



Ex-post evaluation of five programmes implemented under the 2007-2013 financial perspective

Civil Justice (JCIV) quantitative analysis

28 July 2015



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Civil Justice (JCIV) quantitative analysis

A report submitted by [ICF Consulting Services](#)
in association with

[Milieu Ltd](#)

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1 Introduction

This deliverable presents the updated draft structure for the quantitative analysis of the projects funded by the Civil Justice programme. The analysis is based on 146 projects mapped. The basis for the quantitative analysis is the project mapping datasheet, included as Annex 1 of this report.

Only some figures regarding allocated, committed and paid funding in this document do not source from Annex 1. The sources for those figures are based on the Commissions internal documentation received in January 2015.

In addition, some of the graphs presented in this analysis and several other entries of the project mapping datasheet have been also used in the evaluation of the Civil Justice specific programme and will also be used for the focussed evaluation. Information has also been cross-checked with additional information obtained from the online survey and the follow-up interviews.

The draft quantitative analysis is structured as follows:

- Key programme and project features;
- Participation and partnerships;
- Outputs and indicators.

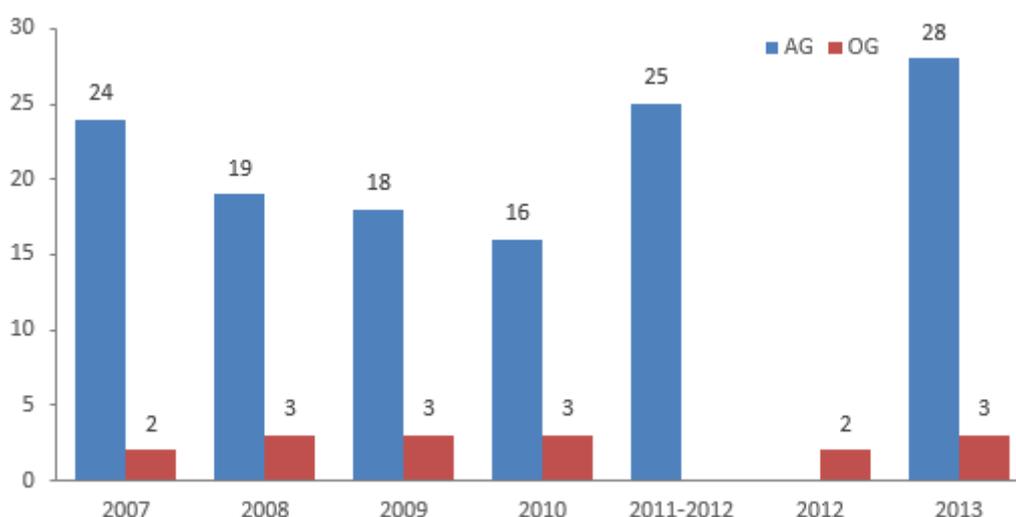
2 Key programme and project features

This section presents the key project features including the number of funding tools awarded by Civil Justice, the projects' objectives, main activities, main target groups, as well as the average duration of the projects funded by Civil Justice programme.

2.1 Projects by funding tool

Figure 2.1 shows the total number of projects funded per call of proposal, by funding tool (Action Grants (AGs) or Operational Grants (OGs)). In total, 130 AG and 16 OG were funded by Civil Justice. The highest number of action grants was funded through the 2013 AG call of proposal, followed by that of AG 2011-2012, AG 2007. Two or three operating grants were awarded at every call except the 2011-2012 call for proposal.

Figure 2.1 JCIV distribution of projects by funding tool



2.2 Distribution of funding

This section is based on the *additional financial data* received by the Commission regarding the allocated, committed and paid funding in January 2015.

In total € 40.5m of funding was allocated to AGs and OGs between 2007 and 2013, € 34.9m was committed and €14.6m was spent until January 2015. Figure 2.2 presents the allocated, committed and paid up-to date JCIV funding per call of proposal.

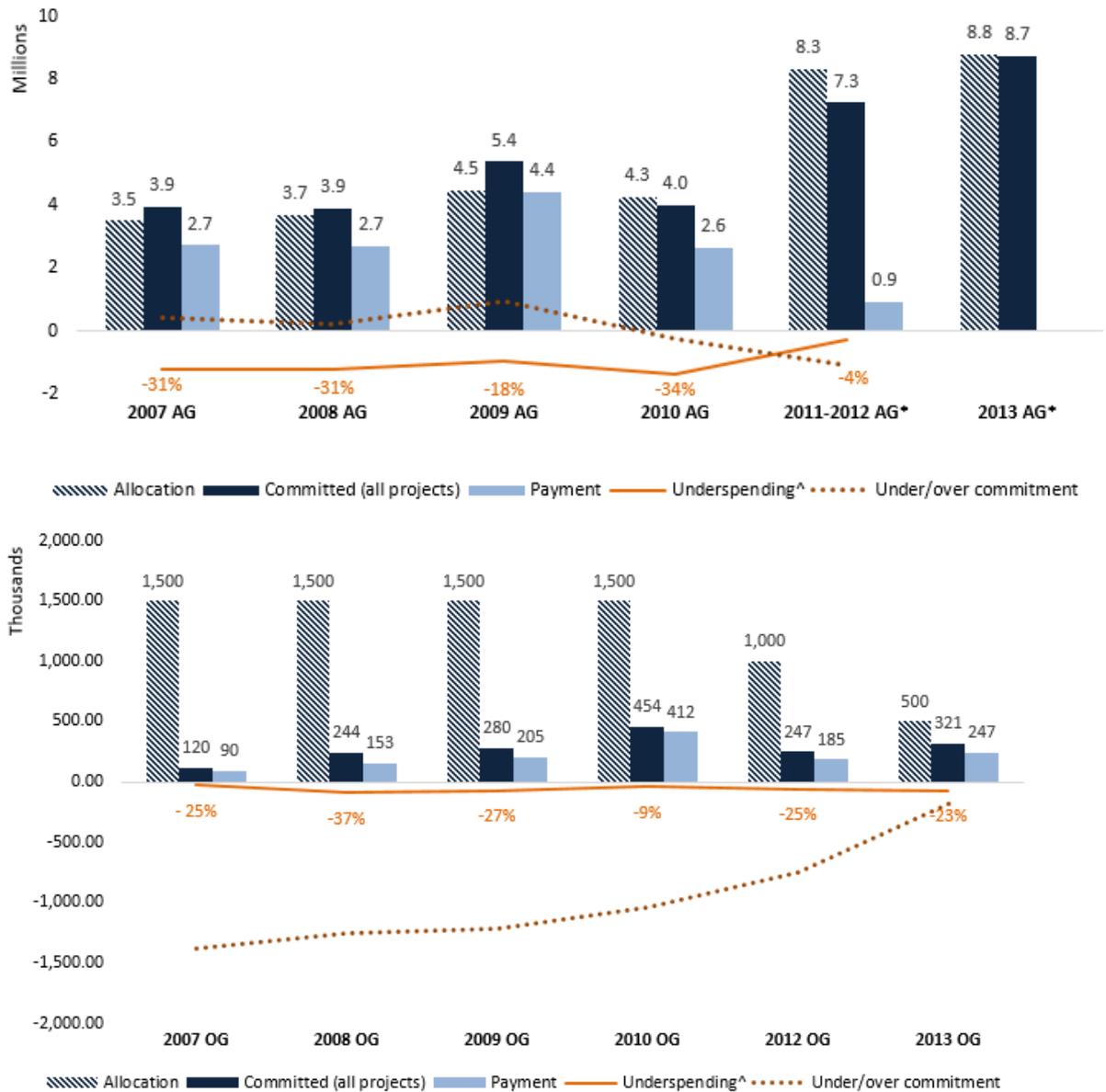
In total 81% (€ 33m) of all funding was allocated to AGs, and the total committed for AG was higher than the total allocated.

Data for AGs further shows that the amount of funding increased throughout the calls (€3.5m in 2007 and €8.8m in 2013). However, the under commitment also increased with time.

The highest amount of funding committed increased with the calls for proposal (from €3.5m in 2007 to €8.7m in 2013). The underspending was more than -30% for the 2007, 2008 and 2010 calls. It was only -4% for the 2011-2012 call. The average underspending rate of AG calls was 28%.

OG calls have much lower total allocation of funding than AG calls, in total only €7.5m was allocated to OGs. The total committed budget was much lower than the initial allocation and equalled € 1.7m. The average underspending rate for the OG calls is – 22% (with a peak in 2008 and only -9% in 2010).

Figure 2.2 J CIV total allocated, committed and up-to date paid funds and total over/under commitment and underspending by call for proposal by funding tool (AG above, OG below)



^Underspending is calculated as the difference between committed and paid funding for all finalised projects.

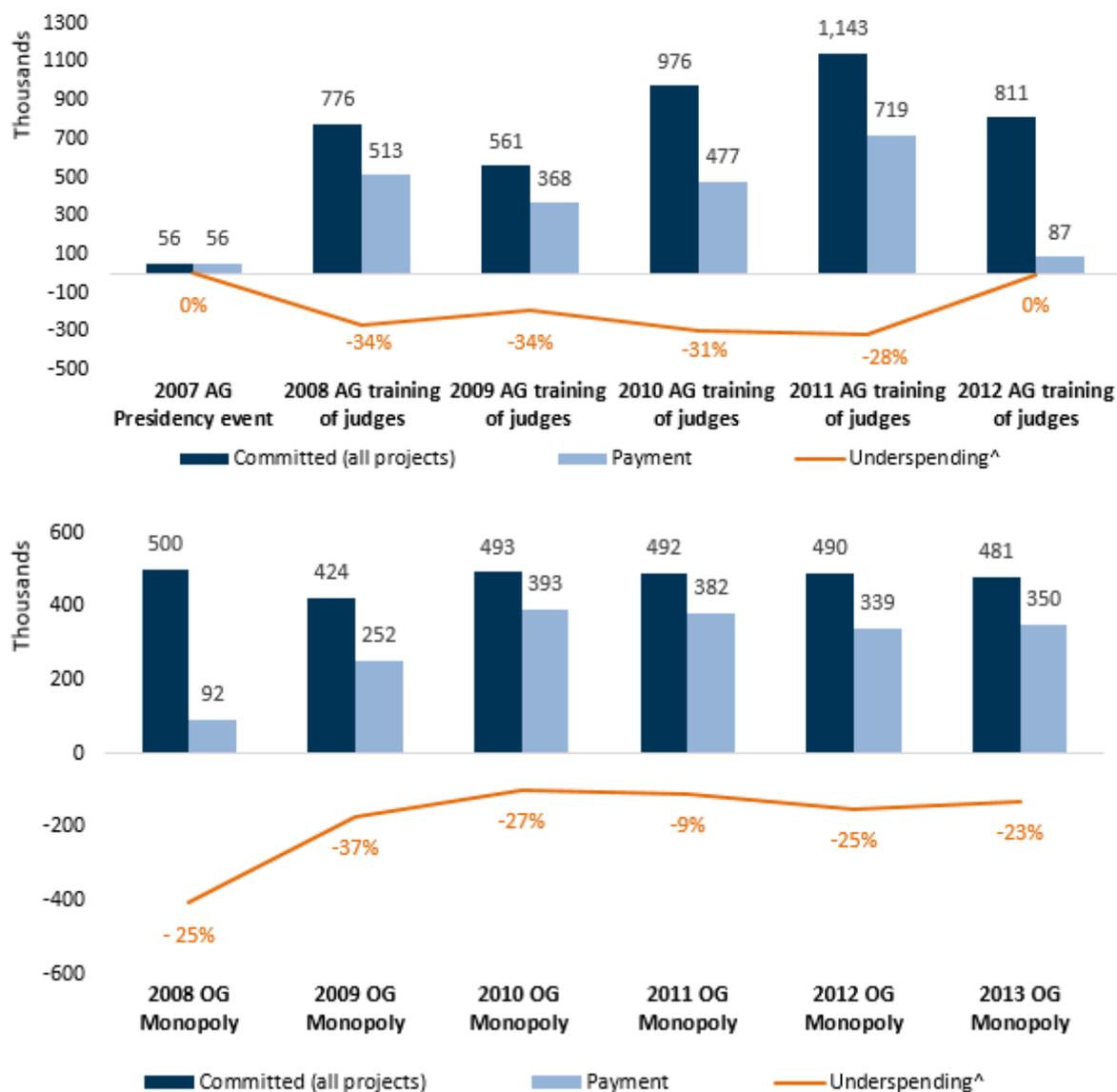
* Not all projects have been finalised (the spending and underspending figures only relate to finalised projects).

Figure 2.3 below presents the committed and paid funding for one AG Presidency event, AG training of judges and OG Monopolies. However it should be noted that the J CIV Evaluation report does not take into account these particular grants. Hence the one AG Presidency event, AG training of judges and OG Monopolies are excluded from the quantitative analysis presented in other sections of this report. The funding figures are nevertheless presented below for merely information purposes.

In total € 4.3 m was committed to one AG Presidency event and five training of judges between 2007 and 2013. € 3.3m was spent. There was no significant underspending for the 2007 AG Presidency event and the 2012 AG training of judges. However, the average underspending rate for other AG training of judges was between -28% and -34%.

In addition € 2.9 m was committed to six OG Monopolies between 2008 and 2013. € 1.8m was spent.

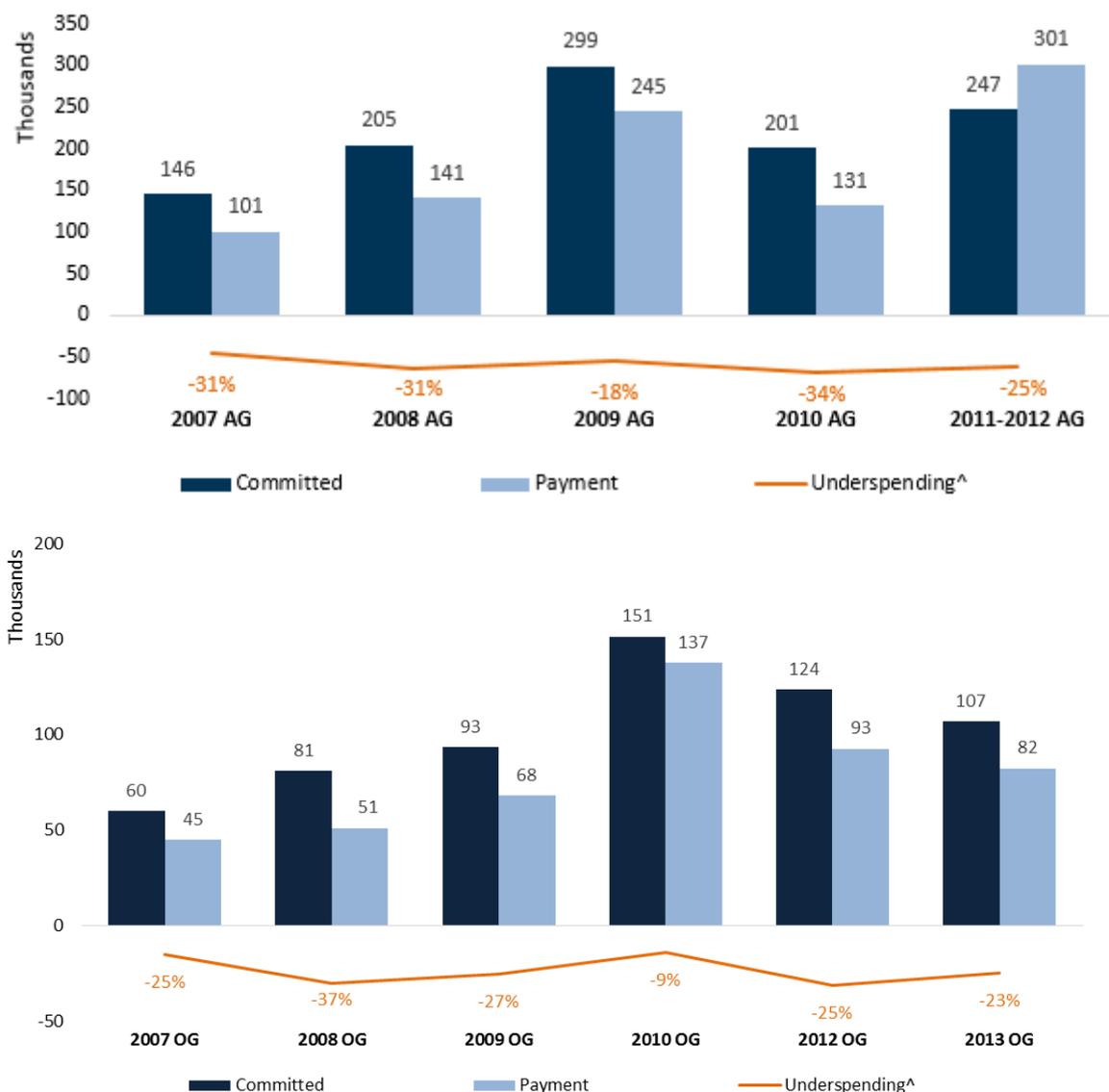
Figure 2.3 JCIV total allocated, committed and up-to date paid funds and total over/under commitment and underspending by call for proposal for AG Presidency event and AG training of judges (above) and OG Monopolies (below)



Overall, the average committed and paid value of AG projects was mostly higher if compared to average committed and paid value of OG project.

Based on 89 finalised AG projects average committed value of AG projects was € 207,327 and average paid value was € 150,077. Average underspending rate was hence – 28% per project. Based on 16 finalised OG projects average committed value of OG projects was € 104,114 and average paid value was € 80,759. Average underspending rate was lower than for AG projects and equalled -22%.

Figure 2.4 Average committed and paid funds per finalised projects (AG above, OG below)



^Underspending is calculated as the difference between committed and paid funding for all finalised projects.

2.3 Civil Justice programme objectives

Figure 2.5 and 2.6 below present the specific objectives addressed by Civil Justice's projects, including both action and operating grants. On average, 58% of Civil Justice AG projects focused on fostering judicial cooperation in civil matters; followed by a 51% of AG projects that aimed to improve mutual knowledge between member states and strengthen networking, mutual cooperation and best-practice exchange. A 37% of grants aimed at improving the information on the legal systems and access to justice in member states.

Concerning Civil Justice OGs, grants aimed at fostering judicial cooperation in civil matters, grants aimed at improving information on the legal systems and access to justice in member states, and grants focused on the improvement of the mutual knowledge between Member States represented 25% each.

Figure 2.5 J CIV objectives for AG funding tools

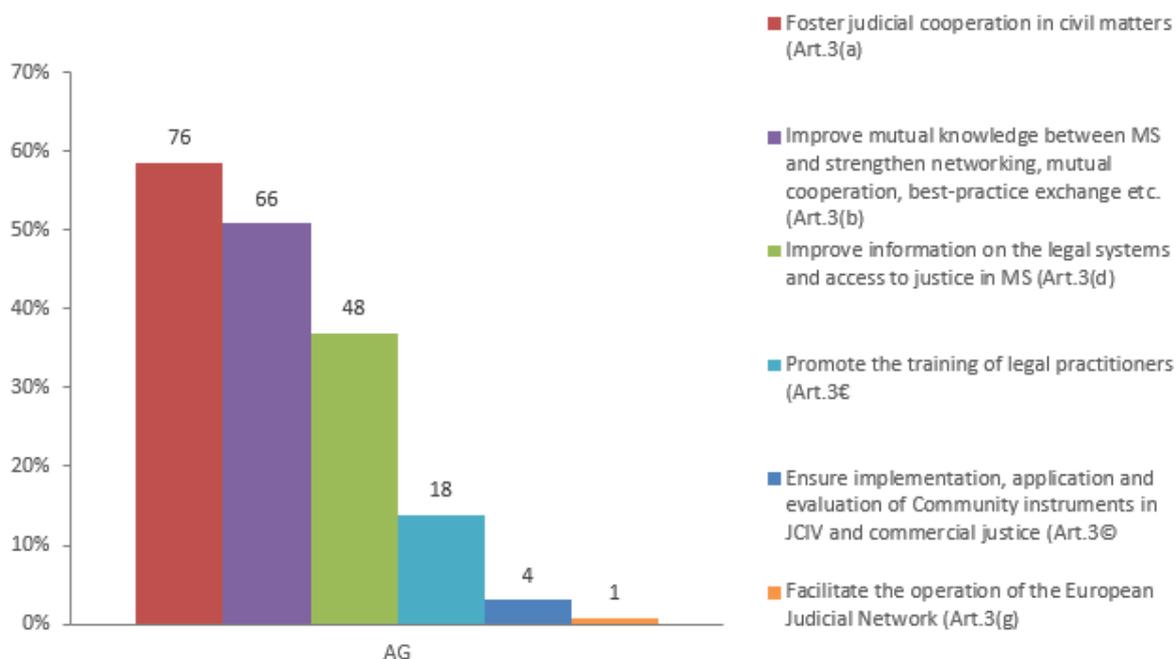


Figure 2.6 J CIV objectives for OG funding tools

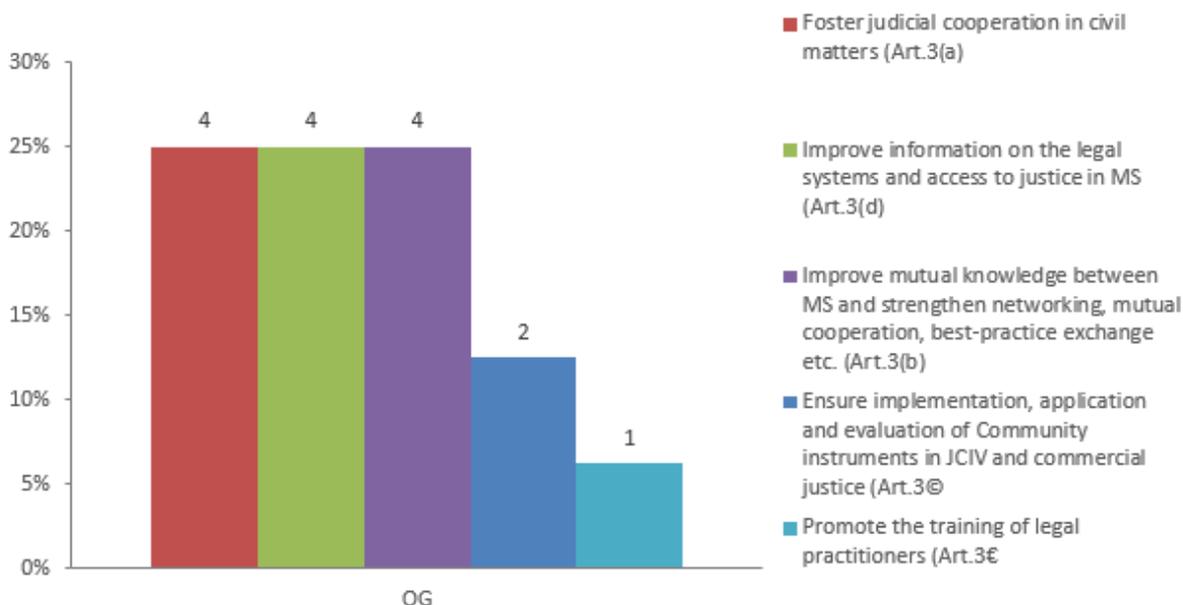
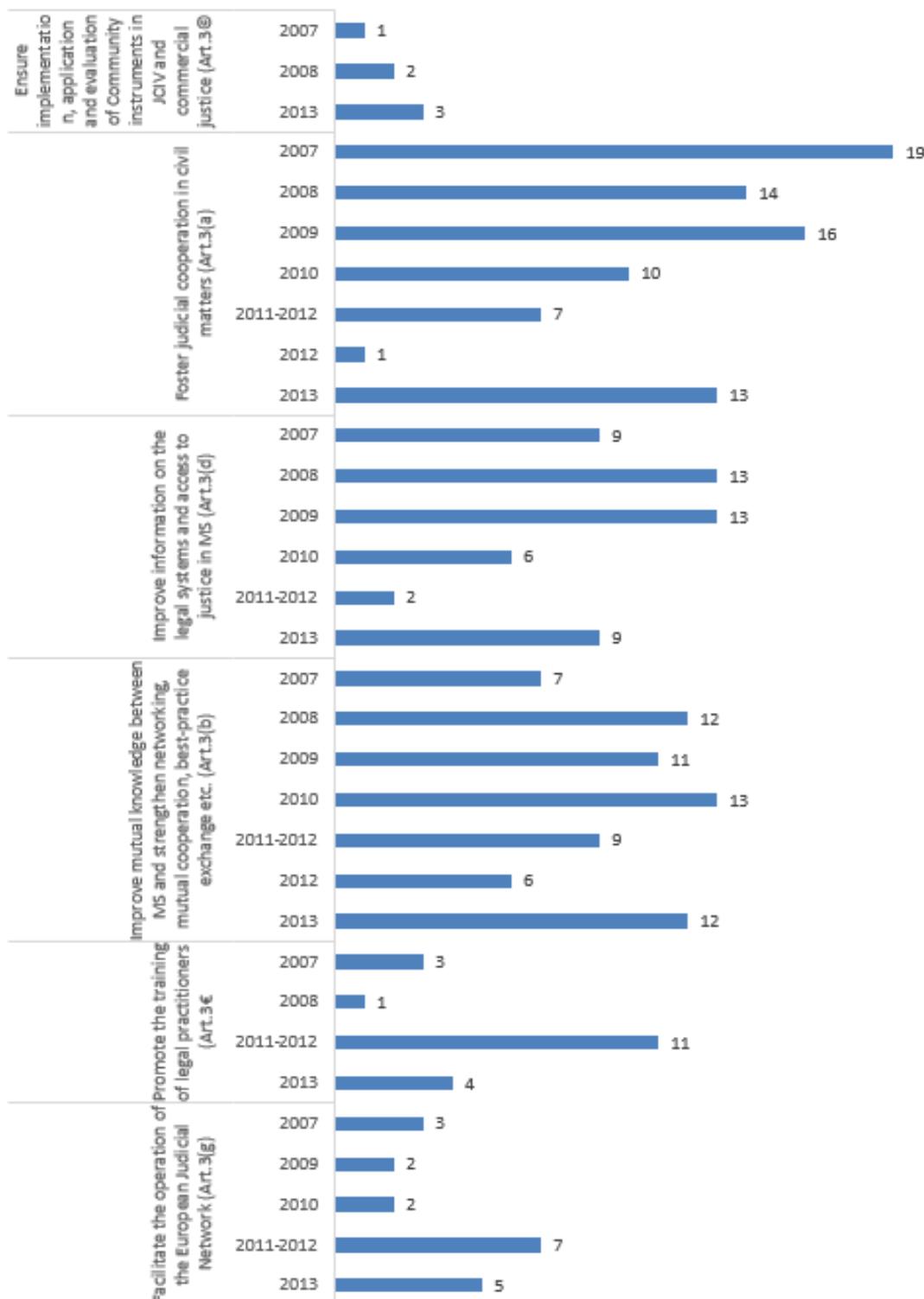


Figure 2.7 below presents the objectives addressed by projects per call and per funding tool. It shows that the focus on fostering judicial cooperation in civil matters, the focus on improving information on the legal systems and the focus on improving the mutual knowledge between member states are strong throughout the calls, both for AG and OG.

Figure 2.7 J CIV project specific objectives by call (AG and OG)



2.4 Priority areas of J CIV AGs

65% (85 projects) of J CIV Action Grants focused only on one priority area, whereas 32% (41 projects) focused on two or three priority areas (see Figure 2.8).

In 2007, the two main priority areas were: Improving the enforcement of judgments in cross-border cases in the Union, and in particular the means of recovering debts where the debtor



has assets outside his country of residence; and Overcoming the practical and administrative barriers encountered by citizens and businesses in the implementation of instruments adopted on the basis of Article 61(c) of the Treaty establishing the European Community; (both 21% or 5 projects).

In 2008, the two most common priority areas were: Encouraging the development and use of electronic tools (e.g. e-Signature) in the context of justice and on the basis of exchange of best practices (37% or 7 projects) and Training for practitioners of justice in mediation techniques (36% or 6 projects). In 2010, the main priorities were the same.

In 2009, Encouraging the development and use of electronic tools (e.g. e-Signature) in the context of justice and on the basis of exchange of best practices was still a priority (33% or 6 projects). Projects focusing on information for citizens on access to justice in situations involving two or more Member States were a priority as well (28% or 5 projects).

The most important priority in 2011-2012 was Projects concerning Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 BRUSSELSIIa (40% or 10 projects). It was still the main priority in 2013 (50% or 14 projects), followed by Projects concerning Council Regulation (EC) 1346/2000 INSOLVENCY (46% or 13 projects).

Figure 2.8 Number of priority areas of JCIV projects

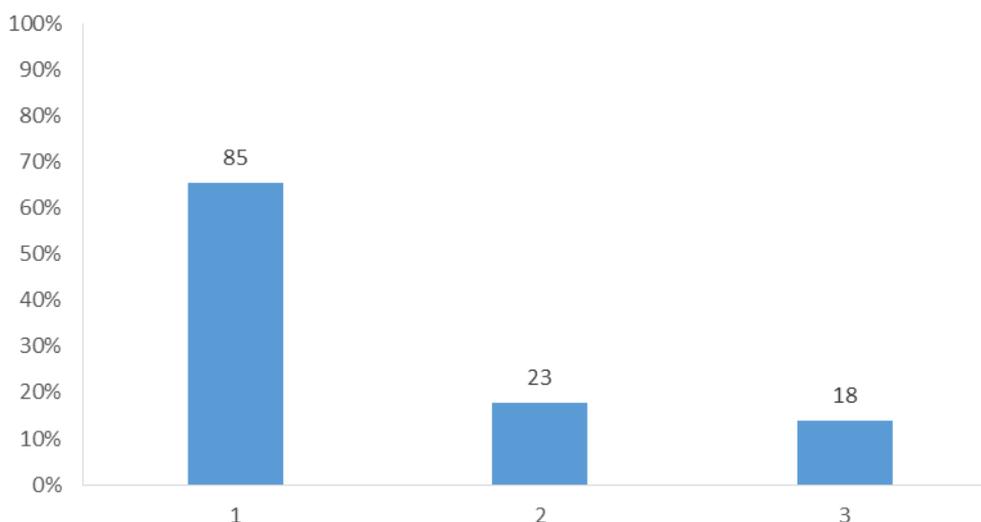


Figure 2.9 Priority areas of JCIV projects by AG call



2.5 Main activities

Figures 2.10 and 2.11 below show the main types of activities addressed by Civil Justice AG and OG projects. AG projects most often focused on analytical activities (26%), awareness-raising, information and dissemination (24%) and mutual learning, exchanges of good practices and cooperation activities (23%). Training activities were frequently implemented by AG projects (18%).

The most frequent activity addressed by OGs was support to key actors (35%). Then, the most frequent focuses were on mutual learning, exchanges of good practices and cooperation activities (25%) and awareness-raising, information and dissemination (16%). In this context, activities focusing on support to key actors, mostly concerned activities developed under OGs, aiming at building the capacity and visibility of the organisations' activities.

Figure 2.10 JCIV AG projects by main activity

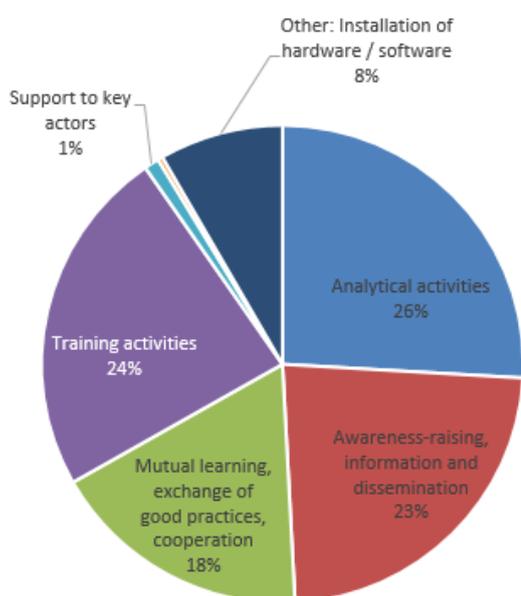


Figure 2.11 JCIV OG projects by main activity

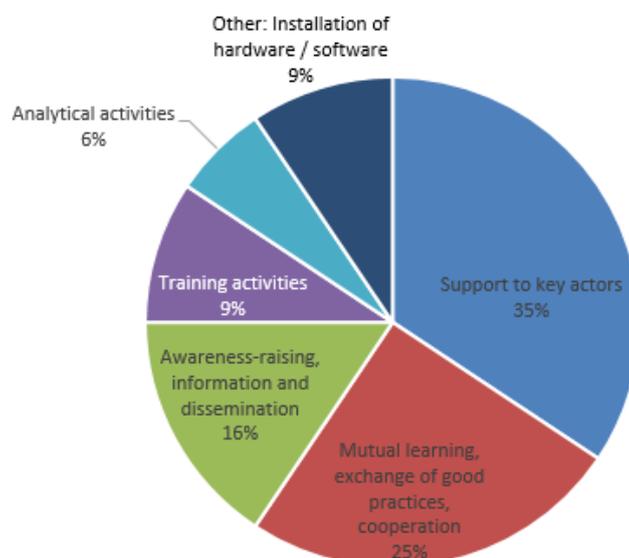
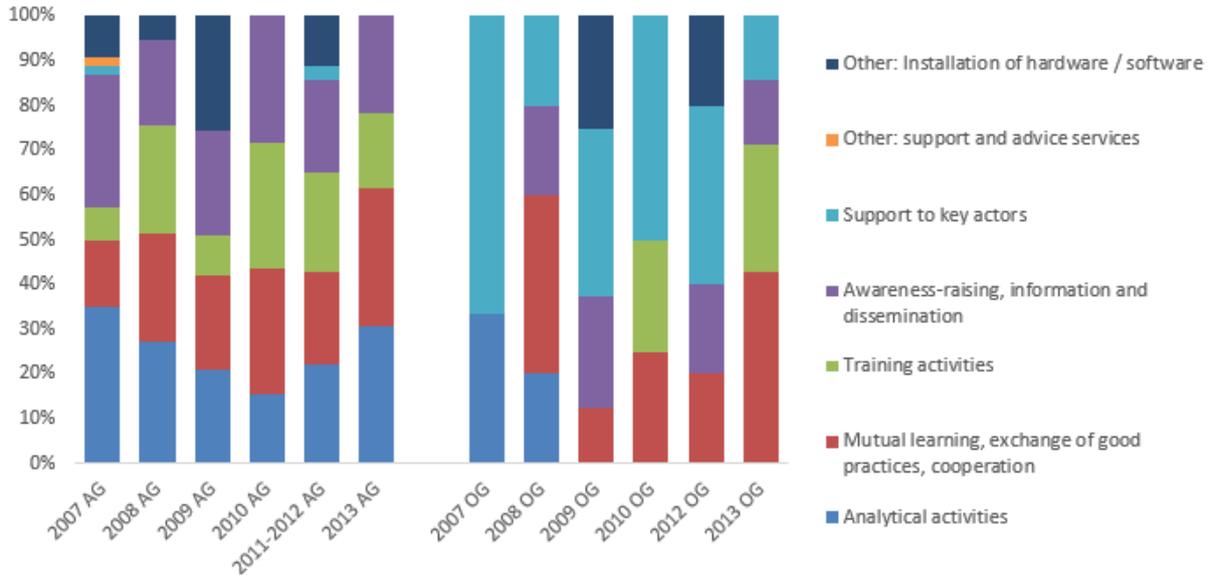


Figure 2.12 Main JCIV Activities implemented by AG and OG projects by call of proposal

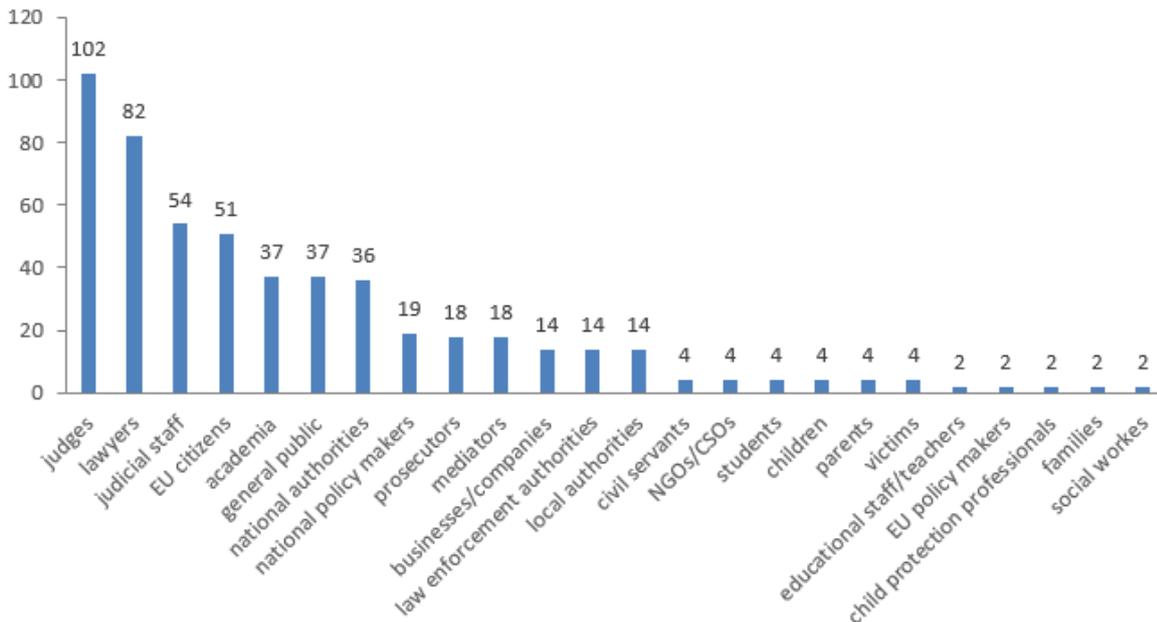
Figure 2.12 provides an overview of the activities implemented by both funding tools, AGs and OGs, by call of proposal. From the chart it can be seen that AGs broadly focused on similar activities throughout the calls. OG calls implement very different activities in the different calls: for instance, analytical activities were stopped after the 2008 call, and training activities took place only in 2010 and 2013.



2.6 Target groups and beneficiaries

The top 25 target groups and beneficiaries most often addressed by Civil Justice projects are presented in Figure 2.13 below. The five most frequent target groups are judges, lawyers, judicial staff, EU citizens and academia.

Figure 2.13 JCIV 25 most often addressed target groups / beneficiaries



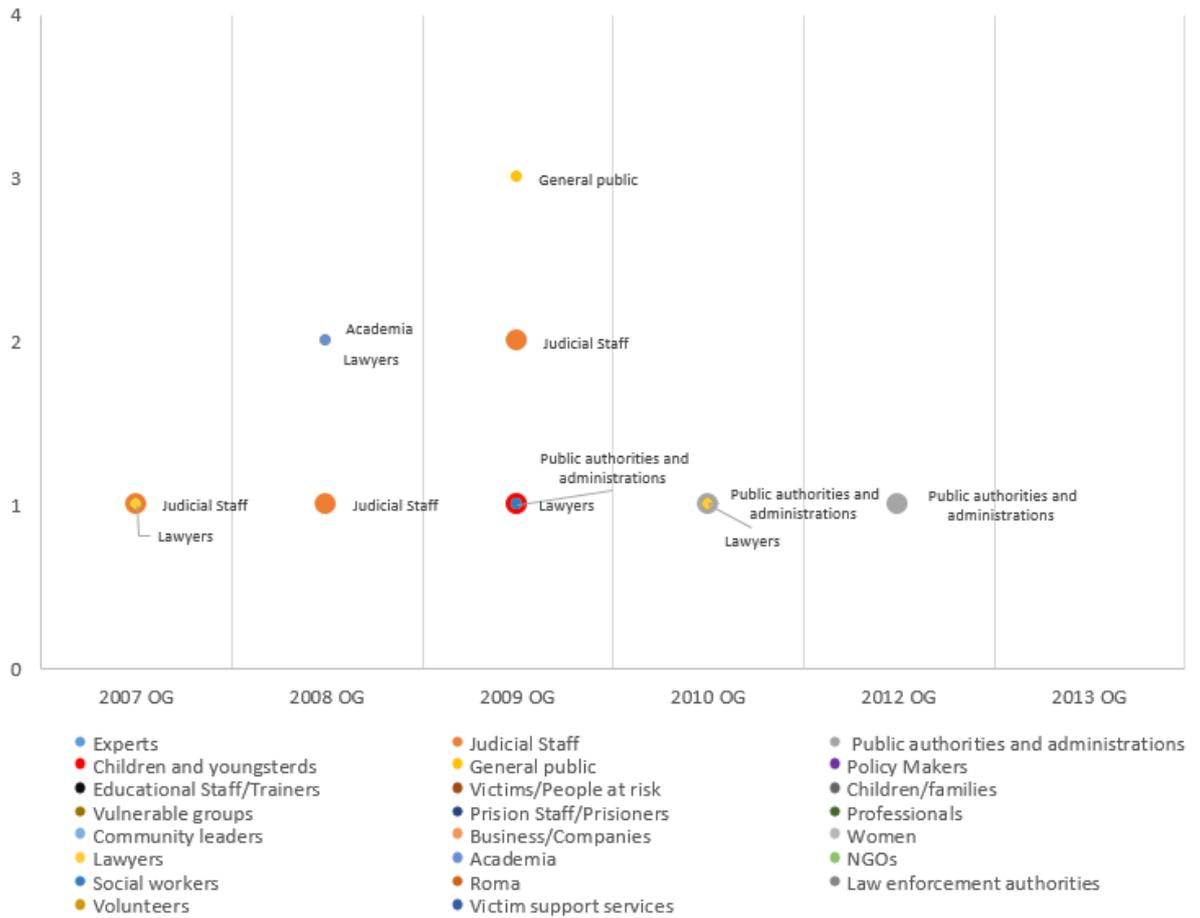
Target groups and beneficiaries were further grouped into 23 larger groups to present an overview by funding tool by call for proposal. The overview of target groups and beneficiaries by AG call shows a consistent trend among different years and calls in targeting judicial staff, and lawyers. But the general public were more targeted with earlier AG calls.

The main groups targeted by OG calls were judicial staff, lawyers and public authorities and administrations. In 2008, academia were targeted, and the general public was the most frequent target group in 2009.

Figure 2.14 JCIV target groups and beneficiaries by AG call



Figure 2.15 JCIV target groups and beneficiaries by OG call



2.7 Average duration of JCIV AG projects

On average AG projects lasted 19.3 months. The average duration of the projects increased from 14.9 months in 2007 AG call to 21.5 months in 2013 AG call.

3 Participation and partnerships

This section presents the rate of participation and partnership structures in JCIV projects.

Two different types of organisations were involved in projects: lead and partner organisations. These are presented according to different features such as the type of funding tool, the geographical distribution, type of organisation and funding.

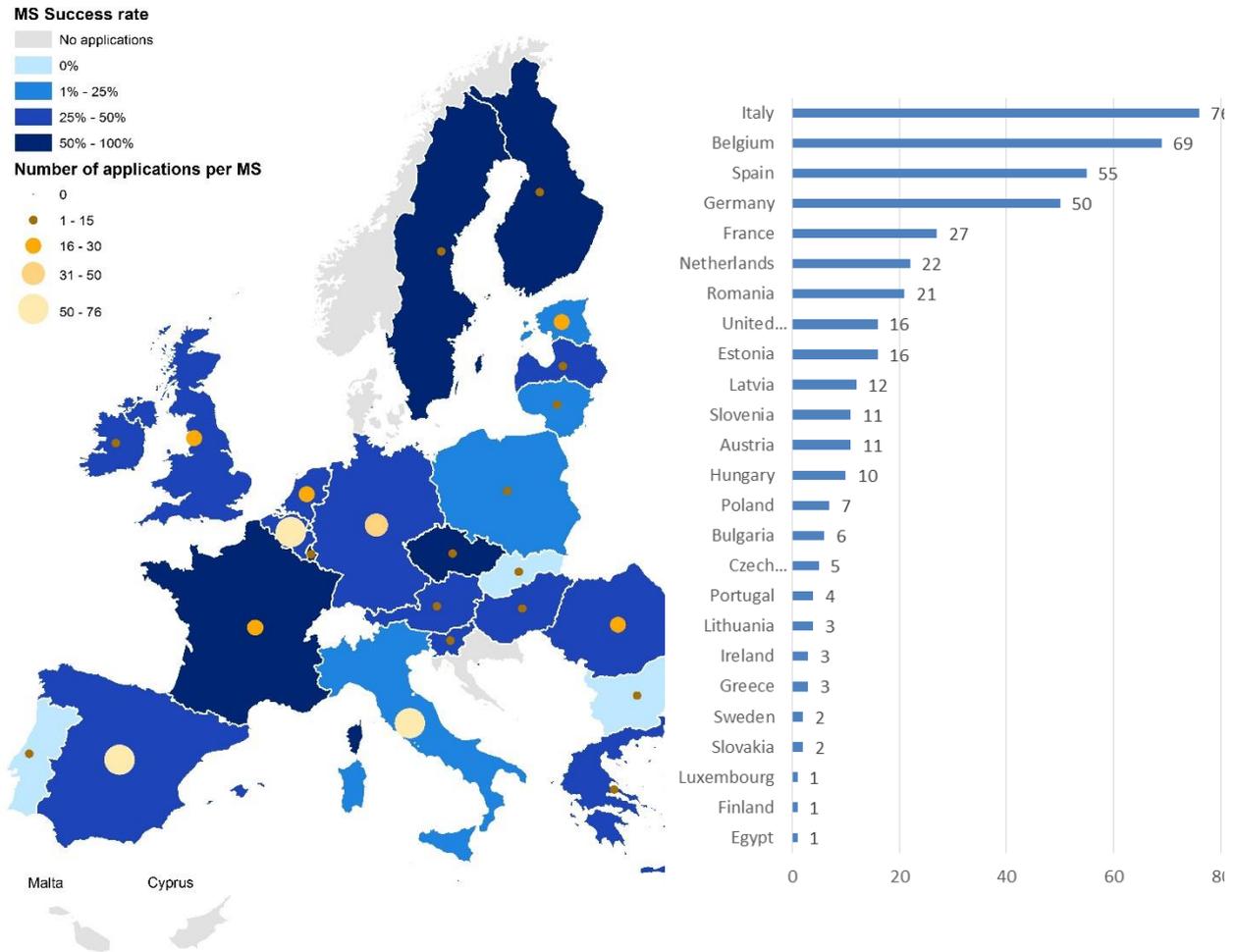
On average JCIV action grants had four partners per project. A correlation coefficient was calculated to check if there is a linear relationship between the amount of funding and the number of project partners for AG funding tool. Based on the results (coefficient value $r=0.27$), there is no linear correlation between the number of partners and the amount to committed funding. In other words, the pattern does not suggest that projects with higher funding had larger partnership structures.

3.1 MS involvement in JCIV projects and MS partnerships

3.1.1 MS participation according to the distribution of lead and partner organisations

In total 385 applications were received through JCIV programme between 2007 and 2013. The highest number of applications was submitted by Italian organisations (76) followed by organisations from Belgium (69) and Spain (55). These top three applicant Member States submitted 52% of all applications for funding from the programme. Croatia, Malta, Cyprus and Denmark did not apply for the JCIV funding.

Figure 3.1 Total number of applications in JCIV projects (right) and the success rate by MS (left)



Luxembourg, Finland, Czech Republic, France and Sweden showed the highest success rates of the submitted applications (more than 50% of the applications were successful). Portugal, Bulgaria and Slovakia did not succeed to obtain the funding from the JCIV programme.

Figure 3.2 Total number of organisations participating in JCIV projects, including lead (left) and partner (right) organisations

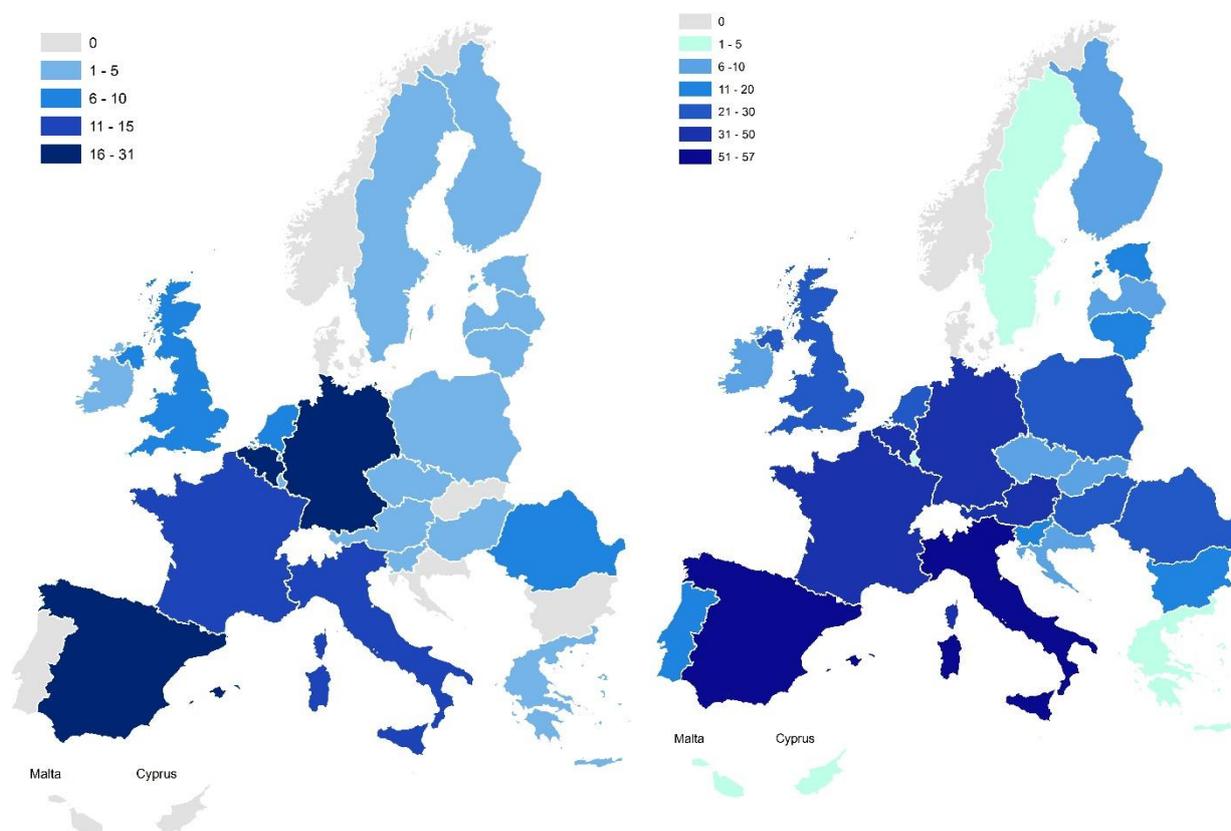


Figure 3.2 above presents the geographical location of organisations that participated in the Civil Justice programme projects per Member State. Most of the participant organisations were established in Belgium, Germany and Spain, with most of these organisations being partner organisations. Denmark did not participate in the Civil Justice programme projects.

Organisations from all Member States except Portugal, Malta, Cyprus, Croatia, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Denmark participated as lead organisations in the projects of the Civil Justice programme. The highest number of lead organisations was from Belgium (21% or 31 organisations), Germany (12% or 18 organisations) and Spain (11% or 16 organisations). It should be noted that Belgium hosts a high share of EU level networks, platforms or forums which explains the relatively high participation rate of organisations registered in Belgium.

The highest number of partner organisations was from Italy (10% or 57 organisation) followed by Spain (10% or 55 organisations). However as observed in the Figure 3.2 (right) the partner organisations were relatively well spread across different Member States.

3.1.2 Distribution of committed funding by Member State of lead organisations

21% of the Civil Justice programme funding was committed to projects where Belgium organisation was a lead followed by Germany (12%) and France (11%). This funding distribution closely follows the distribution of the number of projects led by Member States.

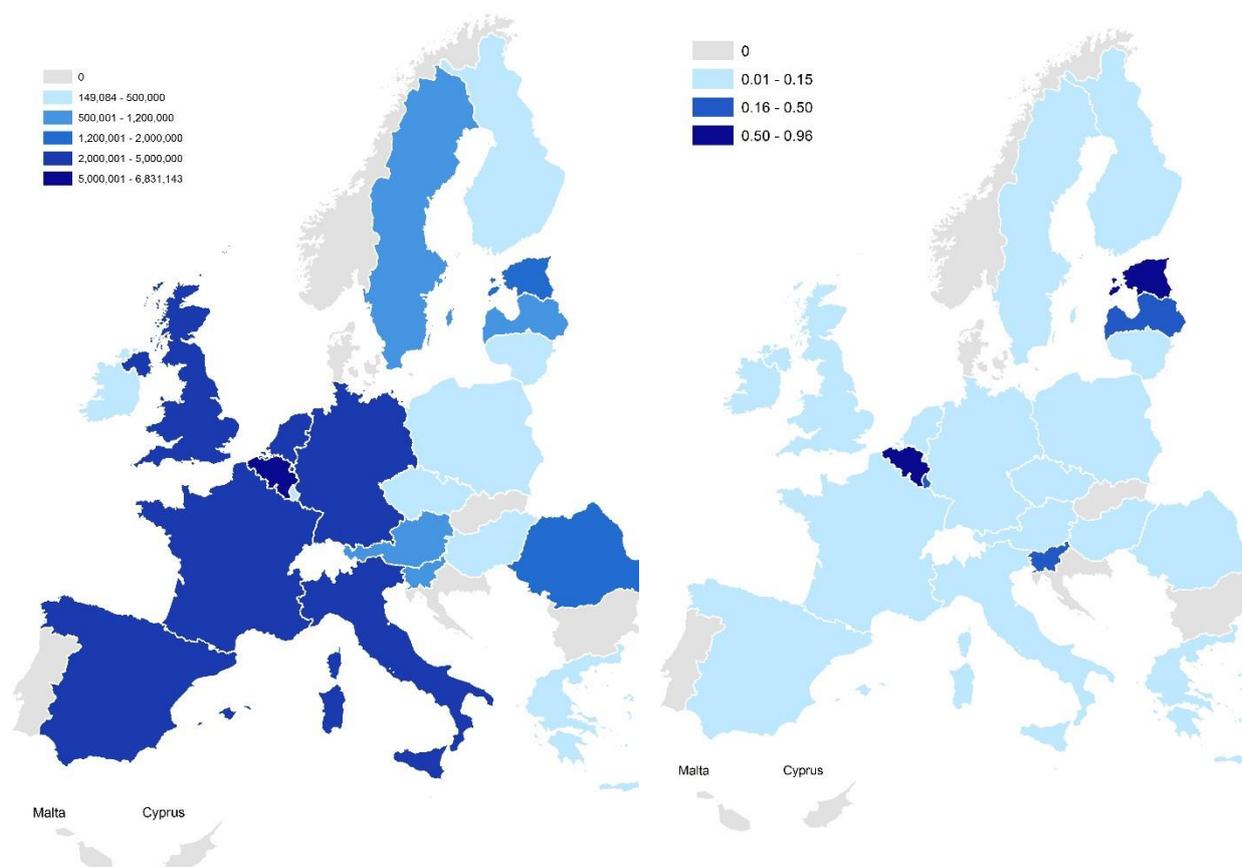
Distribution of funding by MS of the lead organisation is presented in Figure 3.3 (left).

However, it should be noted that the funding map does not show the spread of committed funding among project partners. The figure assumes that all of the committed funding was allocated to the country of the lead organisation. As this was not the case in reality (projects

were transnational and project partners also received part of the funding) the figure should be interpreted with caution.

The committed funding per Member State of lead organisation was further divided by population, to account for differences in Member State size (see Figure 3.3 right). Assuming that the committed money to lead organisations was not shared with partners outside the Member State of the lead organisation, then between 0.01 – 0.15 € per capita was committed in most of the participating Member States. The highest committed value per capita is observed in Estonia (0.96 € per capita) and Belgium (0.61 € per capita).

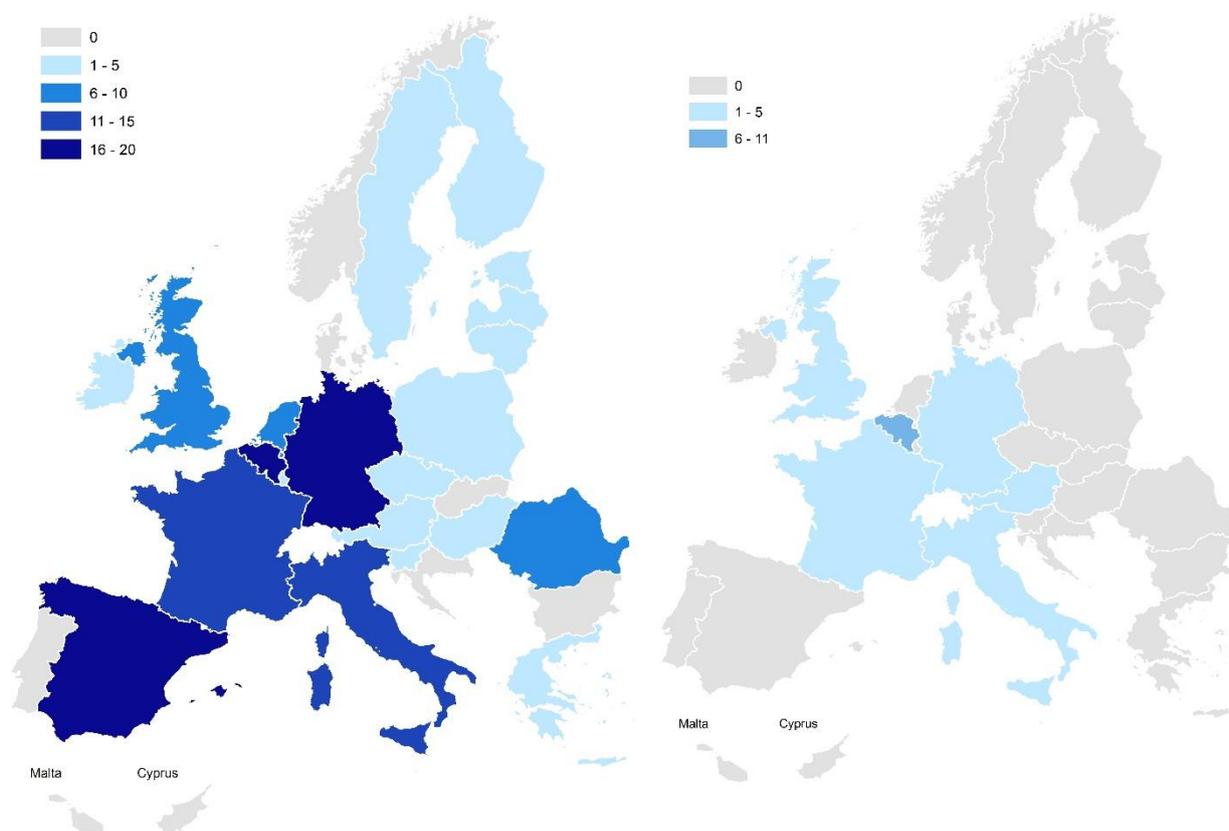
Figure 3.3 Allocation of JCIV committed funding by lead organisation (left) and by lead organisation per capita (right)



3.1.3 Member States participation by funding tool

Figure 3.4 below shows that there are some differences in Member State of the lead organisation by funding tool. Whereas Belgium, France and Spain commonly led AG projects (more than 16 projects was led by each MS), the main leading organisations of the OG projects were from Belgium (11 projects).

Figure 3.4 Number of Drug Prevention and Information programme lead organisations by Member State by AG (left) and by OG (right)

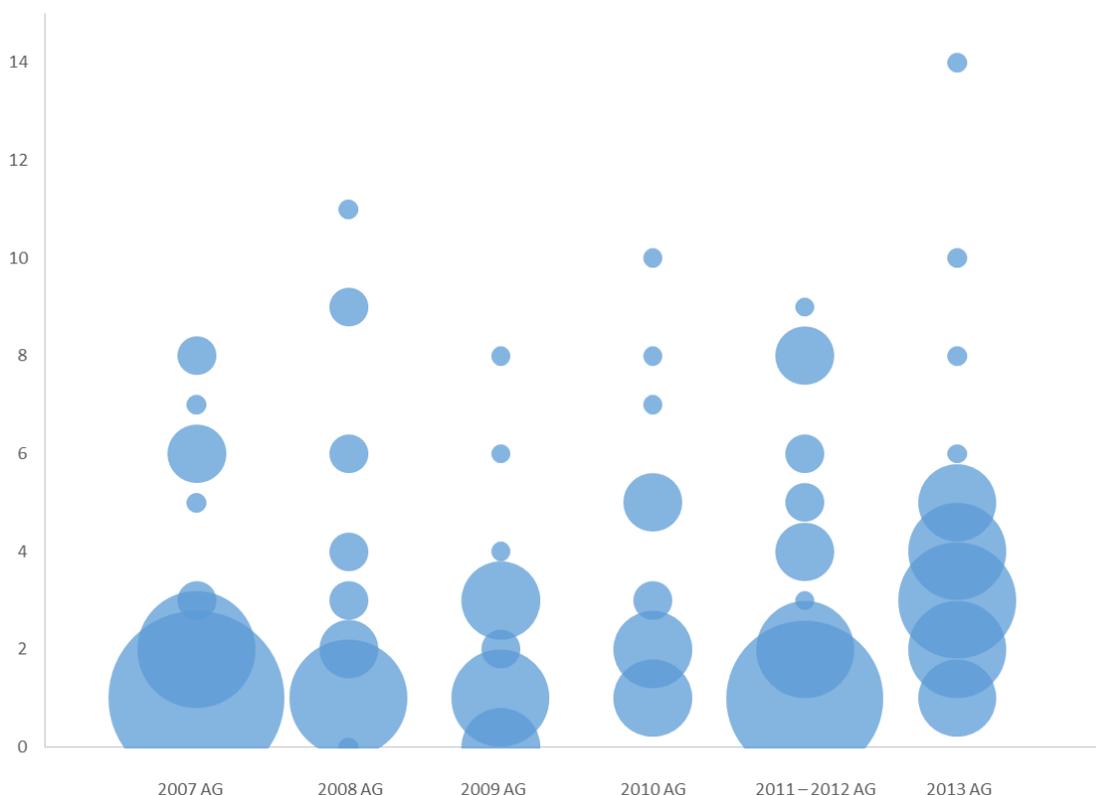


3.1.4 Member State partnership structures (AG)

On average JCIV grants had *four* partner organisations per project. At the same time on average organisations from *three* different Member States participated in a project.

As presented in the Figure 3.5 below the highest number of different Member States in a project was 14 in one project funded by 2013 AG call. Partnerships with more than one MS were not very common until the last 2013 AG call where two, three or four different MS were included in projects.

Figure 3.5 Number of different types of Member States involved in AG projects by programme



Note: The size of the bubble presents the frequency of projects with this partnership structure. The larger the bubble the higher the frequency.

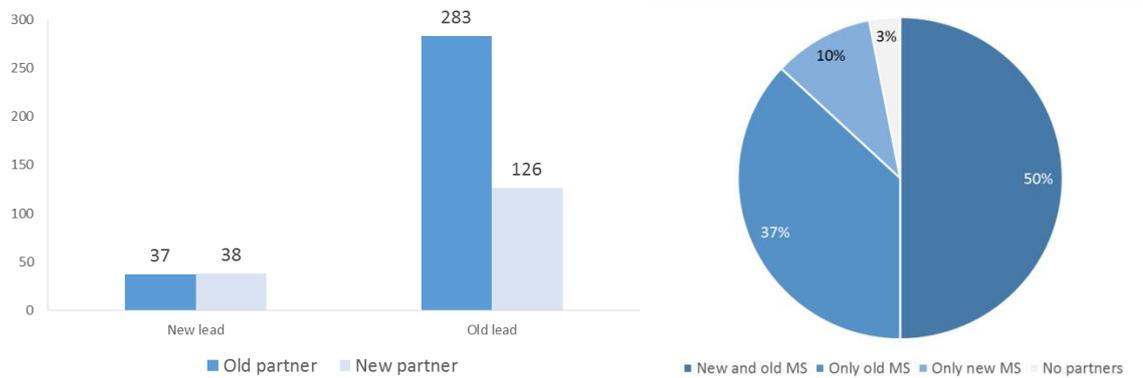
Partnership structure was further analysed based on:

- Time passed since joining the EU. Member States were divided into ‘old’ and ‘new’ Member States; and
- Top 3 lead Member States.

Figure 3.6 shows that lead organisation from ‘new’ Member States were as likely to have a project partner from a ‘new’ member states as from an ‘old’ member states. However, lead organisations from the ‘old’ Member States were more than twice as likely to have a project partner from the ‘old’ Member State.

Despite this, Figure 3.5 (right) shows that half (50 %) of all AG projects included at least one ‘new’ and one ‘old’ Member State. At the same 37% of the projects was implemented only by the ‘old’ Member States, and 10% of projects was implemented only by the ‘new’ Member States.

Figure 3.6 Partnerships between the ‘old’ and ‘new’ Member States

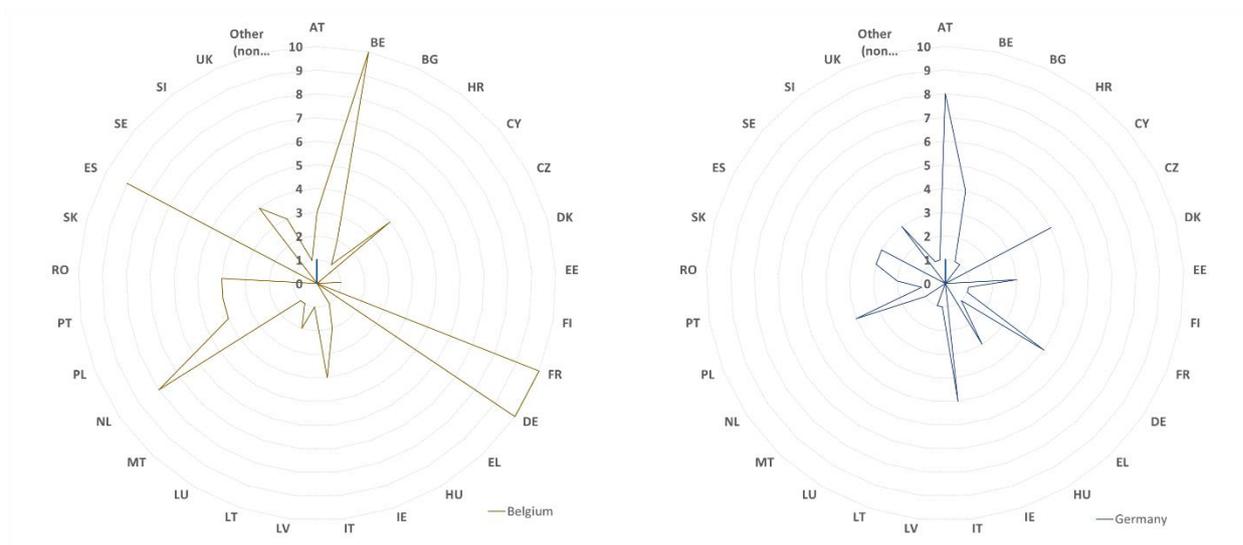


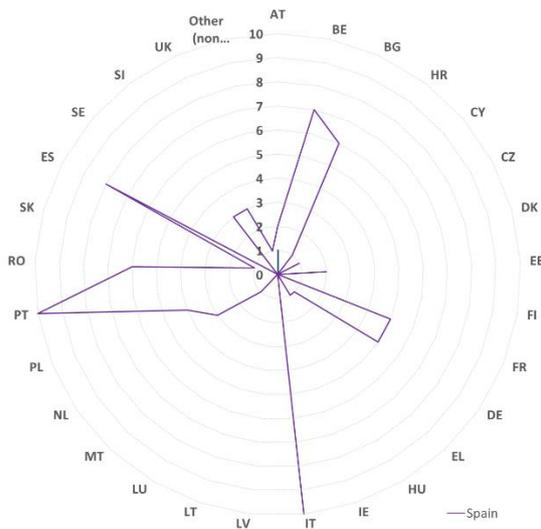
Note: For Old Member States the following countries were considered: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Spain, Sweden, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and United Kingdom. For New Member States the following countries were considered: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Romania and Croatia.

Figures 3.7 further highlight the partnership structure of the Top 3 Member States with the highest number of lead organisations (Belgium, Germany and Spain). Figures show that Belgium lead organisations commonly work with Belgium, French and German partners as well as Spanish and Dutch partners.

German lead organisations most frequently partnered with Austrian organisations (8 projects) followed by Czech, German and Italian organisations. Spanish lead organisations mostly partnered with the Portuguese, Italian and Spanish organisations.

Figure 3.7 Partnership structure for the Top 3 Member States of lead organisations



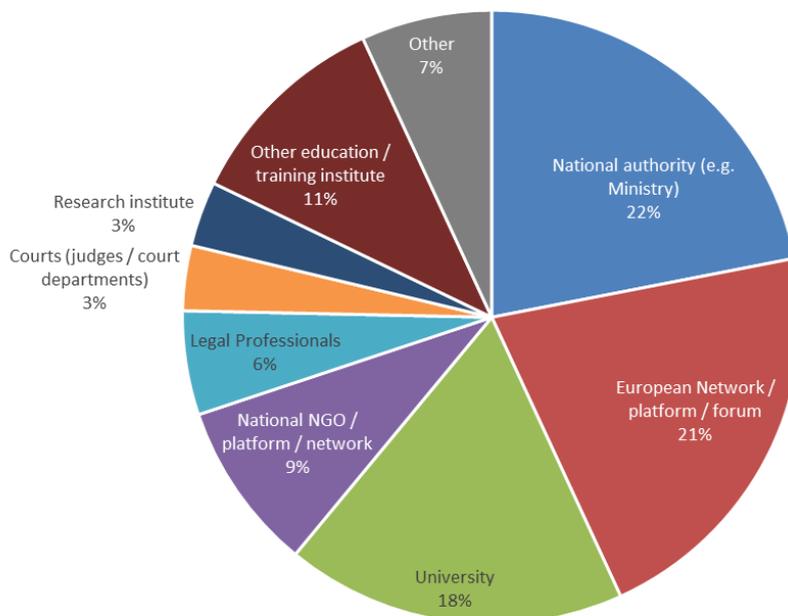


3.2 Involvement of different types of organisations in JCIV and types of partnerships

3.2.1 Involvement of different types of organisations according to the lead and partner organisations

As shown in the figure below, Civil Justice projects were mainly led by National authorities (e.g. Ministries) (32%), followed by European Networks, platforms and forums (21%) and Universities (18%).

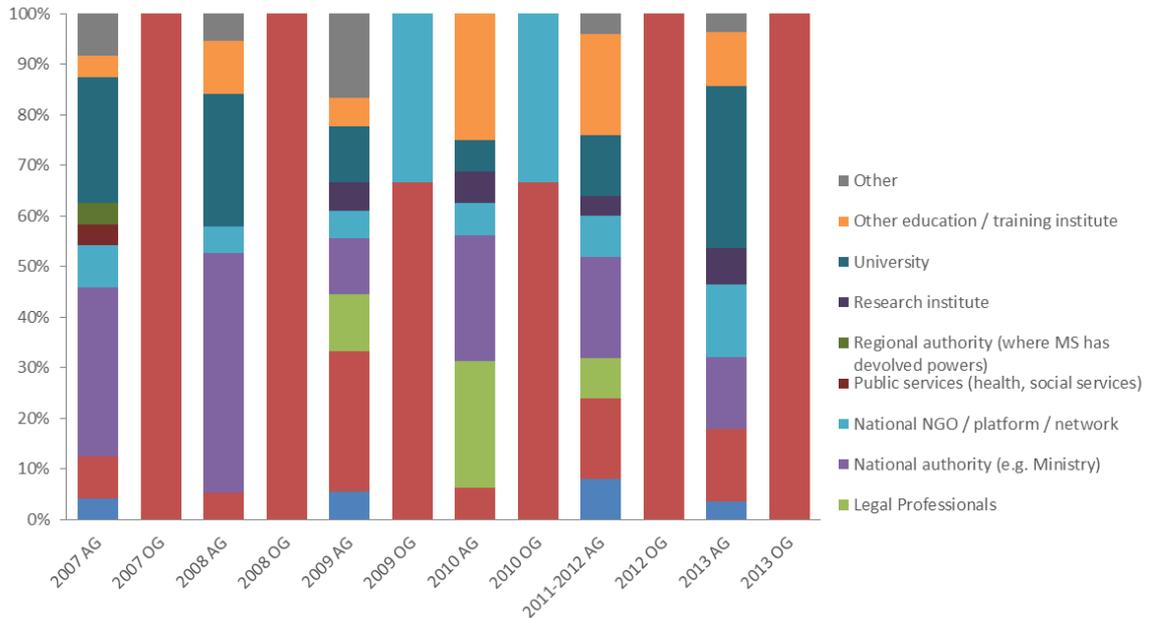
Figure 3.8 JCIV lead organisations by type of organisation



Note: Category 'Other' includes Public services (health, social services) 0.68%, Regional authorities (0.68%) and Other 5.48%.

The distribution of lead organisations by type spread over the different Civil Justice calls is provided in Figure 3.9 below.

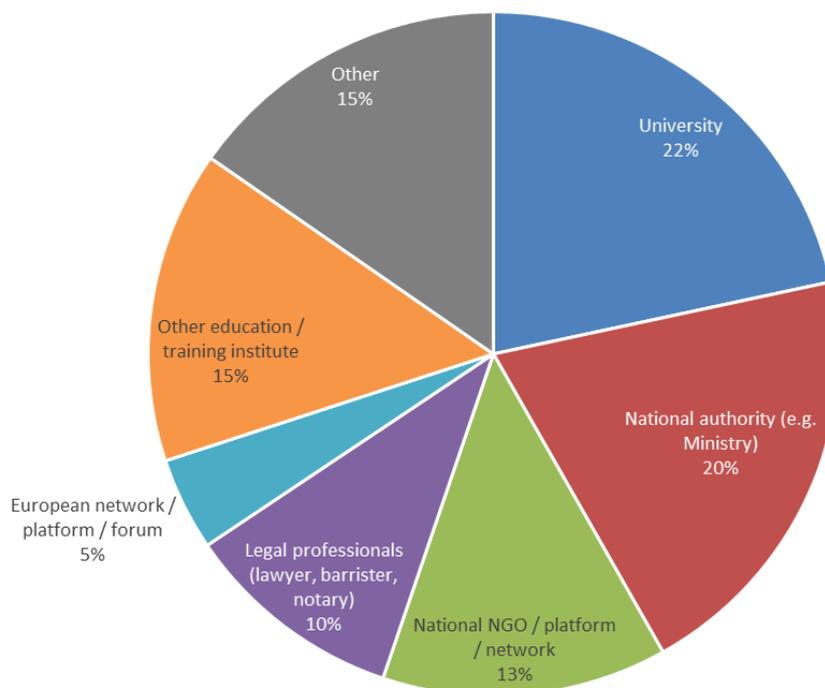
Figure 3.9 Distribution of JCIV lead organisations by call and by type of organisation



The distribution of lead organisations by AG calls varied. The involvement of national authorities was especially prominent during the earlier calls (2007 and 2008 AG calls), whereas Universities and Other education and training institutes lead projects of more recent calls (2010 AG, 2011-2012 AG and 2013 AG calls). Public services were the dominant lead organisation of the OG calls.

An overview of the distribution Civil Justice AGs partner organisations (hence excluding lead organisations) by type of organisation is provided in Figures 3.10 and 3.11 below.

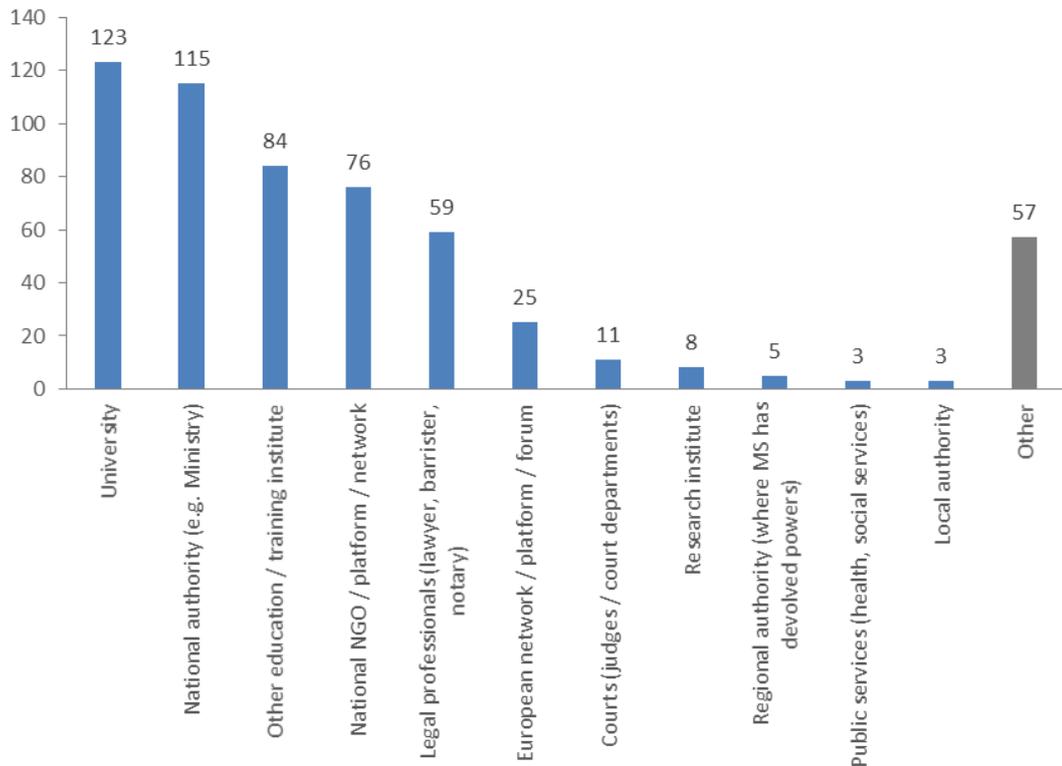
Figure 3.10 Distribution of JCIV AG partners by type of organisation



Note: Category 'Other' includes Courts (judges/ court departments) 1.93%, Research institute 1.41%, Regional authority 0.88%, Local authority 0.53%, Public services 0.53% and Other 10.02%.

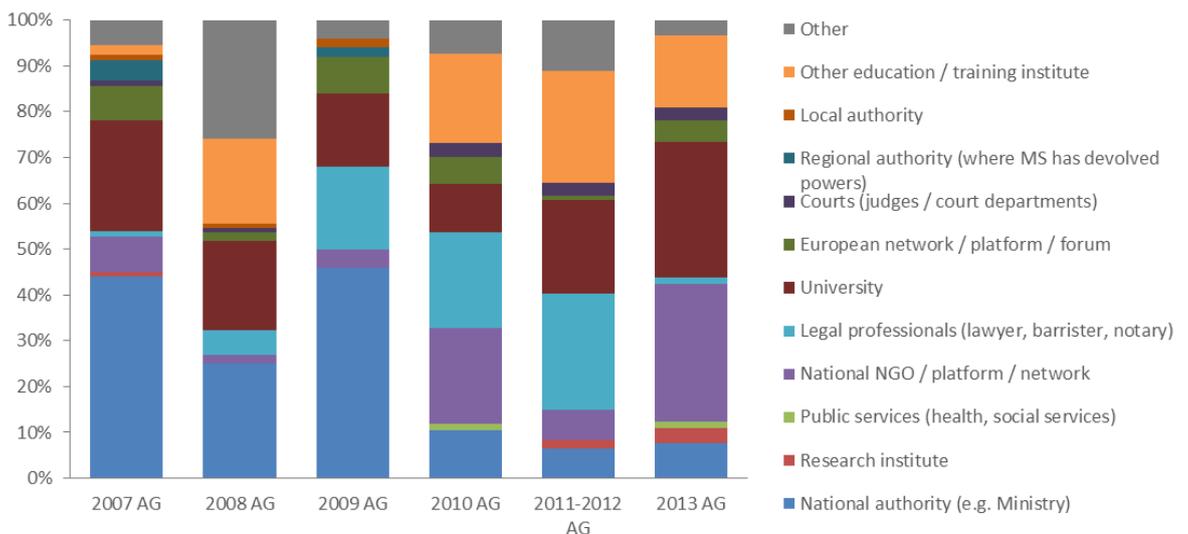
The composition of the partnerships shows that the most common partners are universities, national authorities and other education and training institutes. Together they represent 55% of all partners.

Figure 3.11 Total number of JCIV AGs partners by type of organisation



Distribution of the partnership is further presented in Figure 3.12 below by JCIV AG calls for proposal¹. The figure shows that the type of partners remain similar through the calls. However national NGOs, platform and networks show increased participation rate in the recent calls (2013 AG call).

Figure 3.12 Distribution of JCIV partners by type of organisation per call

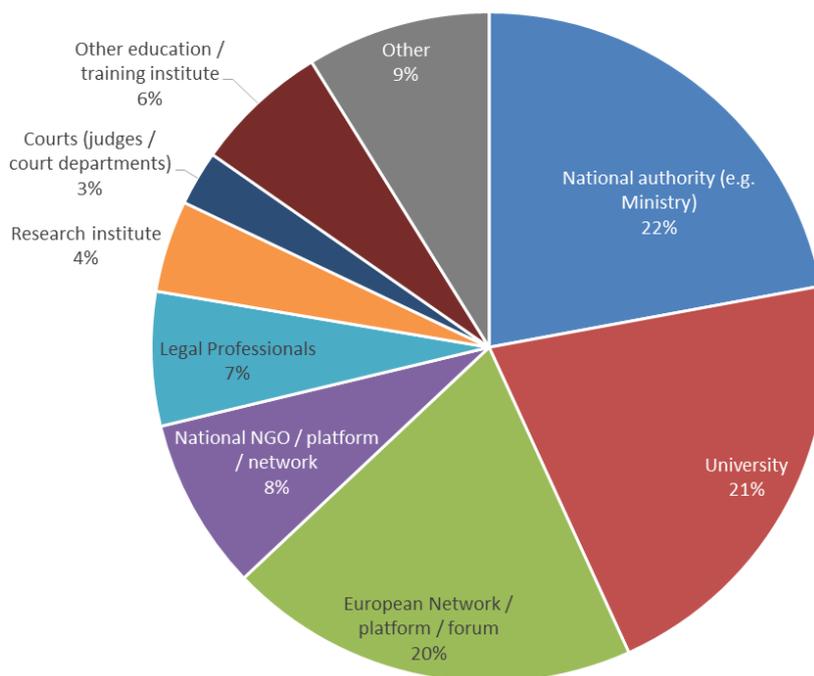


3.2.2 Distribution of funding by type of lead organisation

The following chart shows the distribution of Civil Justice committed funding by type of lead organisation.

¹ AG calls which included no partners have not been included in the charts.

Figure 3.13 JCIV funding by type of lead organisation

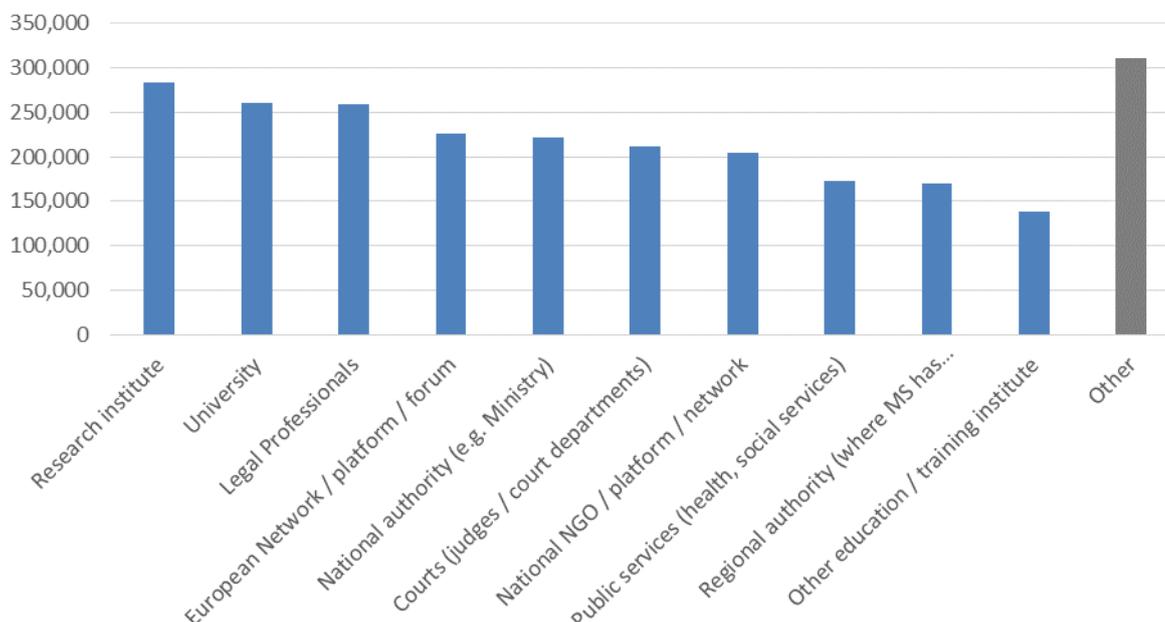


Note: Category 'Other' includes Public services (health, social services) 0.54%, regional authority 0.53% and Other 8%.

The majority of the funding was allocated to national authorities (22%), universities (21%) and European networks, platform or forums (20%). National NGOs, platforms or networks received 8% of the total funding while legal professional received 7%. Funding figures closely follow the overall distribution of the lead organisation by type.

Furthermore Figure 3.14 shows that *average* amount of committed funding per type of lead organisations varied. The highest average amount was allocated to research institutes, universities and legal professionals. It is worth noticing that while research institutes only received 4% of the total Civil Justice funding, their average funding is nevertheless amongst the highest.

Figure 3.14 Average committed funding of JCIV projects per type of lead organisation

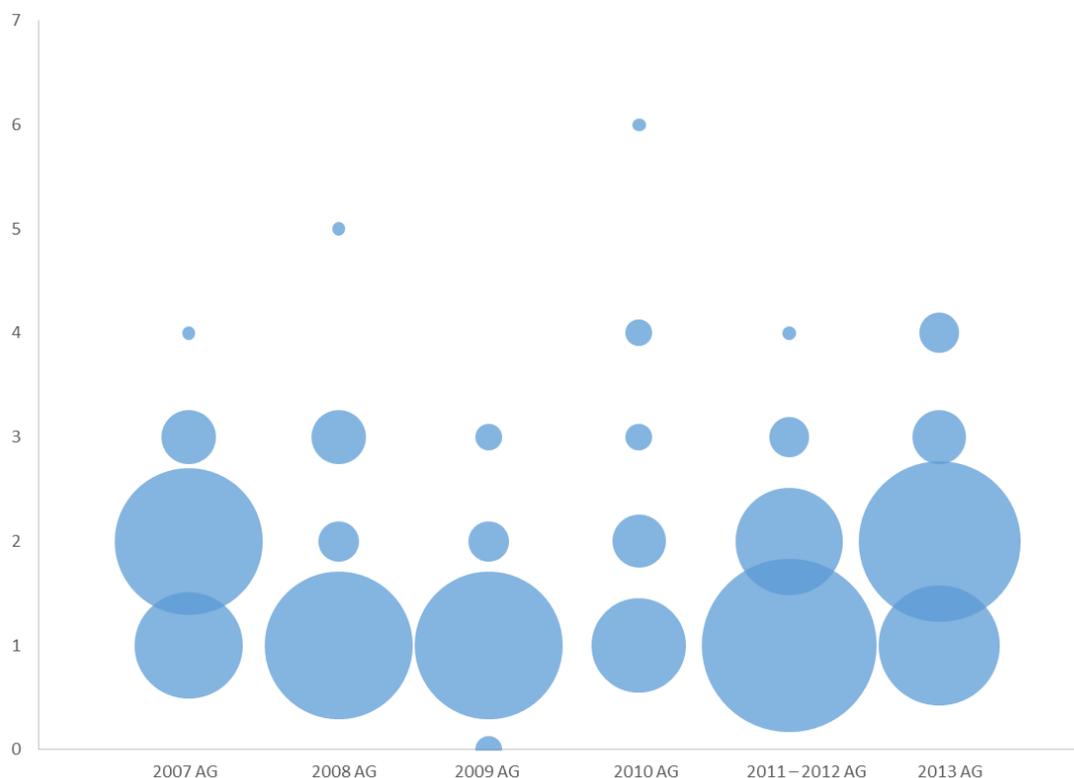


Note: The “Other” organisations mainly being, Inter-governmental Organisations such as the Hague Conference on Private International Law and the International Commission on Civil Status (ICCS) and other education and training institutes: Academy of European Law (ERA) and national judicial training institutes overall.

3.2.3 Partnership structures by organisation type

As already noted, on average JCIV action grants had four partner organisations per project. However, on average only two different *types* of partners participated. As presented in the Figure 3.15 below, the number of projects with only one type of partners prevailed. For the first AG call in 2007 and the last AG call in 2013 participation of two different types of partners prevailed. The highest number of different types of partners in the projects was 6 in AG 2010 call.

Figure 3.15 Number of different types of partners involved in AG projects by programme



Note: The size of the bubble presents the frequency of projects with this partnership structure. The larger the bubble the higher the frequency.

The most common partnerships between lead organisations and partners is observed between university as a lead organisation and university as a partner organisation. In total 25 projects had such partnership structure. National authorities (e.g. Ministries) also commonly partnered with other National authorities (e.g. Ministries). In total 21 projects had such partnership structure.

The pattern of partnerships between types of organisations indicates, that that the organisations like to partner with similar partners.

Figure 3.16 Frequency of combination of organisations in a project

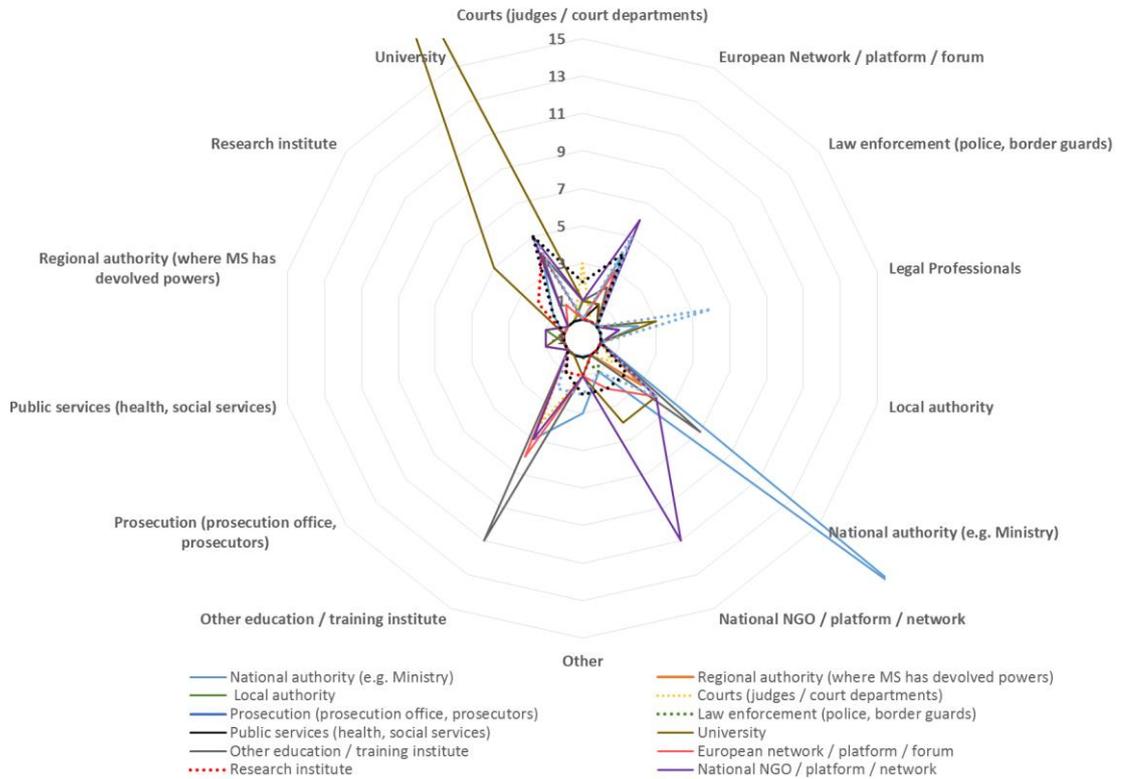
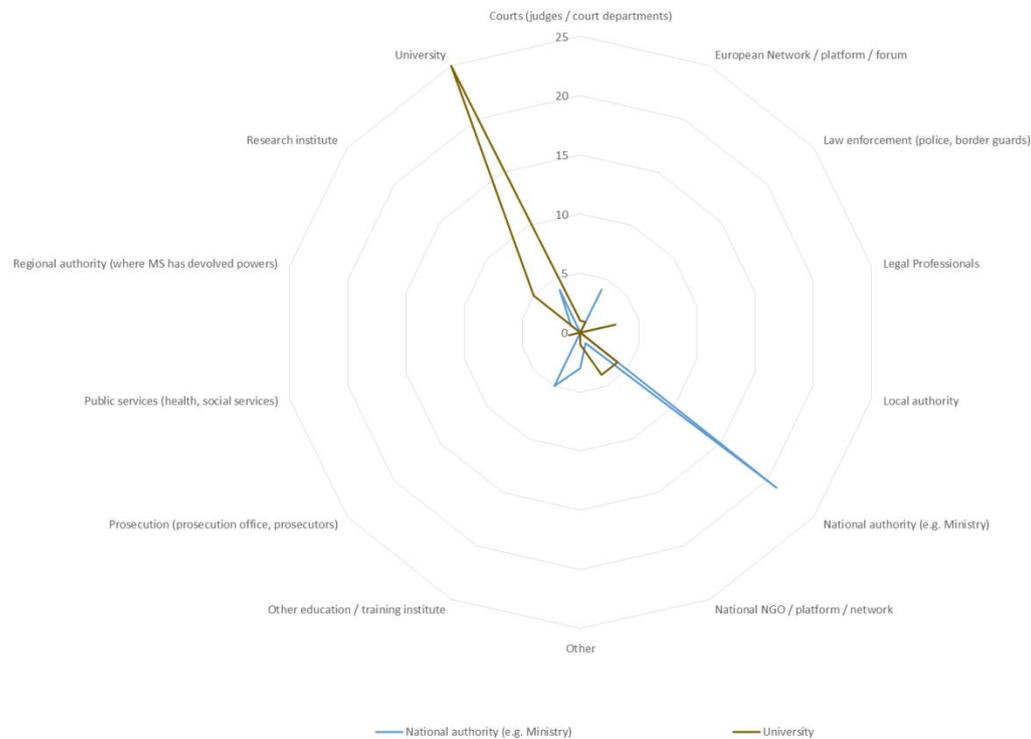


Figure 3.17 Partnership structure of universities and national authorities



4 Outputs and indicators

The presentation of outputs and indicators of the programmes has proven challenging. First, there are 46 different types of outputs, spread over the seven main activities:

- Analytical activities
- Mutual learning, exchange of good practices, cooperation
- Training activities
- Awareness-raising, information and dissemination
- Support to key actors
- Other: support and advice services
- Other: Installation of hardware / software

Second, for each output up to two different indicators could be selected (for example, the number of participants and the number of different Member States of origin of the participants) from a list of 10 types of indicators. The project mapping datasheet also allowed to select 'other type of indicator' and to include an additional type of indicator from those previously listed. Finally, it is also important to mention that a type of output was also selected even when no quantitative information was available for such output, given that very often the project documentation did not specify numbers but rather provided a qualitative description (e.g. a conference was organised but the number of participants was not mentioned).

In this section, several charts are presented which show the total number of type of outputs, the number of times indicators were provided and the most often listed indicators (with numbers).

4.1 Civil Justice project outputs

4.1.1 Output and indicator count

Figure 5.1 below provides an overview of the number of times a type of output was identified in the 146 Civil Justice projects mapped. The three most often identified outputs are workshops and focus groups, which fall under mutual learning/networking, other outputs related to awareness-raising, information and dissemination and training activities. Events rank fourth as most often recorded outputs.

Figure 4.1 Count of JCIV outputs

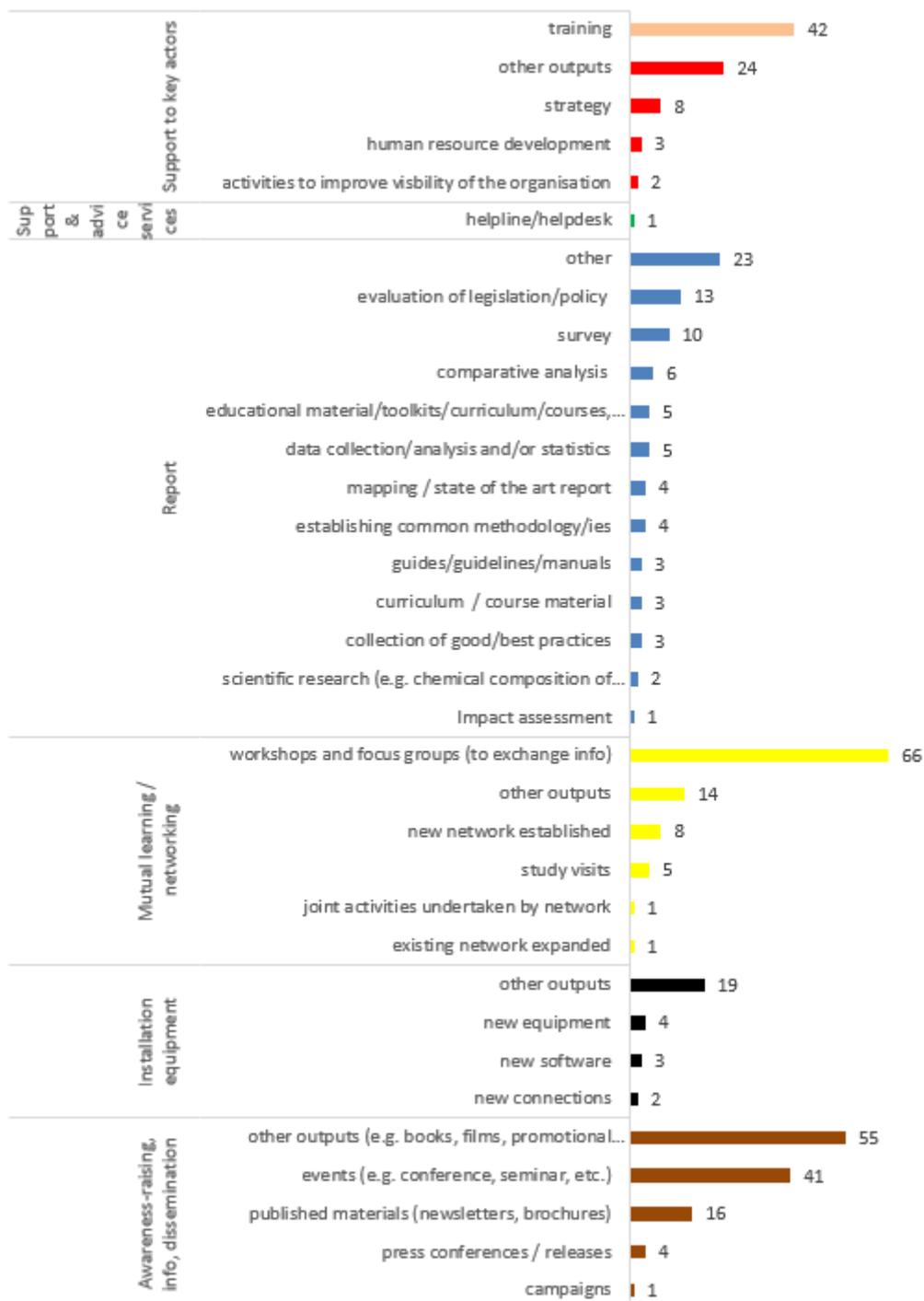


Figure 5.2 below presents the types of outputs for which most often indicators were recorded. For example, regarding workshops a total of 59 indicators (and related quantitative information) were identified, and 51 indicators were identified for the output “training”. Events were identified by a total of 47 indicators. The extent to which quantitative information could be found for outputs varies greatly but it is overall much lower than the extent to which outputs could be identified.

Figure 4.2 Count of indicators

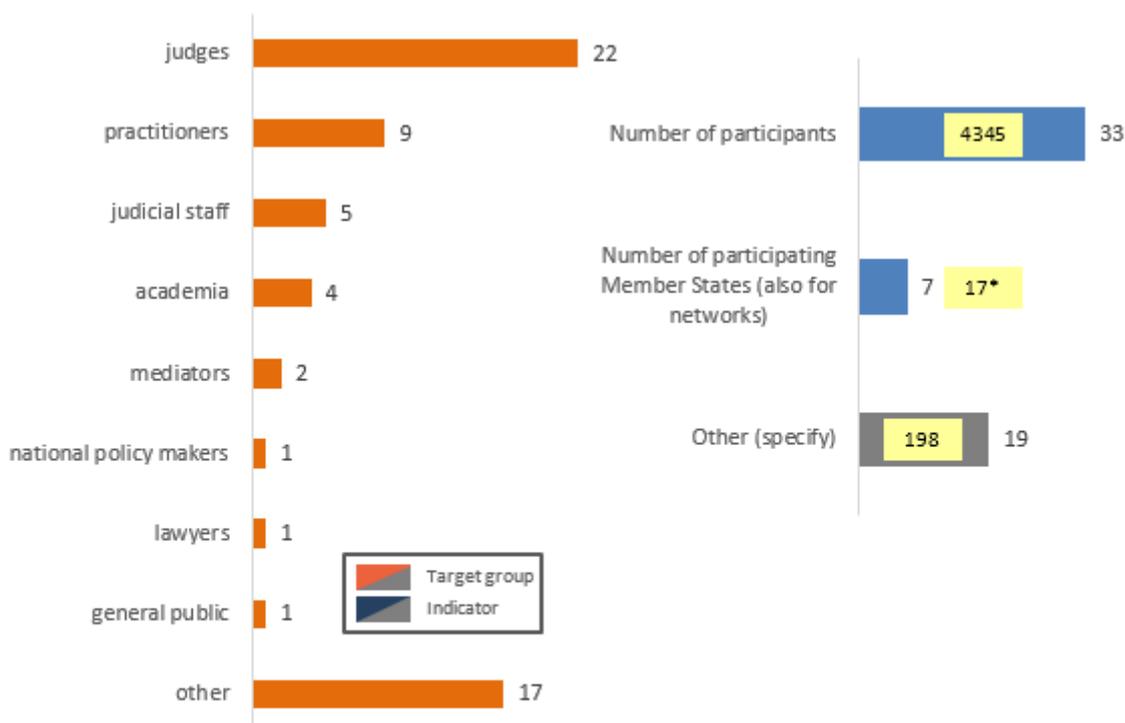


4.1.2 Top indicators

Figure 4.3 to 4.9 below present the outputs for which the highest share of indicators has been recorded, together with aggregate information on numbers and the main target groups / beneficiaries addressed.

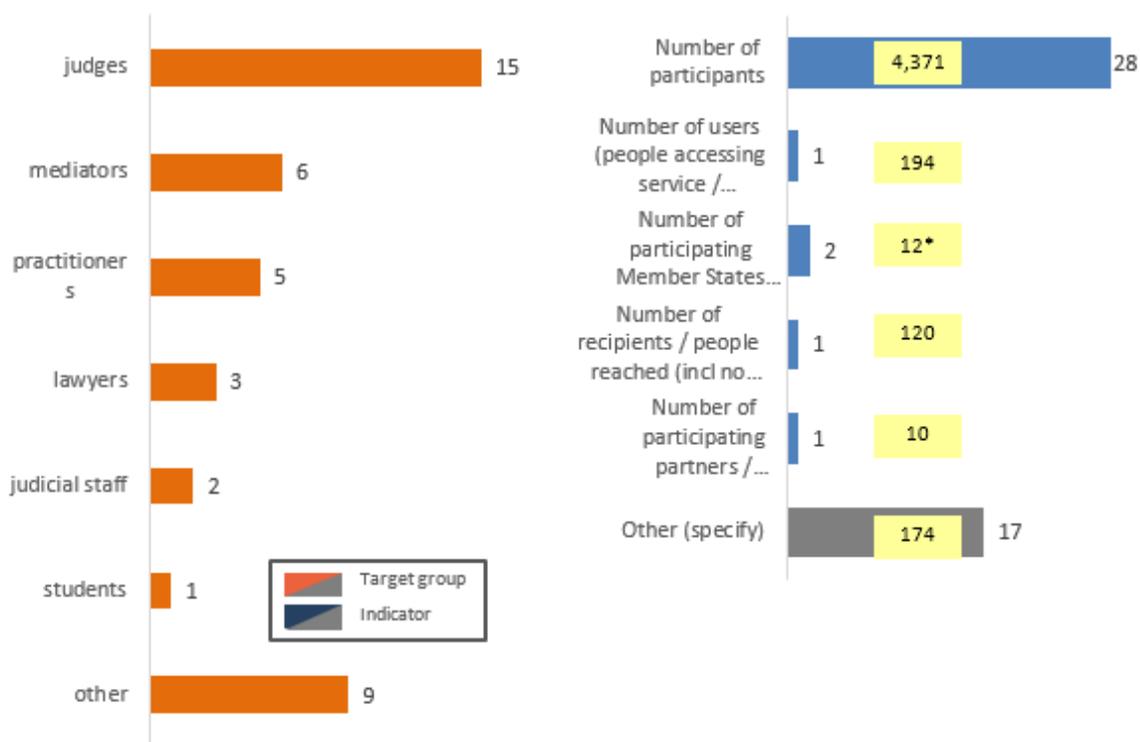
The output “workshops”, which was identified 66 times in the 146 Civil Justice projects mapped and for which 59 indicators were found, counted for example a total of 4345 participants (the total of 33 indicators). The most often mentioned target groups of the workshops and focus groups were judges, practitioners and judicial staff.

Figure 4.3 Mutual learning / networking: workshops and focus groups



Note: * Average number of MS participating at the events.

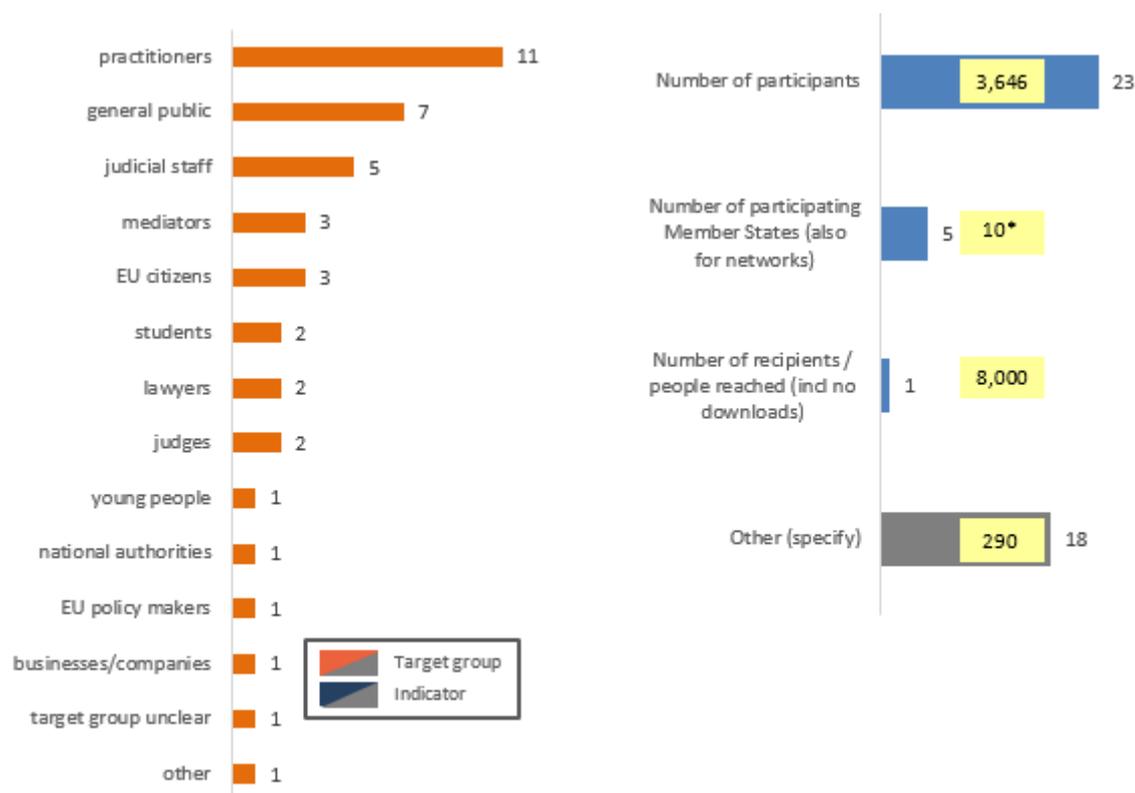
Figure 4.4 Output of training activities



Note: * Average number of MS participating at the events.

The second most identified output related to training activities, identified 42 times, as part of awareness-raising, information and dissemination. These outputs accounted 4371 participants (based on 28 different indicators). The most often targeted beneficiaries were judges, mediators and practitioners.

Figure 4.5 Outputs of awareness raising activities: events

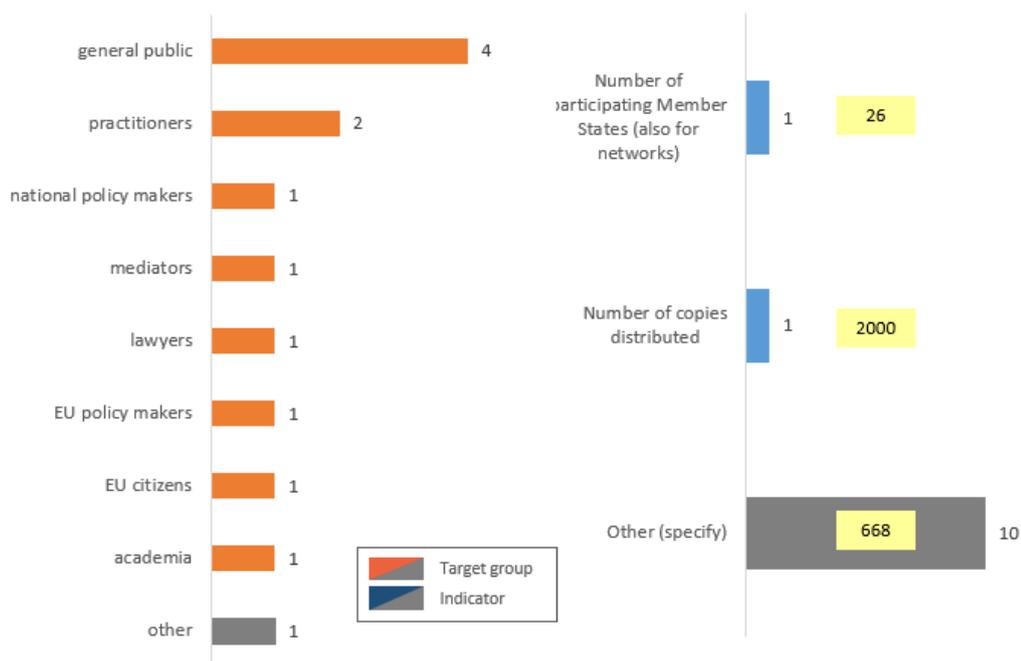


Note: * Average number of MS participating at the events.

The third output for which most indicators were found, identified 41 times, relates to events, and reports a total number of 3646 participants (identified 23 times), and 8000 recipients (the outputs of one indicator). Concerning the target groups, practitioners, the general public and judicial staff were the most often targeted audiences.

The output “evaluation of legislation/policy”, which was identified 13 times in the 146 Civil Justice projects mapped and for which 12 indicators were found, counted a total of 26 participating Member States and 2000 copies distributed. The most often mentioned target groups were the general public and practitioners.

Figure 4.6 Report: evaluation of legislation/policy



The most identified output for support to key actors was “strategy” and was identified 8 times. These outputs accounted 118 participants. The only targeted beneficiaries were mediators and practitioners.

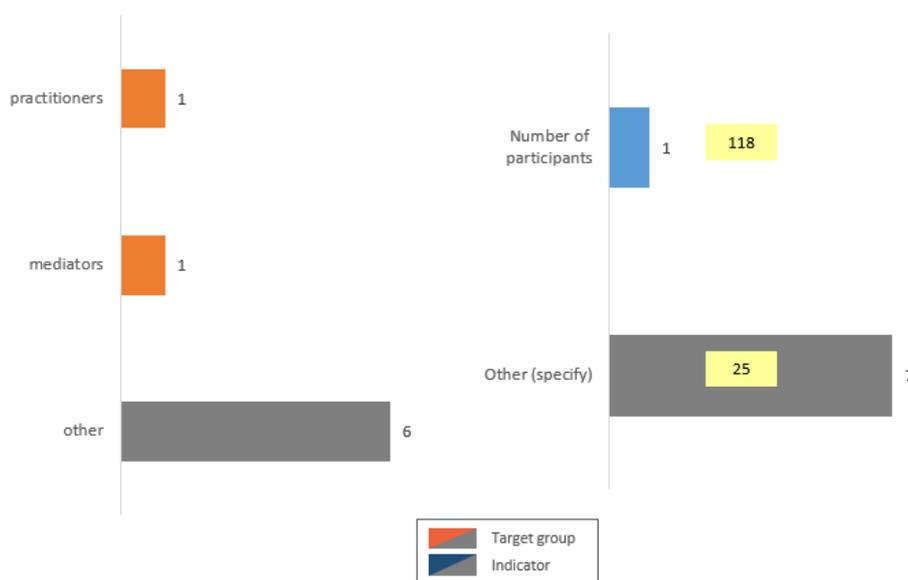
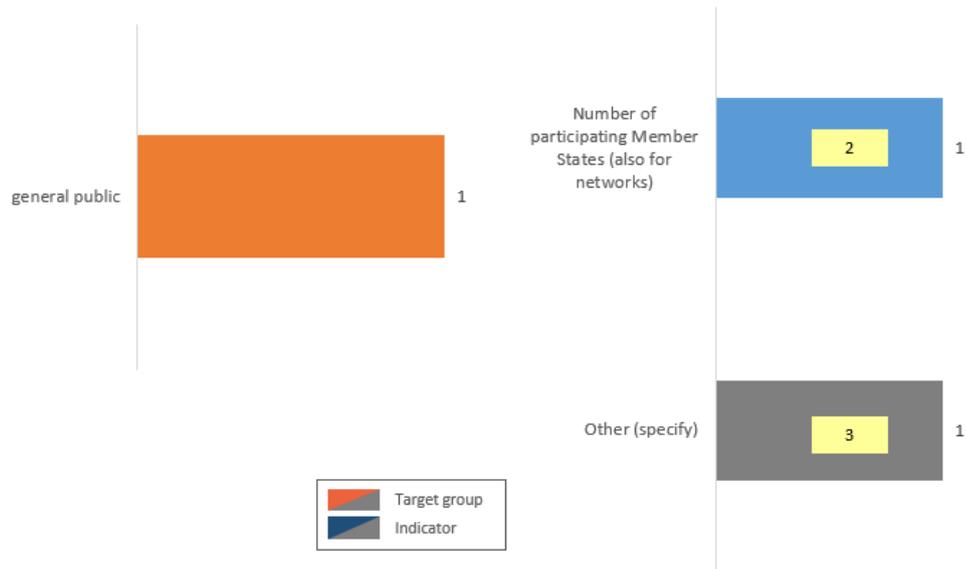


Figure 4.7 Support to key actors: strategy

The output “helpline/helpdesk” accounted 2 participating Member States. The only targeted beneficiaries were the general public.

Figure 4.8 Support and advice services: helpline / helpdesk



The output “new connections” accounted 10 participating Member States and targeted EU citizens.

Figure 4.9 Installation equipment: new connections

