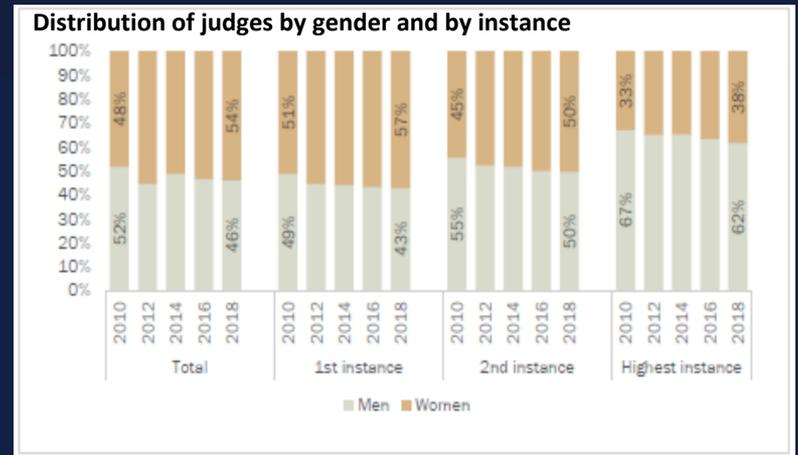


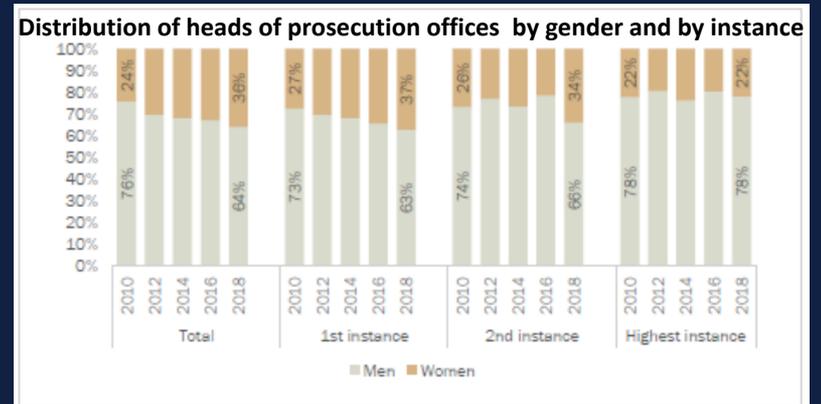
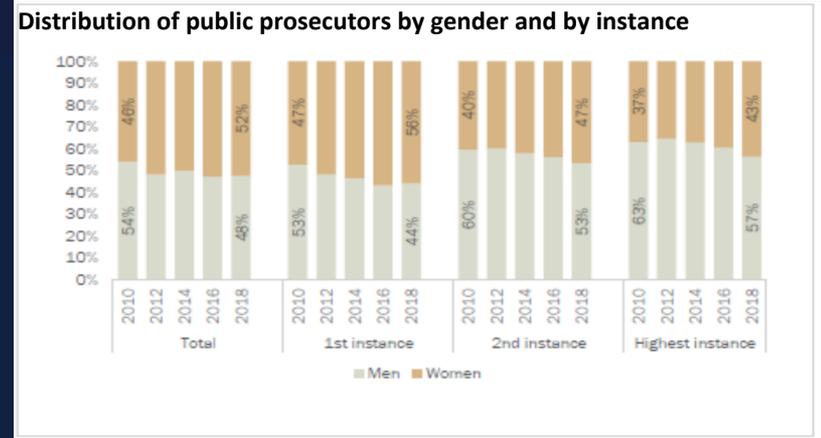
Figure 3.31

Figure 3.33

GENDER EQUALITY: Prosecutors / Heads of prosecution offices

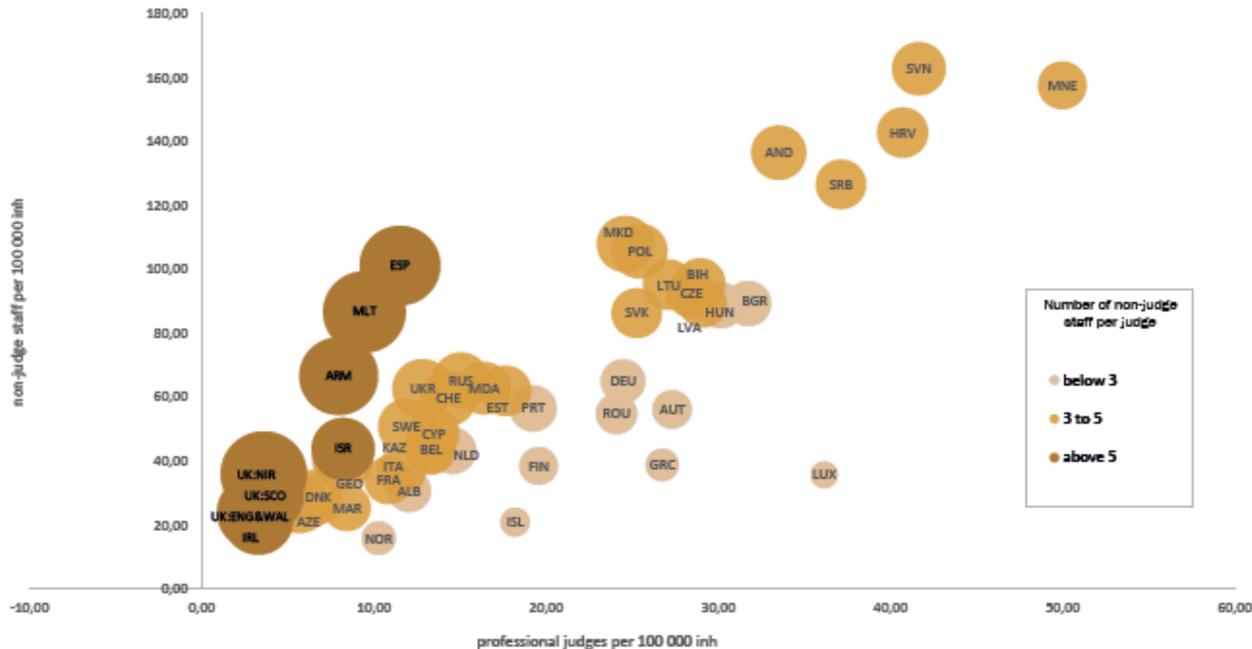
52 %
of female
prosecutors

32 %
of female
head of
public
prosecuti



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)

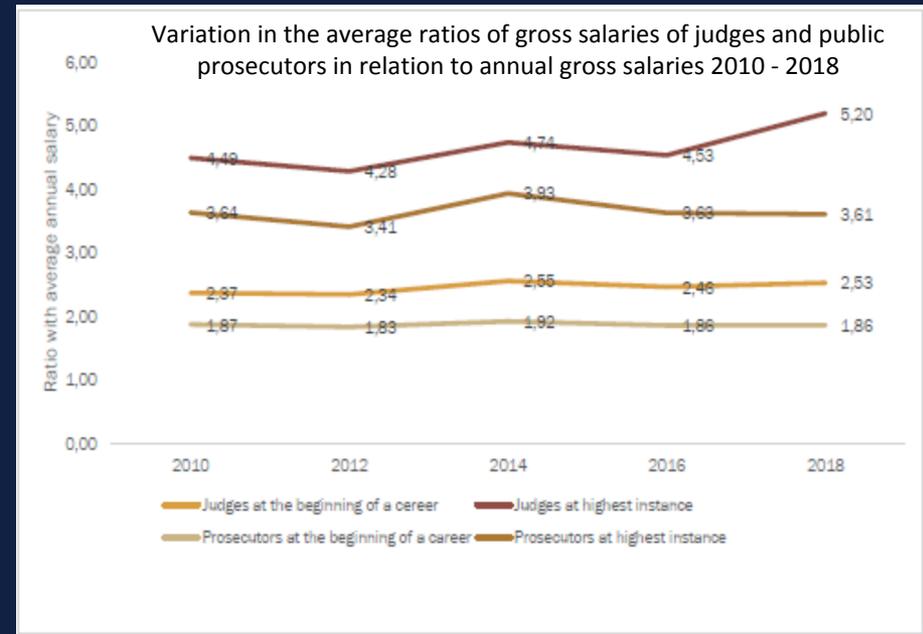


Figure 3.38

JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS: Lawyers

164 Per 100 000 inhabitants

+ 27% Between 2010 and 2018



Map 3.39

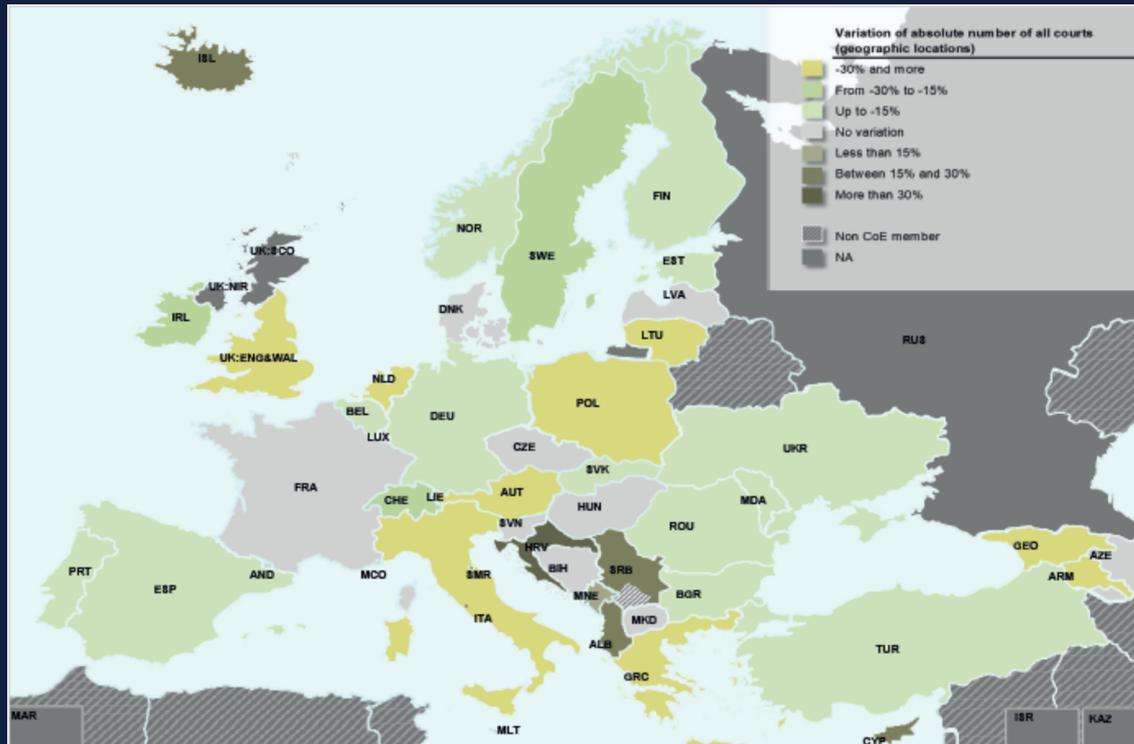
COURTS



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

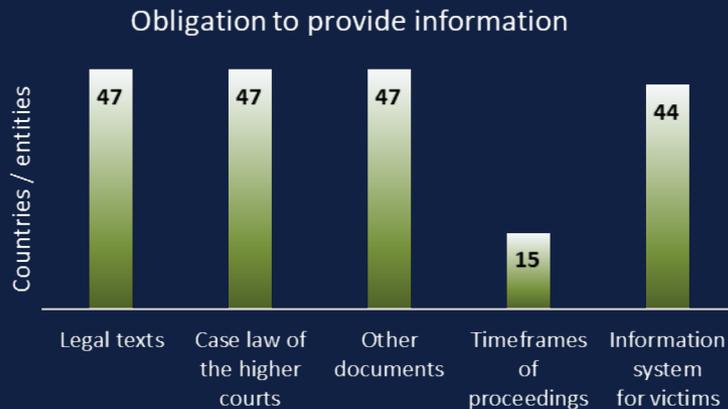


Figure 4.2.1

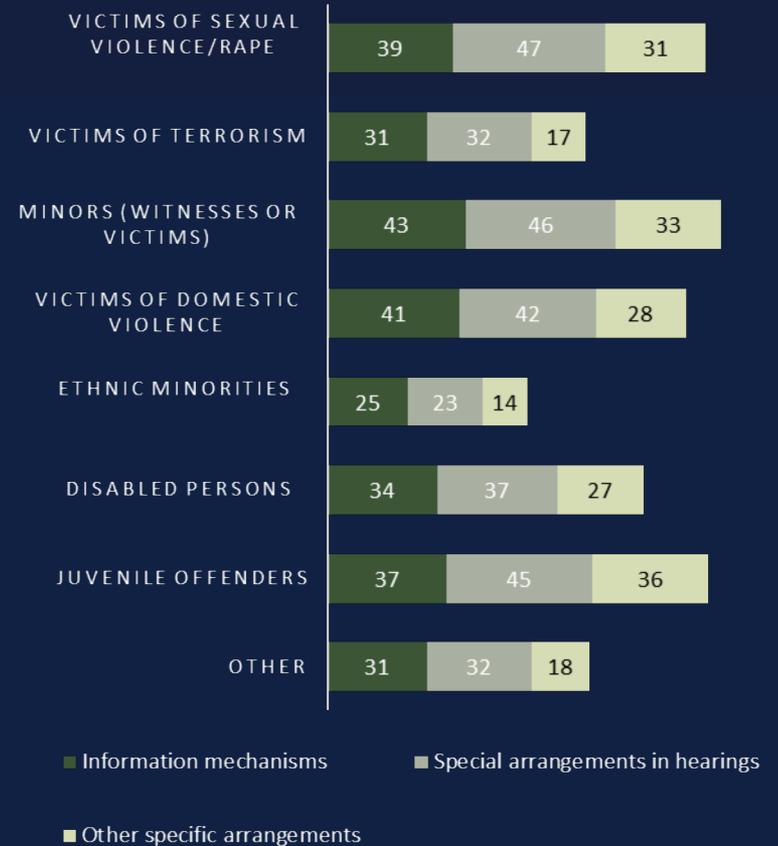


Figure 4.2.2



COURT USERS



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

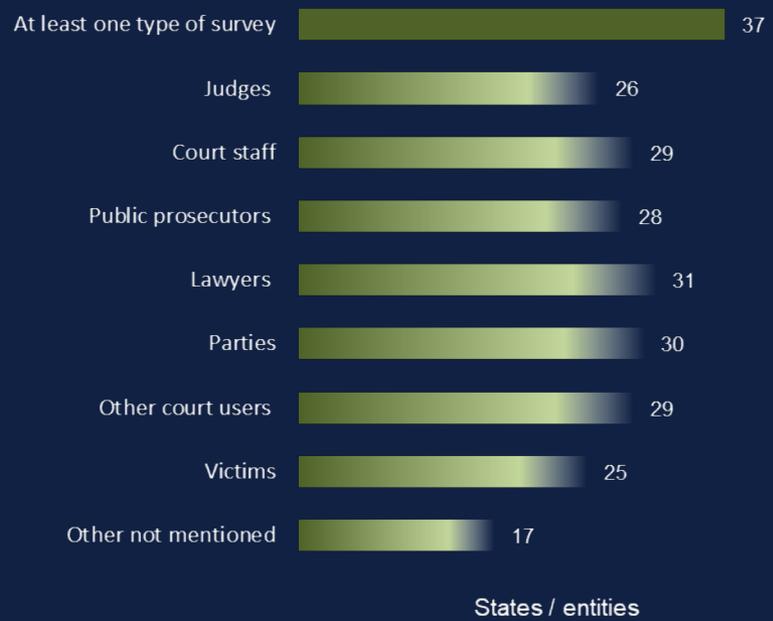


Figure 4.2.7

Information and Communication technology (ICT)

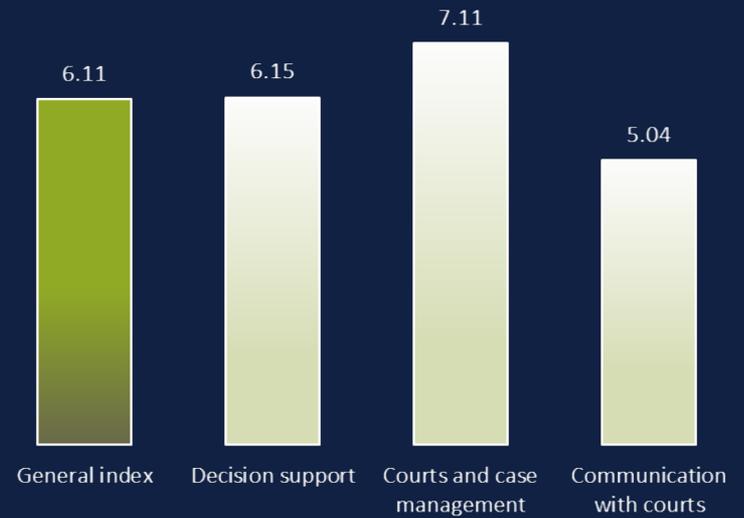
General ICT index varies
among States/entities

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

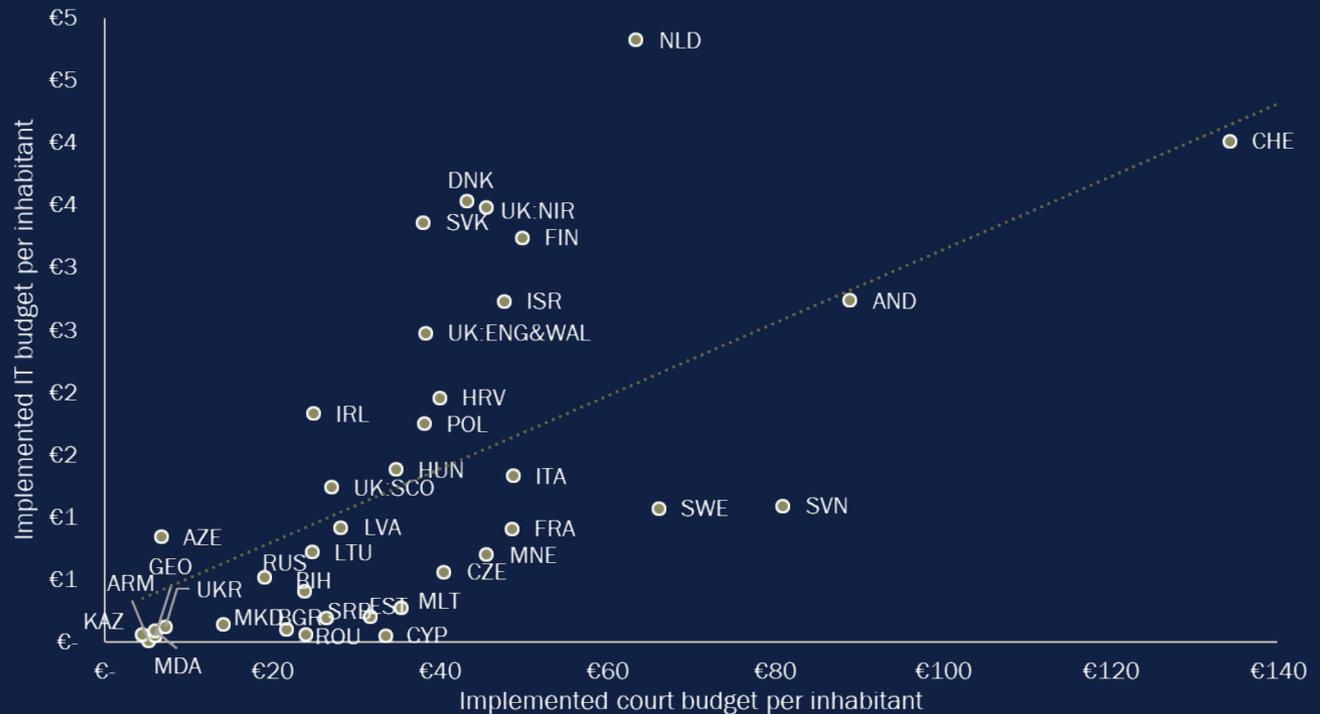


Figure 4.3.2

Information and Communication technology (ICT)

Leadership in governing of ICT in 2018

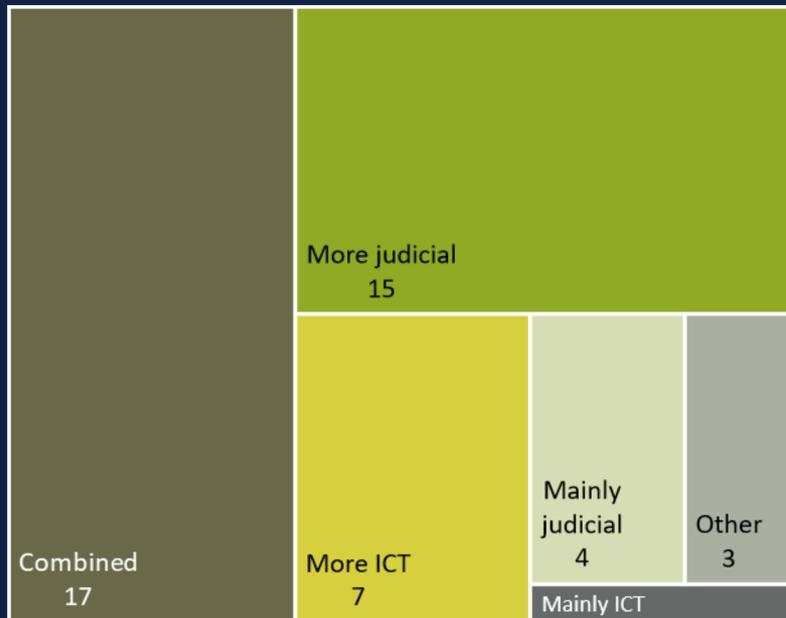
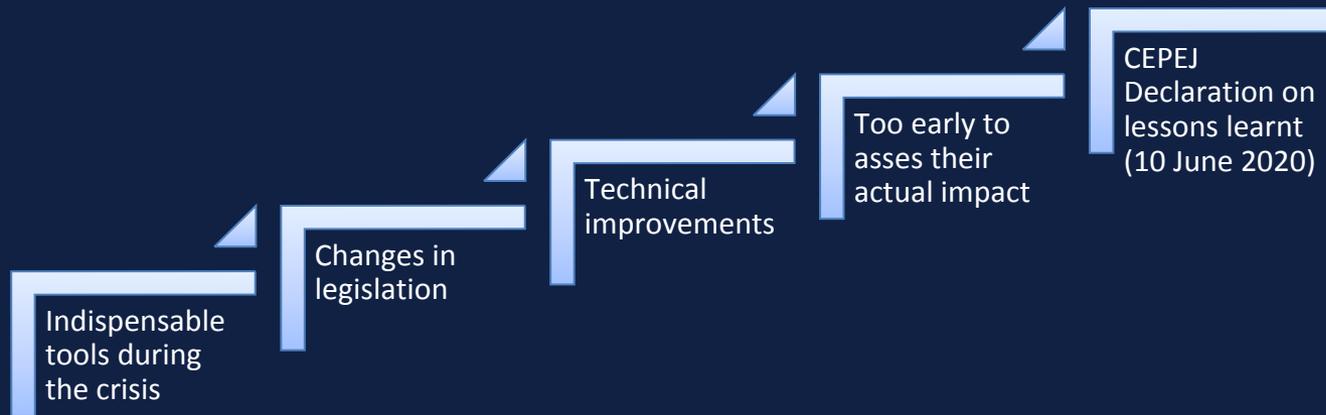


Figure 4.3.5



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)

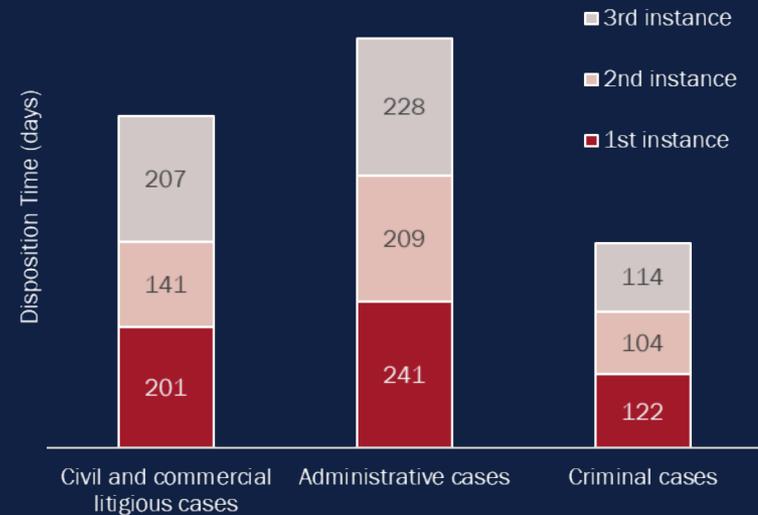


Figure 5.2

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

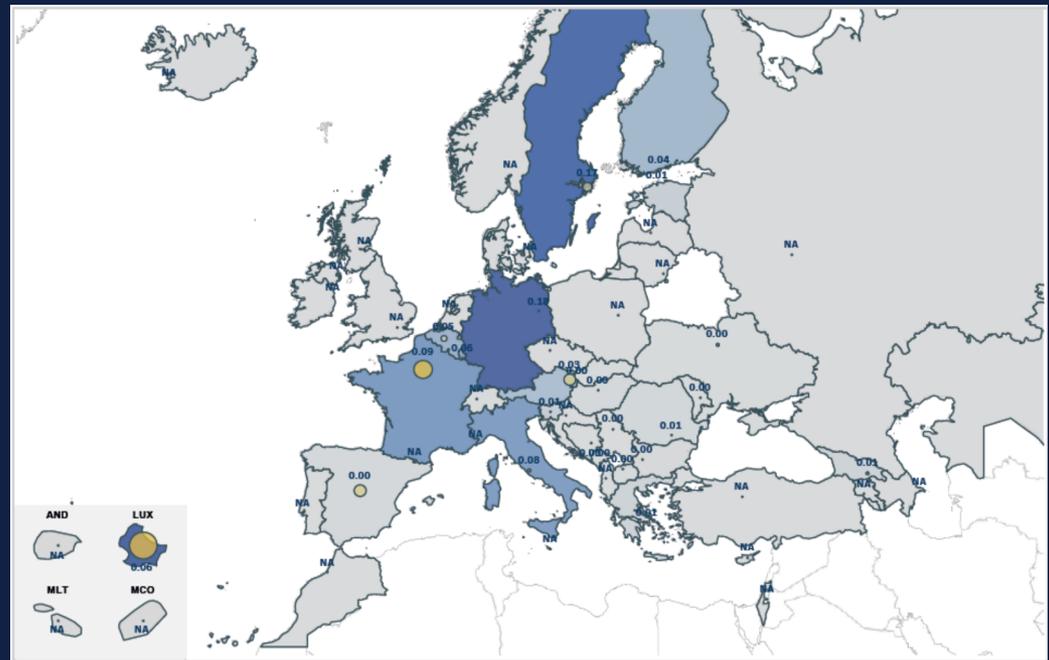
228 days
 In third instance courts

EFFICIENCY: Asylum Seekers and Aliens' cases

291 443 cases
- 8 % than in 2016

In Germany
149 593

+ 84% aliens' cases

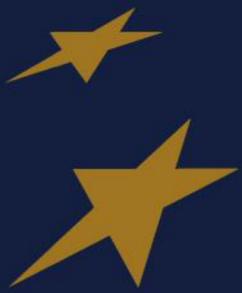




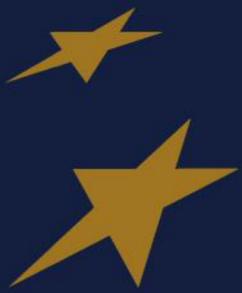
USEFUL LINKS



- 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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