



European
Commission

THE 2019 EU JUSTICE SCOREBOARD

Quantitative data | April 2019

This document contains a selection of graphs with quantitative data from the *2019 EU Justice Scoreboard*.



See the complete *2019 EU Justice Scoreboard* at:

https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/justice-and-fundamental-rights/effective-justice/eu-justice-scoreboard_en

Efficiency of justice systems

Developments in caseload

Figure 1 Number of incoming civil, commercial, administrative and other cases (*) (1st instance/per 100 inhabitants)

(source: CEPEJ study)

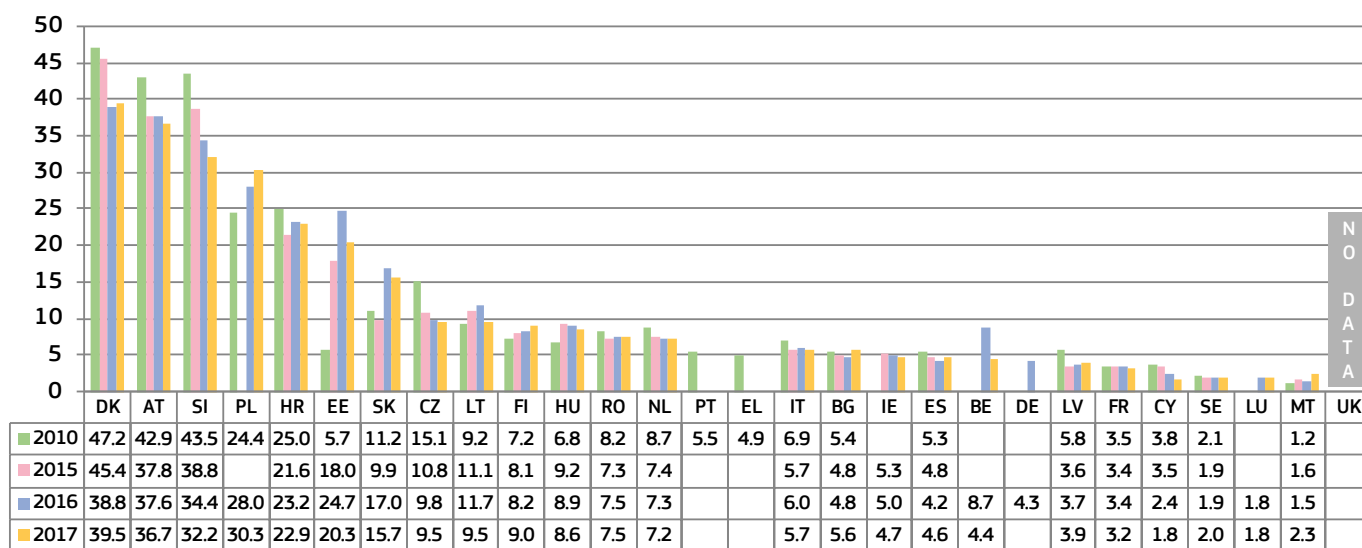


Figure 2 Number of incoming civil and commercial litigious cases (1st instance/per 100 inhabitants)

(source: CEPEJ study)

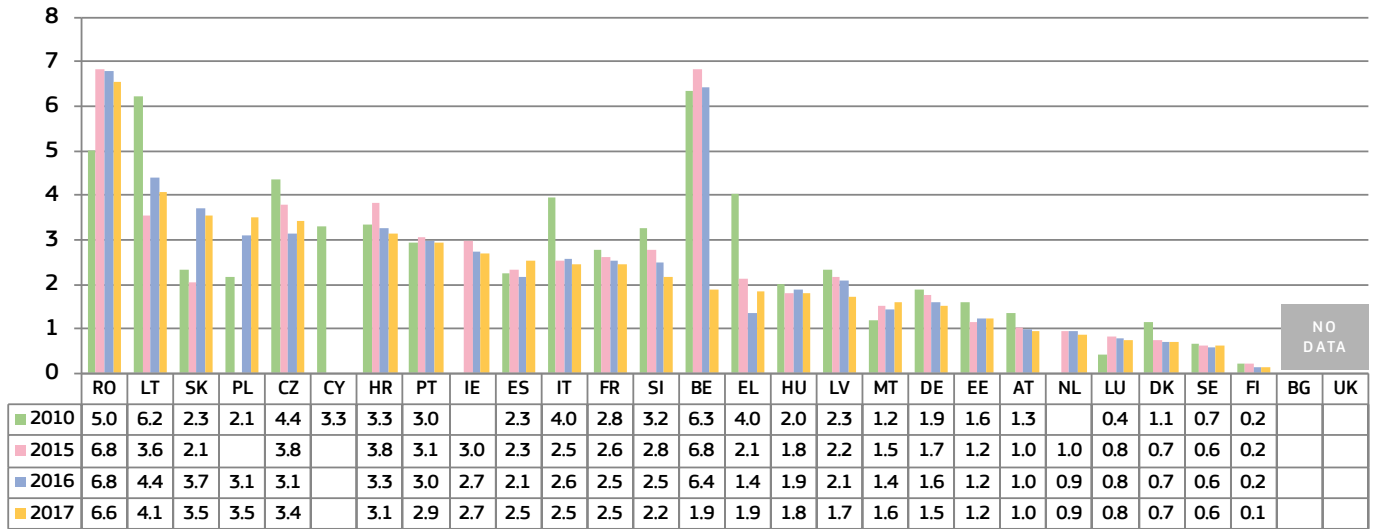


Figure 3 Number of incoming administrative cases (1st instance/per 100 inhabitants)

(source: CEPEJ study)



General data on efficiency

Length of proceedings

Figure 4 Time needed to resolve civil, commercial, administrative and other cases (1st instance/in days)

(source: CEPEJ study)

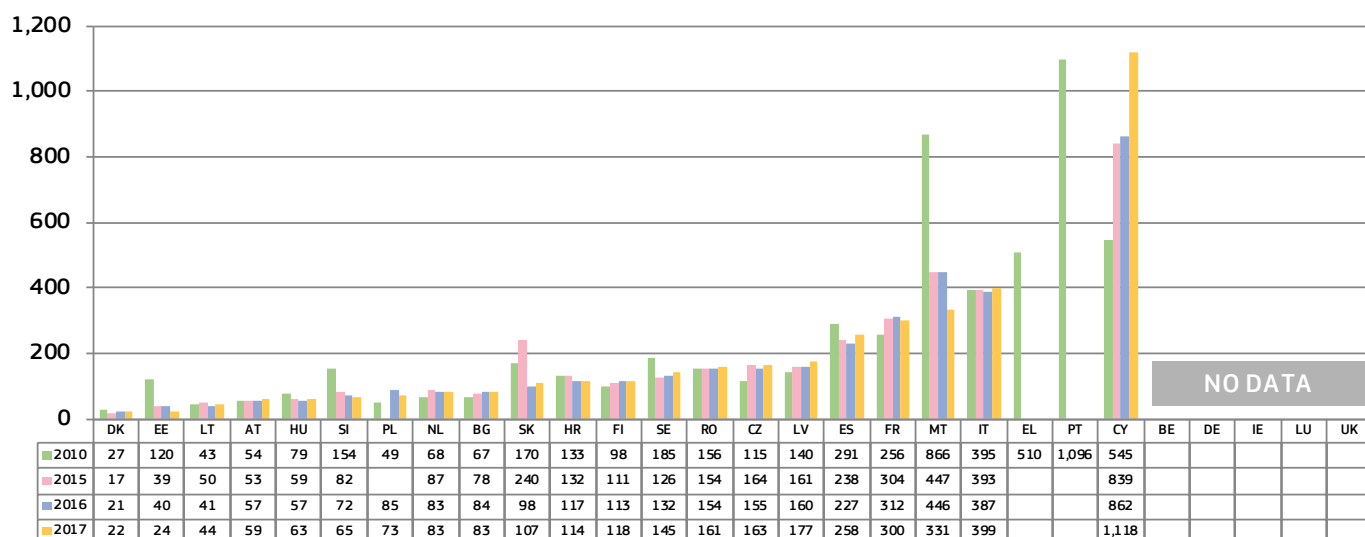


Figure 5 Time needed to resolve litigious civil and commercial cases (1st instance/in days)

(source: CEPEJ study)

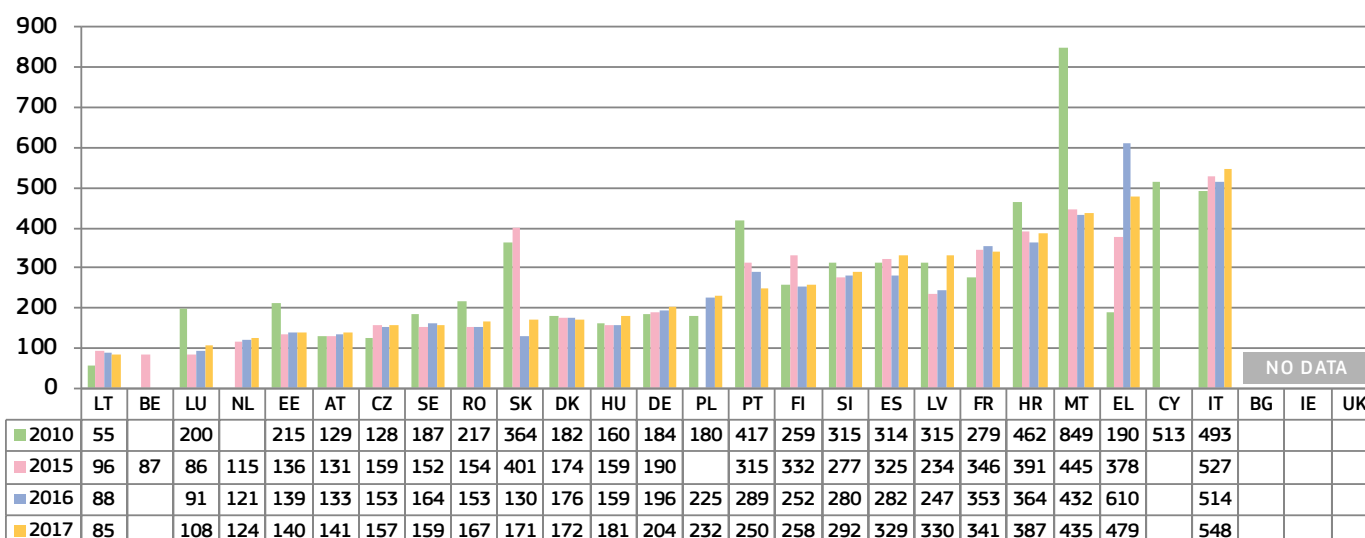


Figure 6 Time needed to resolve litigious civil and commercial cases at all court instances in 2017 (1st, 2nd and 3rd instance/in days)

(source: CEPEJ study)

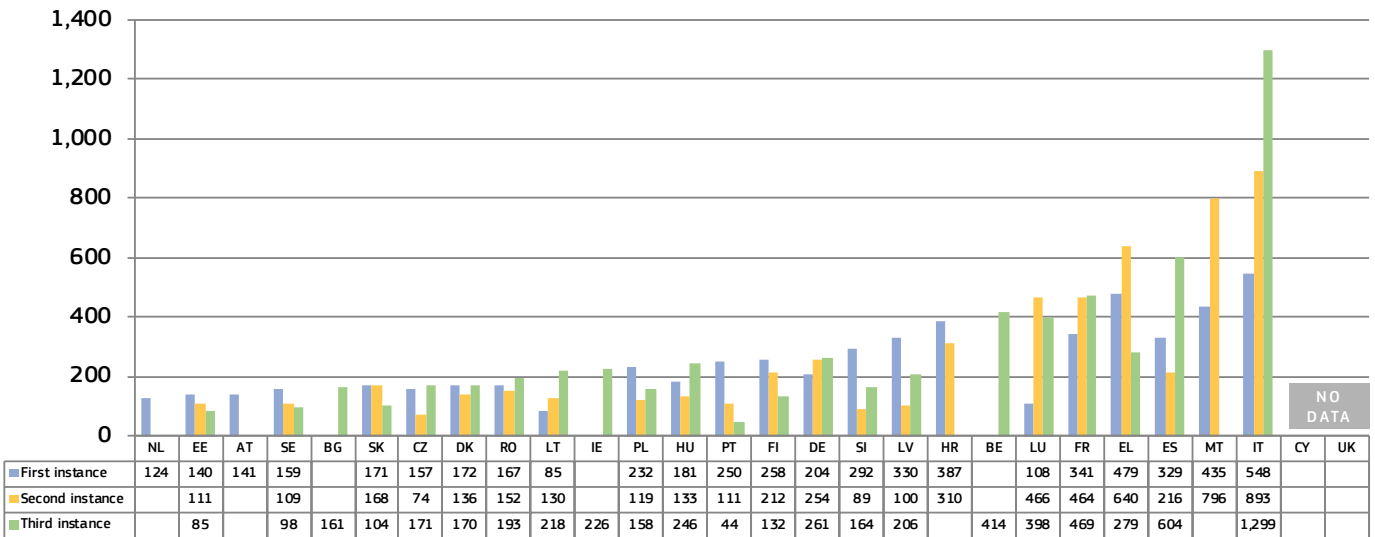


Figure 7 Time needed to resolve administrative cases (1st instance/in days)

(source: CEPEJ study)

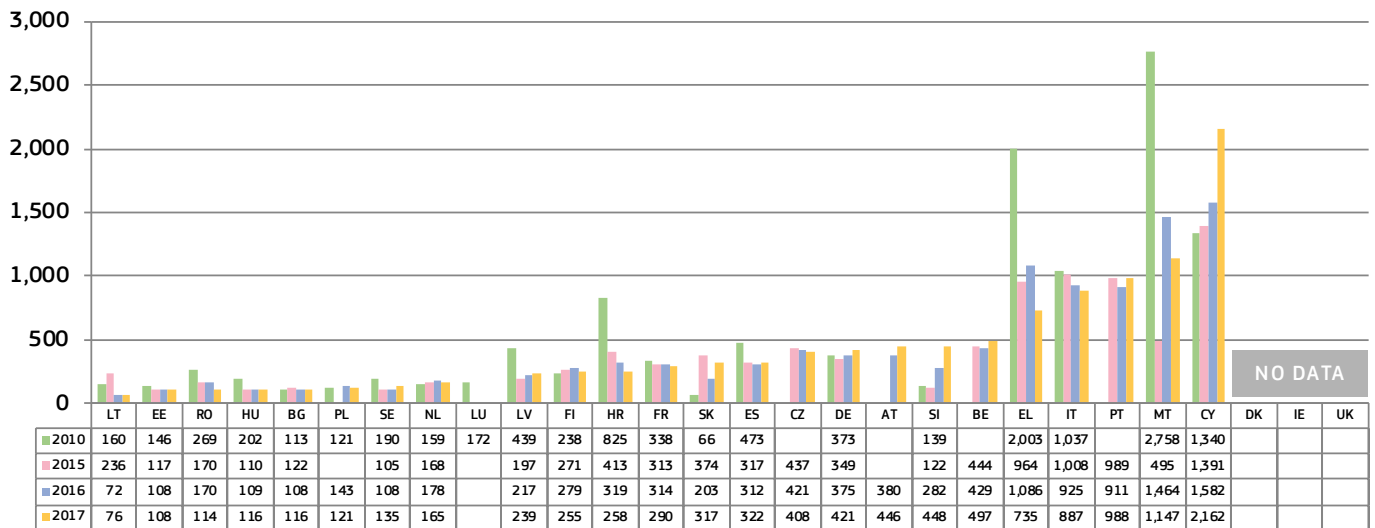
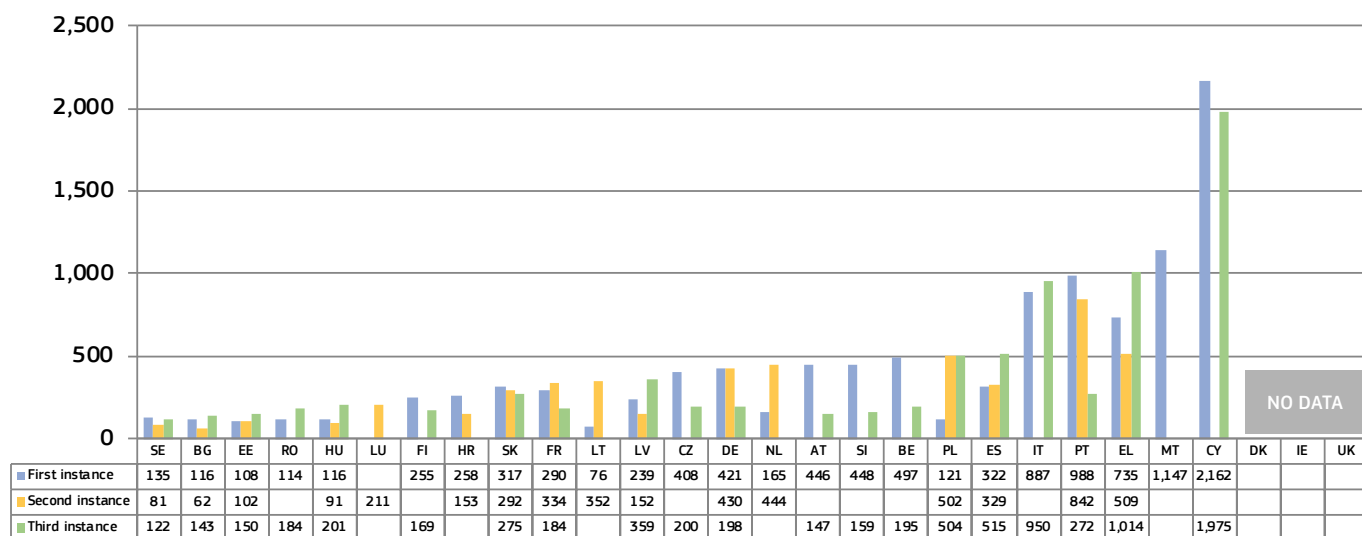


Figure 8 Time needed to resolve administrative cases at all court instances in 2017 (1st and, where applicable, 2nd and 3rd instance/in days)

(source: CEPEJ study)



Clearance rate

Figure 9 Rate of resolving civil, commercial, administrative and other cases (1st instance/in % — values higher than 100 % indicate that more cases are resolved than come in, while values below 100 % indicate that fewer cases are resolved than come in)

(source: CEPEJ study)

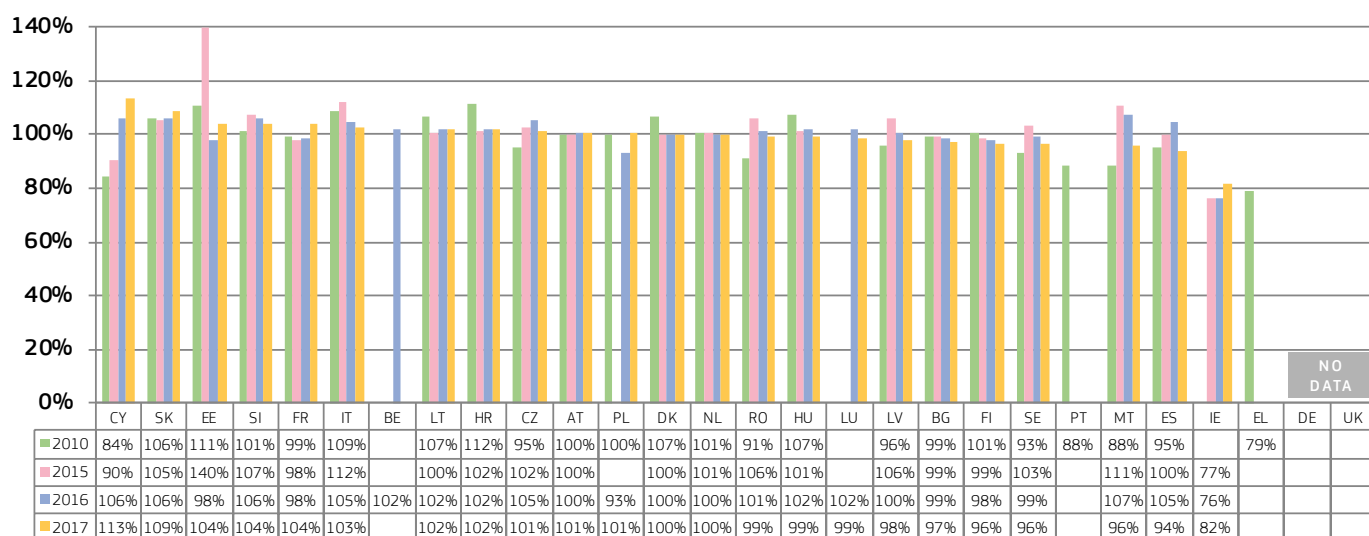


Figure 10 Rate of resolving litigious civil and commercial cases (1st instance/in %)

(source: CEPEJ study)

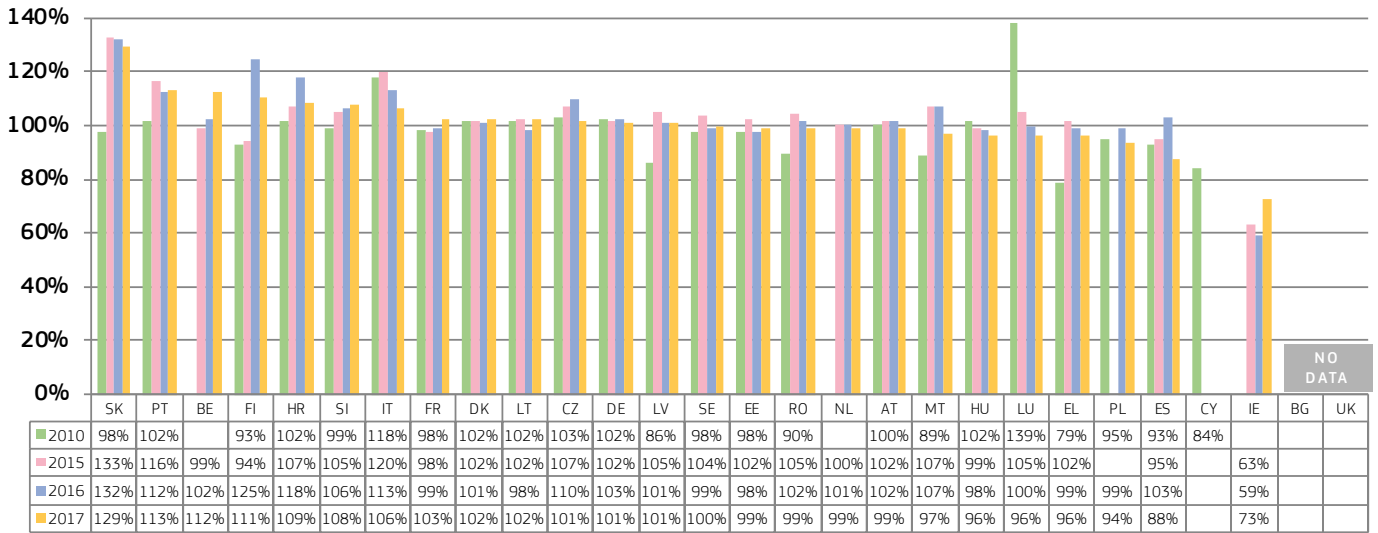
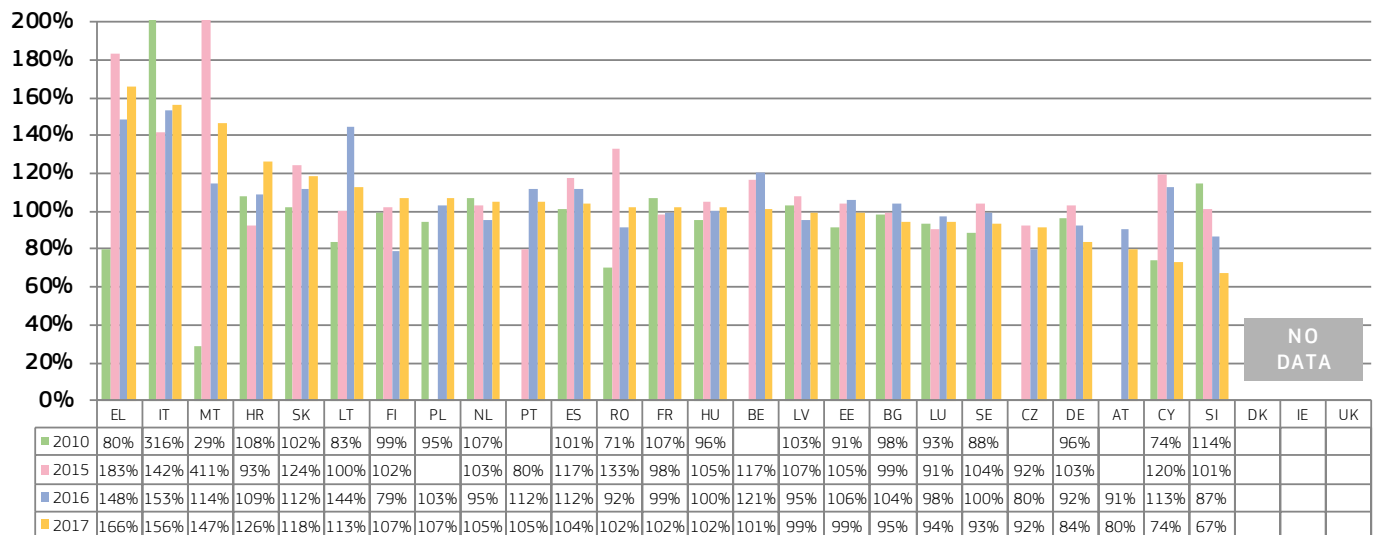


Figure 11 Rate of resolving administrative cases (1st instance/in %)

(source: CEPEJ study)



Pending cases

Figure 12 Number of pending civil, commercial and administrative and other cases (1st instance/per 100 inhabitants)

(source: CEPEJ study)

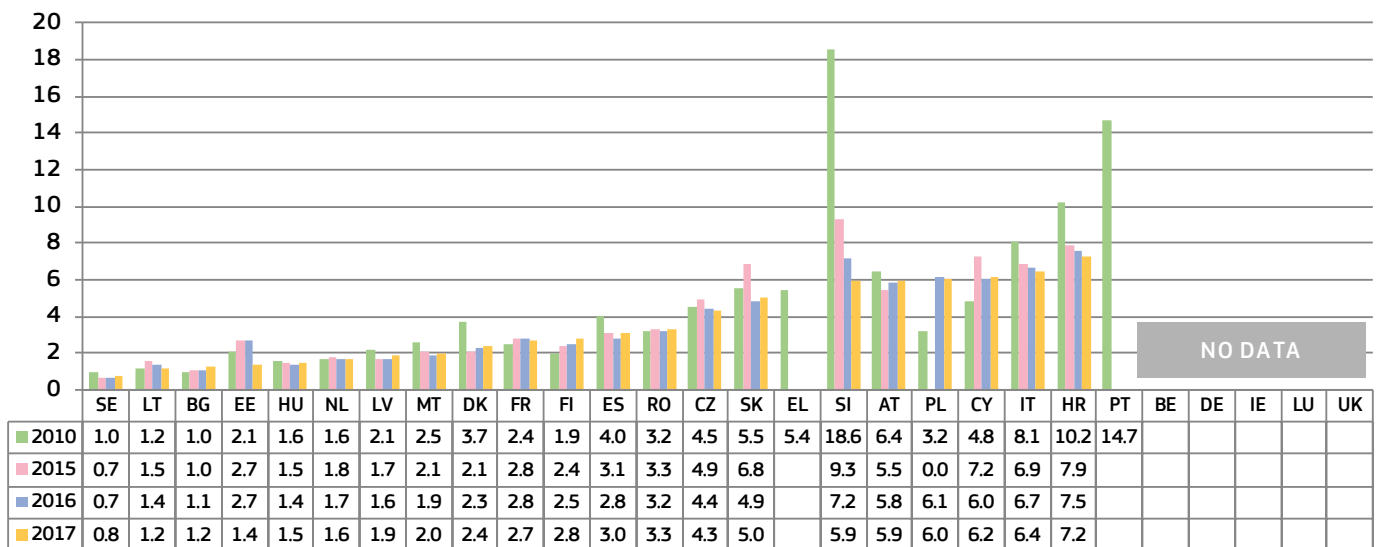


Figure 13 Number of pending litigious civil and commercial cases (1st instance/per 100 inhabitants)

(source: CEPEJ study)

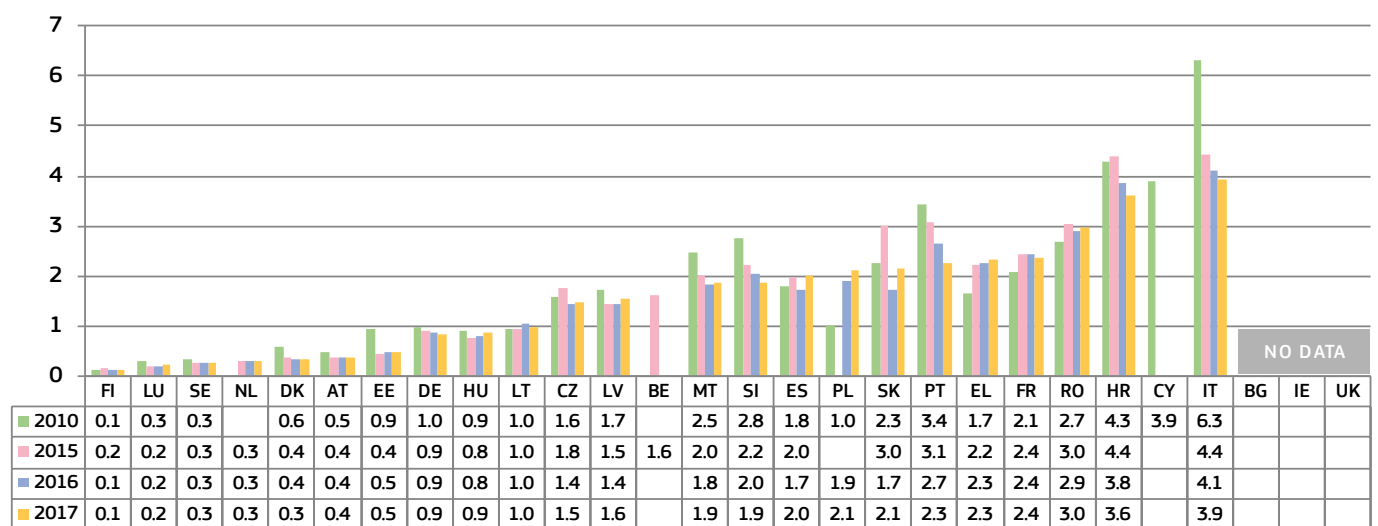
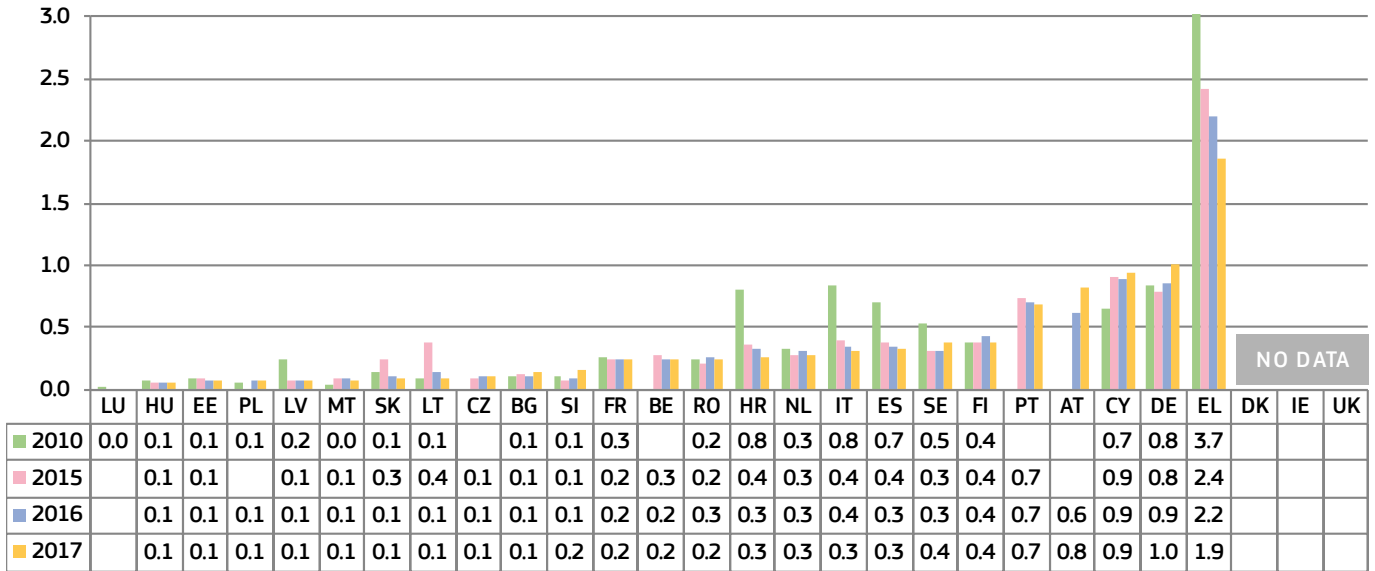


Figure 14 Number of pending administrative cases (1st instance/per 100 inhabitants)

(source: CEPEJ study)

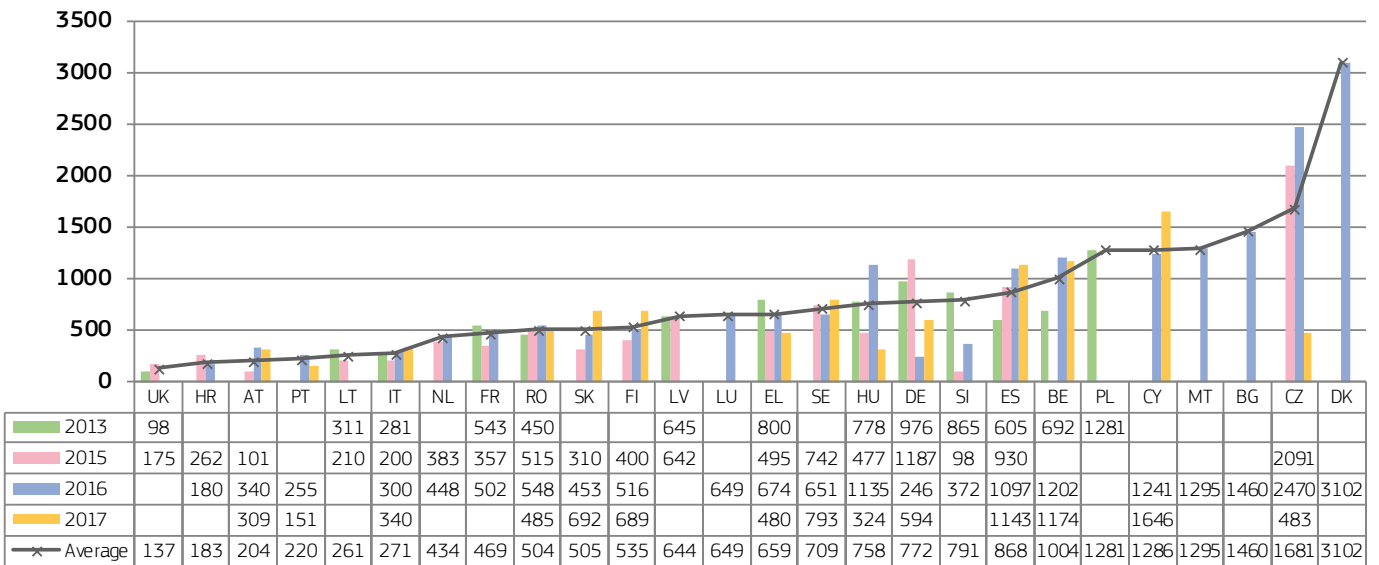


Efficiency in specific areas of EU law

Competition

Figure 15 Competition: Average length of judicial review (1st instance/in days)

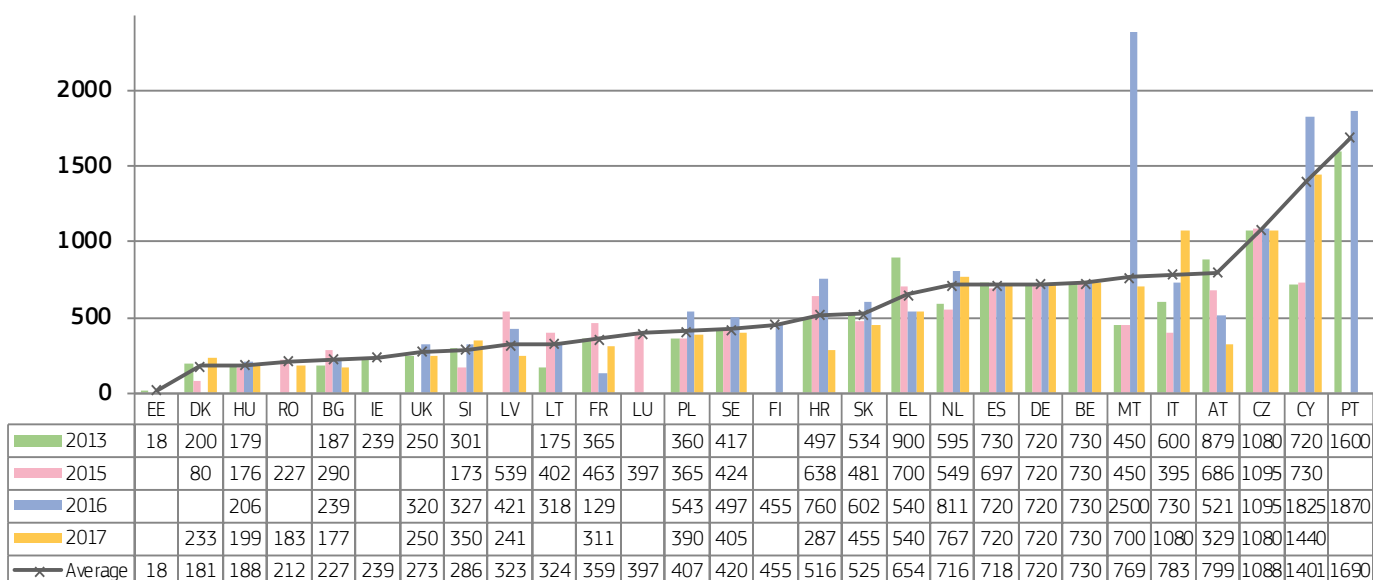
(source: European Commission with the European Competition Network)



Electronic communications

Figure 16 Electronic communications: Average length of judicial review cases (1st instance/in days)

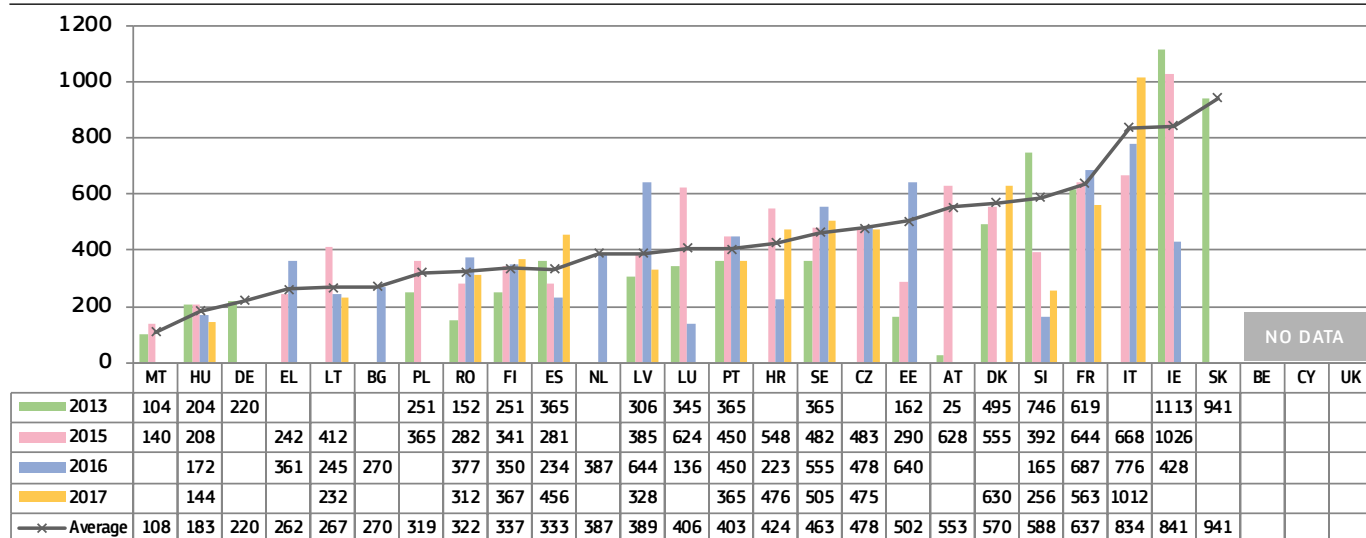
(source: European Commission with the Communications Committee)



EU trademark

Figure 17 EU trademark: Average length of EU trademark infringement cases (1st instance/in days)

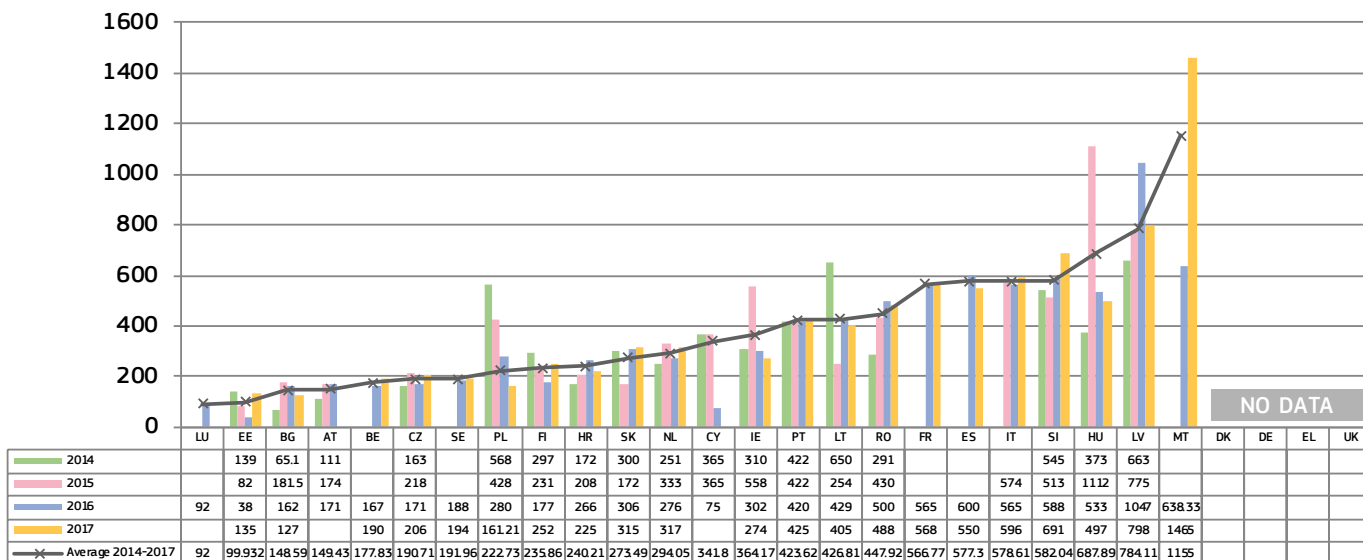
(source: European Commission with the European Observatory on infringements of intellectual property rights)



Money laundering

Figure 18 Money laundering: Average length of court cases (*) (1st instance/in days)

(source: European Commission with the Expert Group on Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism)



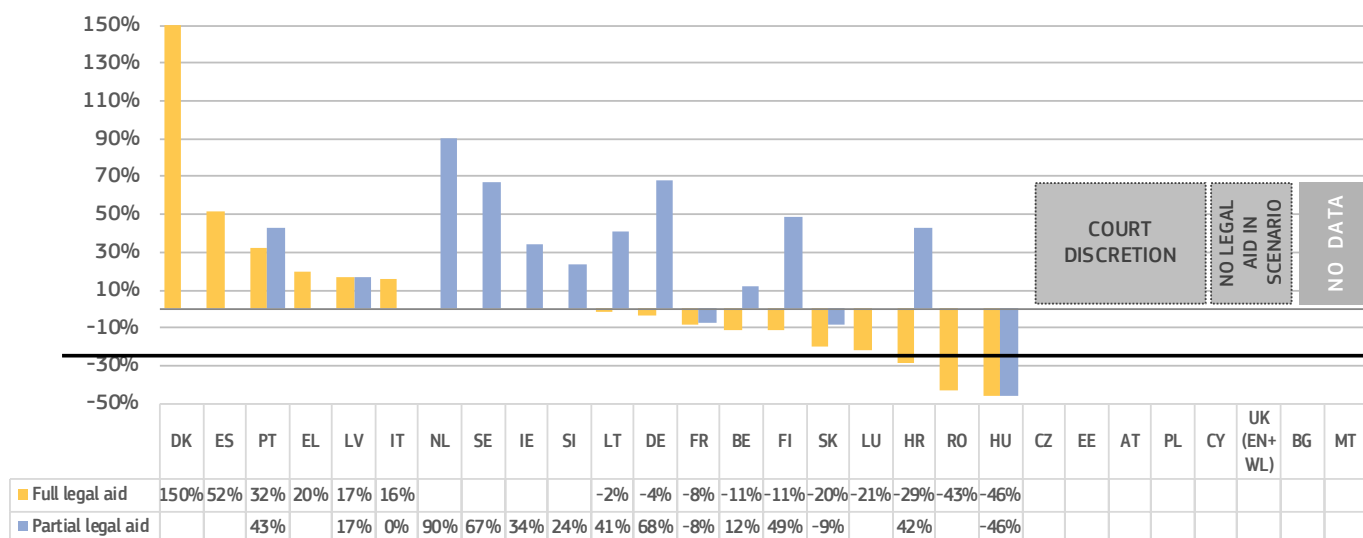
Quality of justice systems

Accessibility

Legal aid and court fees

Figure 19 Income threshold for legal aid in a specific consumer case (*) (differences in % from Eurostat poverty threshold)

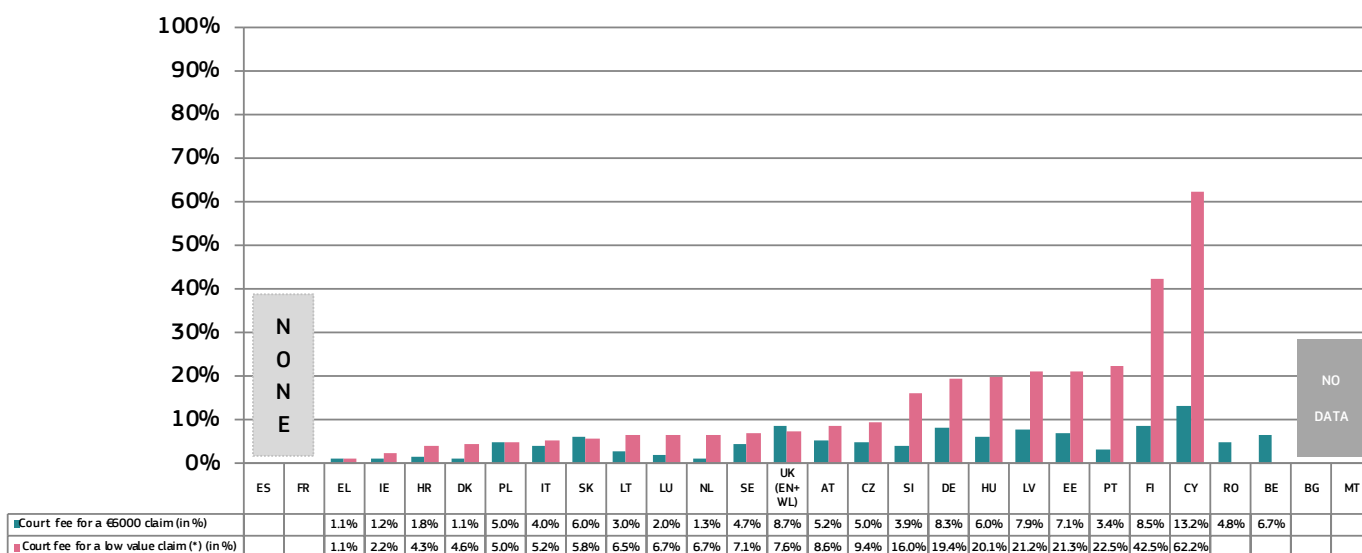
(source: European Commission with the CCBE)



(*) **LV**: income thresholds are not comparable with previous year due to adaptation of methodology for calculation. **EE**: decision to grant legal aid is not based on the level of financial resources of the applicant. **IE**: income threshold for full legal aid is not comparable with the previous year due to adaptation of methodology for calculation; partial legal aid has to take into account also the disposable assets of the applicant.

Figure 20 Court fee to start a judicial proceeding in a specific consumer case (level of court fee as a share of the value of the claim)

(source: European Commission with the CCBE)



Resources

Financial resources

Figure 21 General government total expenditure on law courts (in EUR per inhabitant)

(source: Eurostat)

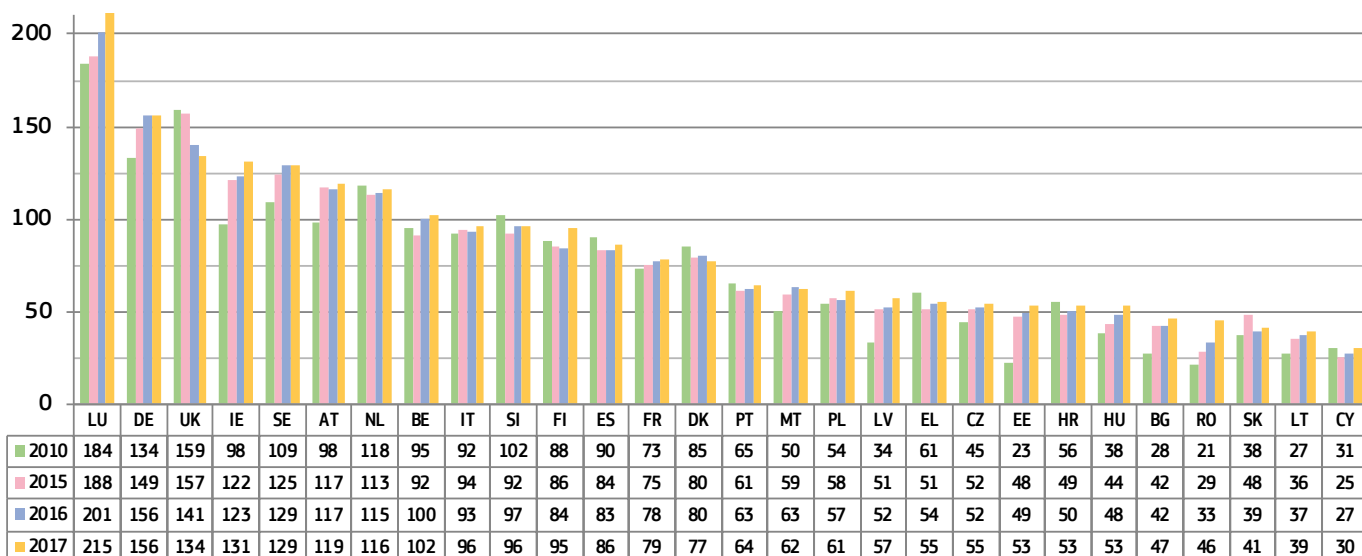


Figure 22 General government total expenditure on law courts (as a percentage of GDP)

(source: Eurostat)

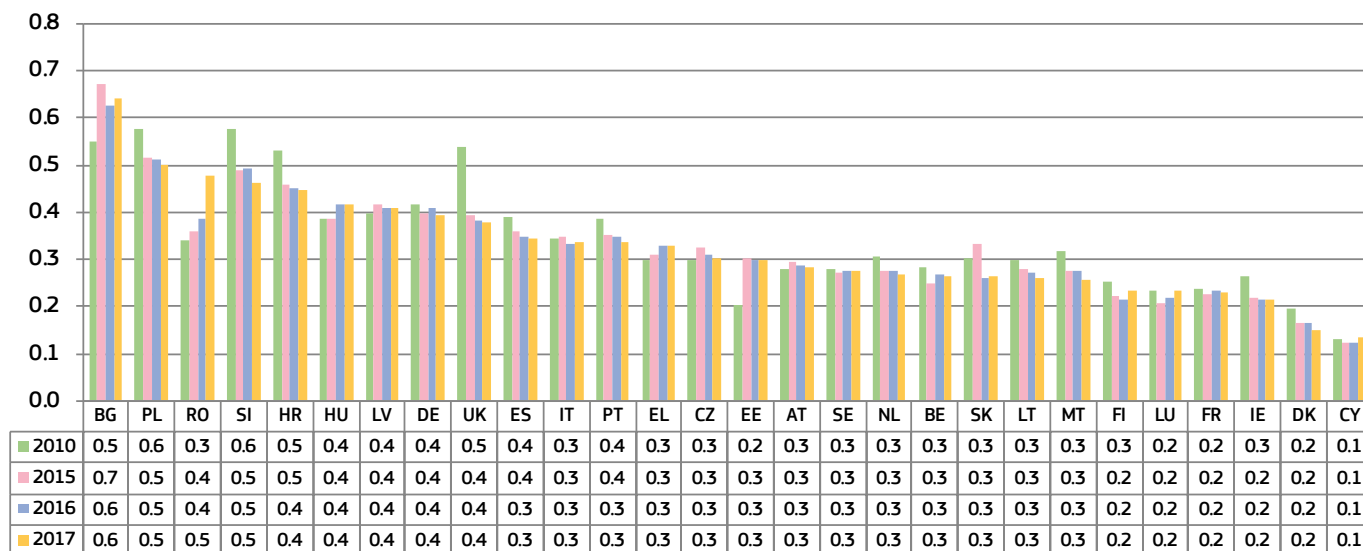
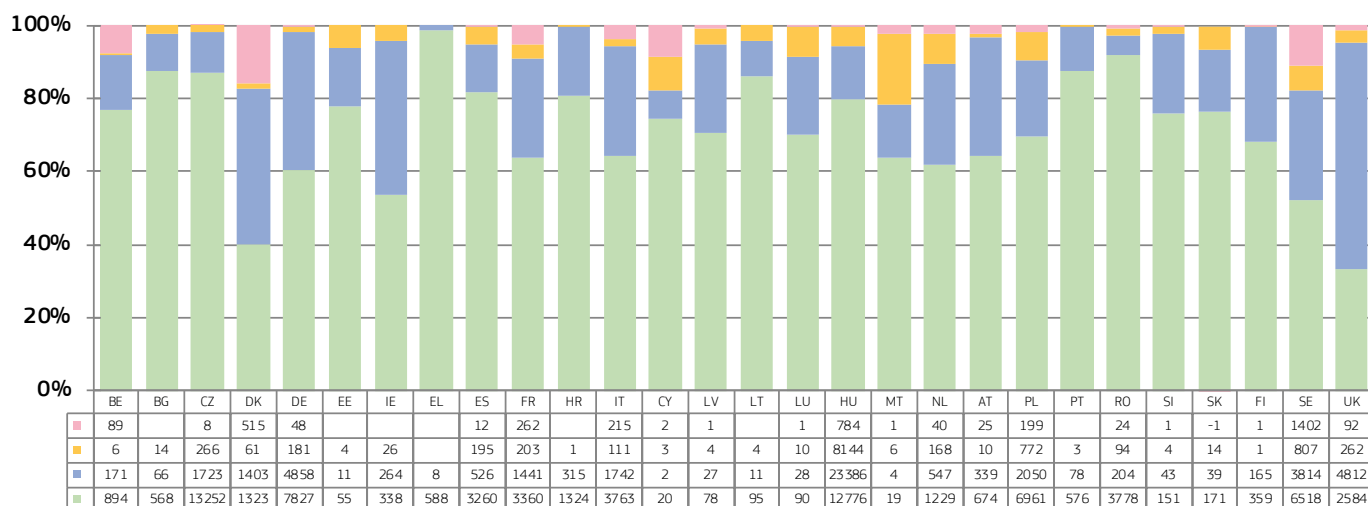


Figure 23 General government total expenditure on law courts (in 2017, as a percentage of expenditure)

(source: Eurostat)

- Wages and salaries of judges and court staff
- Operating costs (e.g. building rentals, legal aid, energy)
- Fixed assets (e.g. court building and software)
- Other



Human resources

Figure 24 Number of judges (per 100 000 inhabitants)

(source: CEPEJ study)

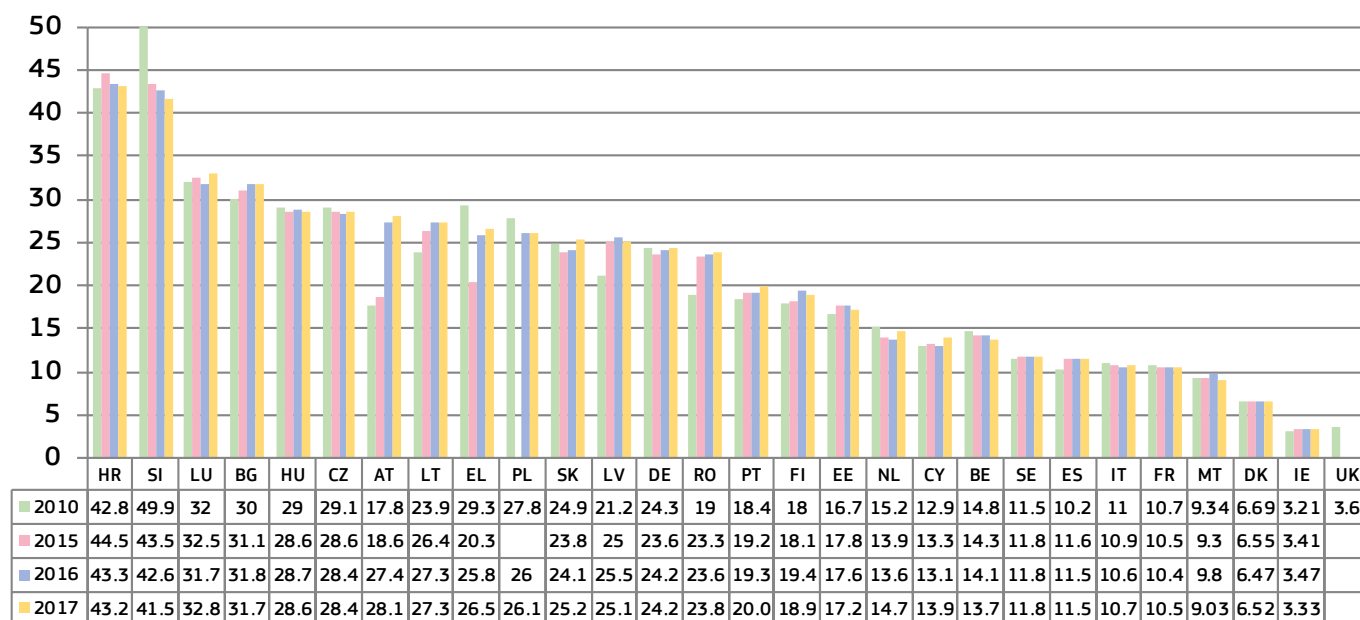
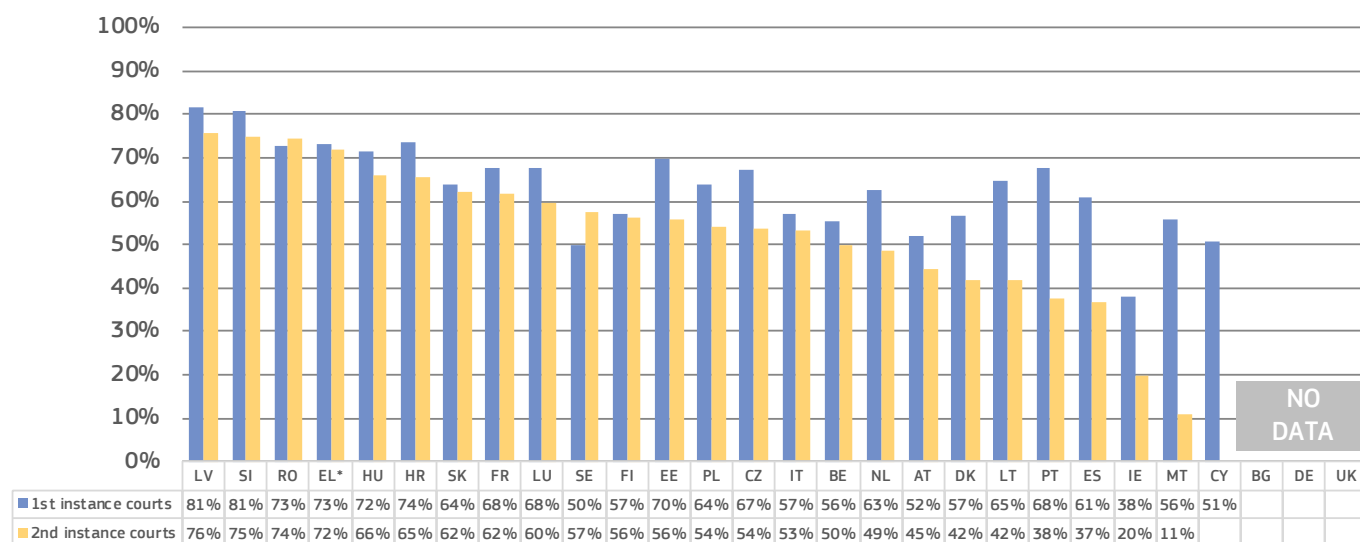


Figure 25 Proportion of female professional judges at 1st and 2nd instance courts in 2017 (*)

(source: CEPEJ study)



(*) EL: data for 2016.

Figure 26 Proportion of female professional judges at Supreme Courts in 2017 and 2018

(source: European Commission)

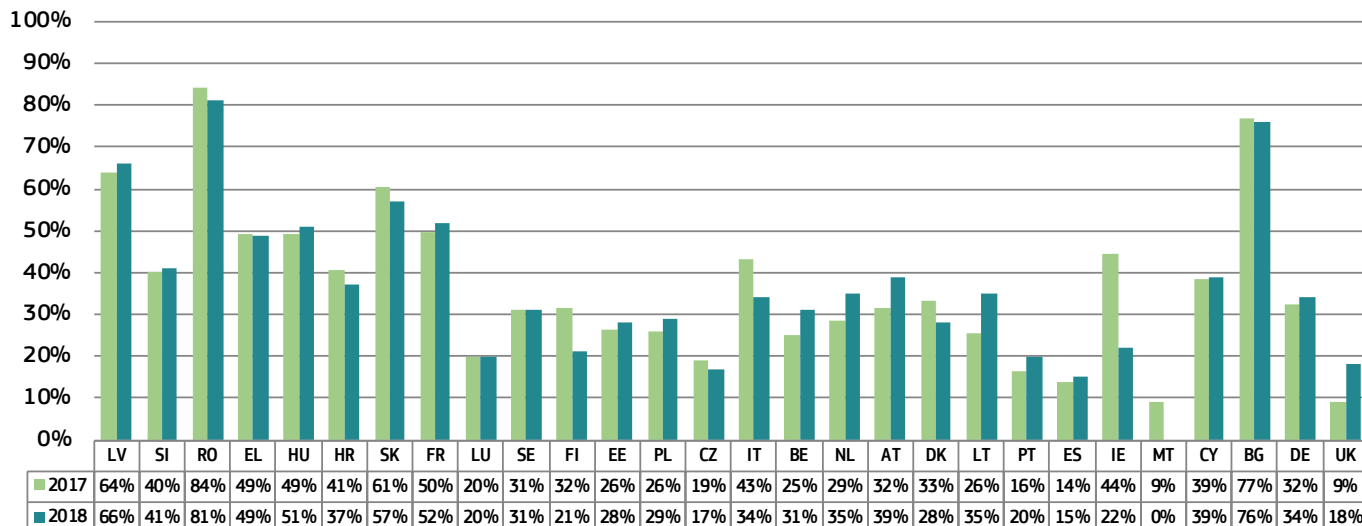
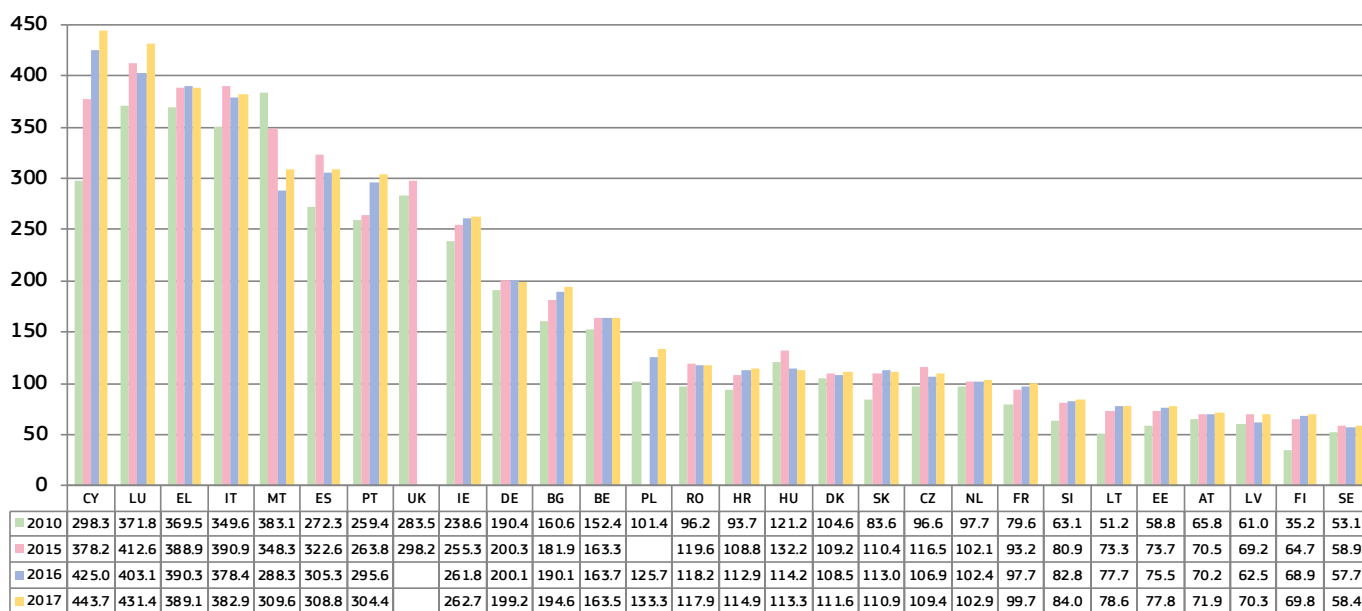


Figure 27 Number of lawyers (per 100 000 inhabitants)

(source: CEPEJ study)



Training

Figure 28 Judges participating in continuous training activities in EU law or in the law of another Member State (as a percentage of total number of judges)

(source: European Commission)

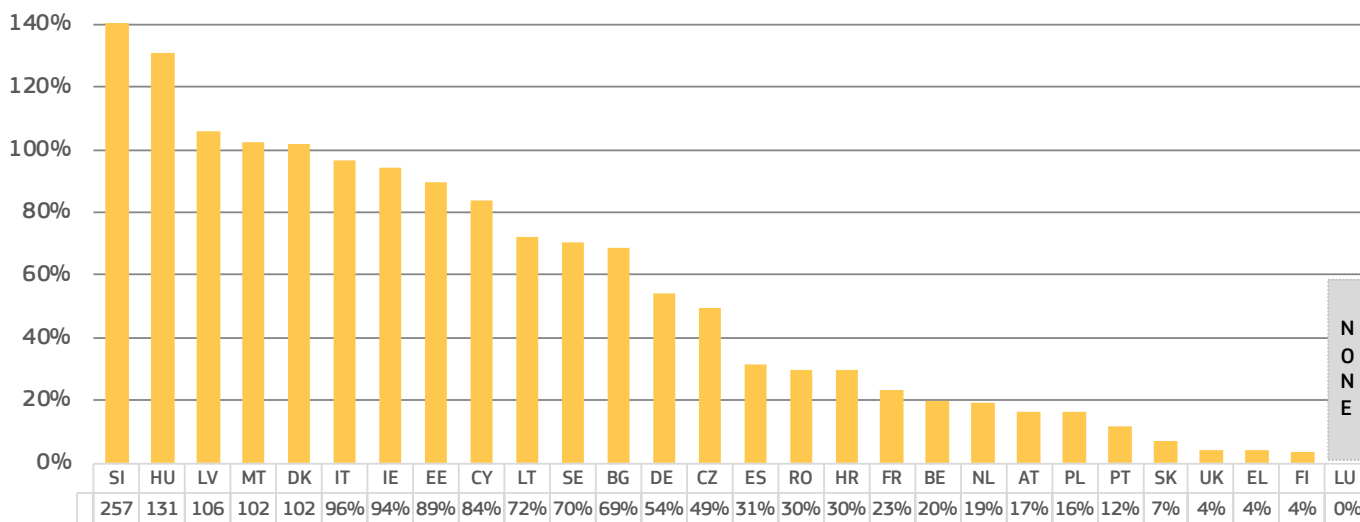
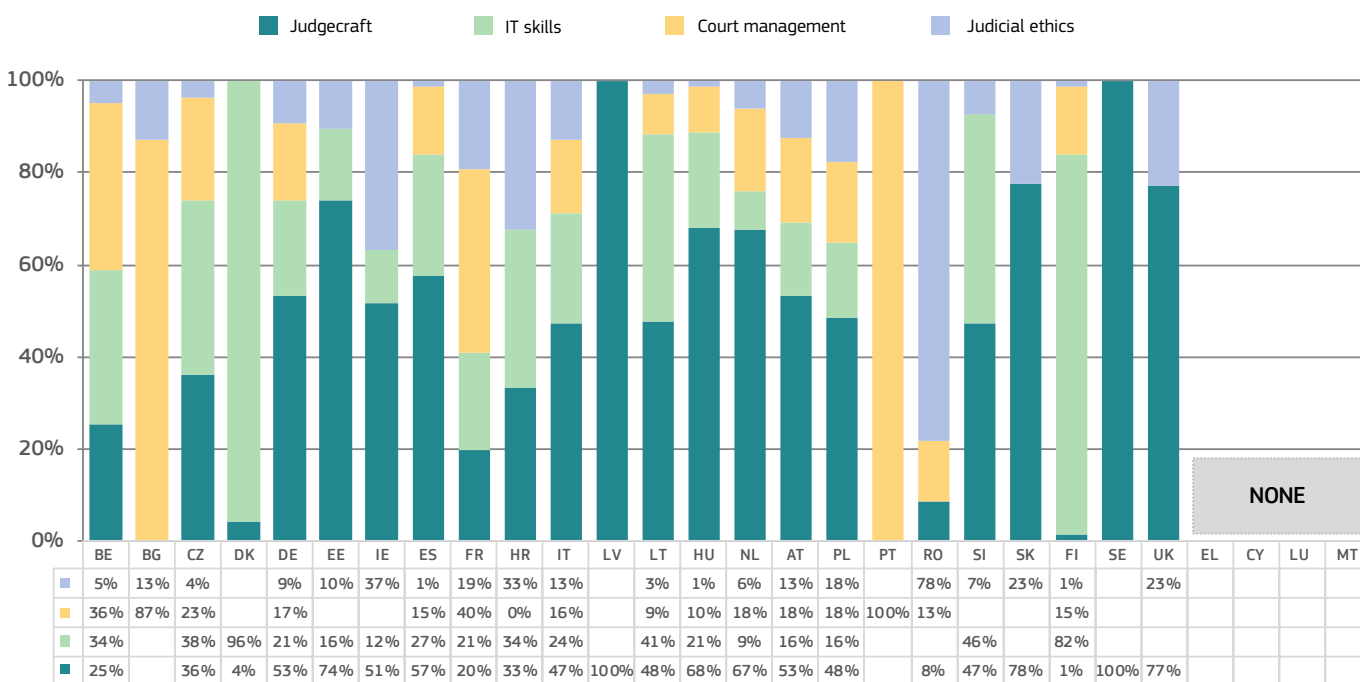


Figure 29 Share of continuous training of judges on various types of skills (*) (as a percentage of total number of judges receiving these types of training)

(source: European Commission)

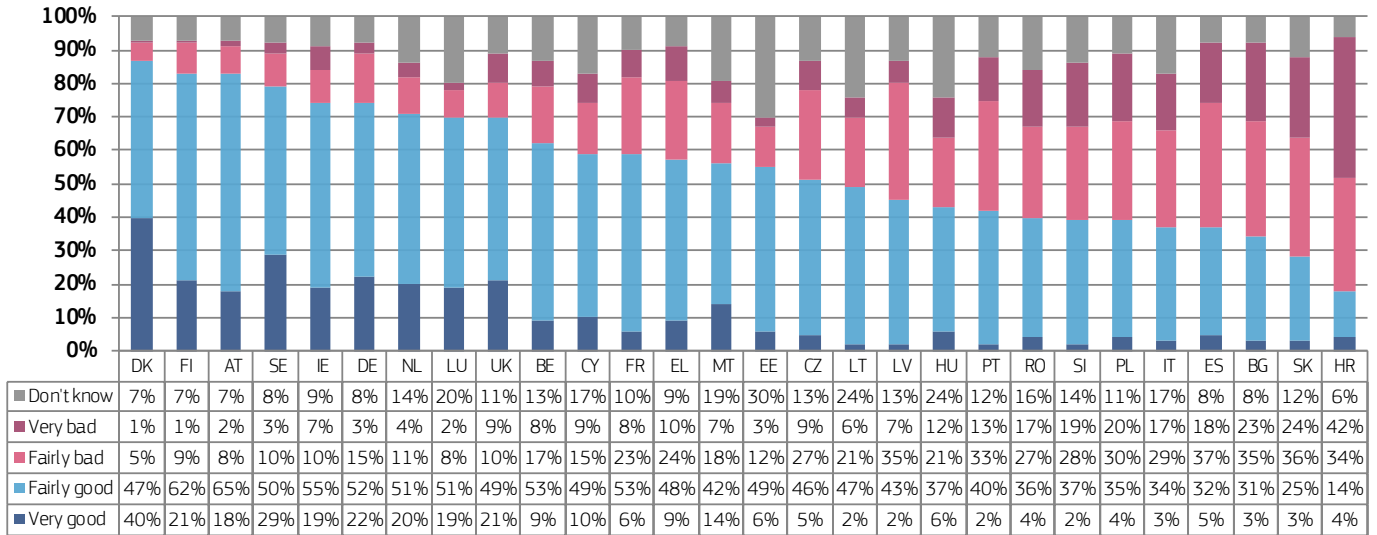


Independence

Perceived judicial independence

Figure 30 Perceived independence of courts and judges among the general public

(source: Eurobarometer)



For presentation purposes, only the results of the survey from 2019 could be presented on the table below the chart.

Figure 31 Main reasons among the general public for the perceived lack of independence (share of all respondents — higher value means more influence)

(source: Eurobarometer)

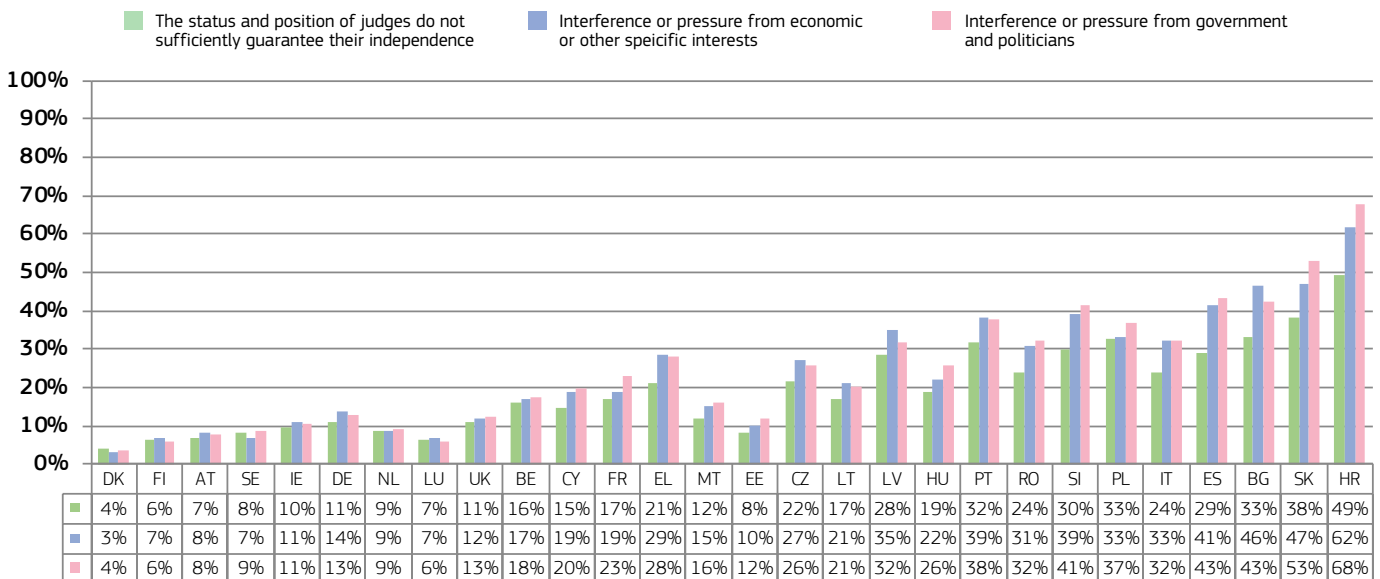
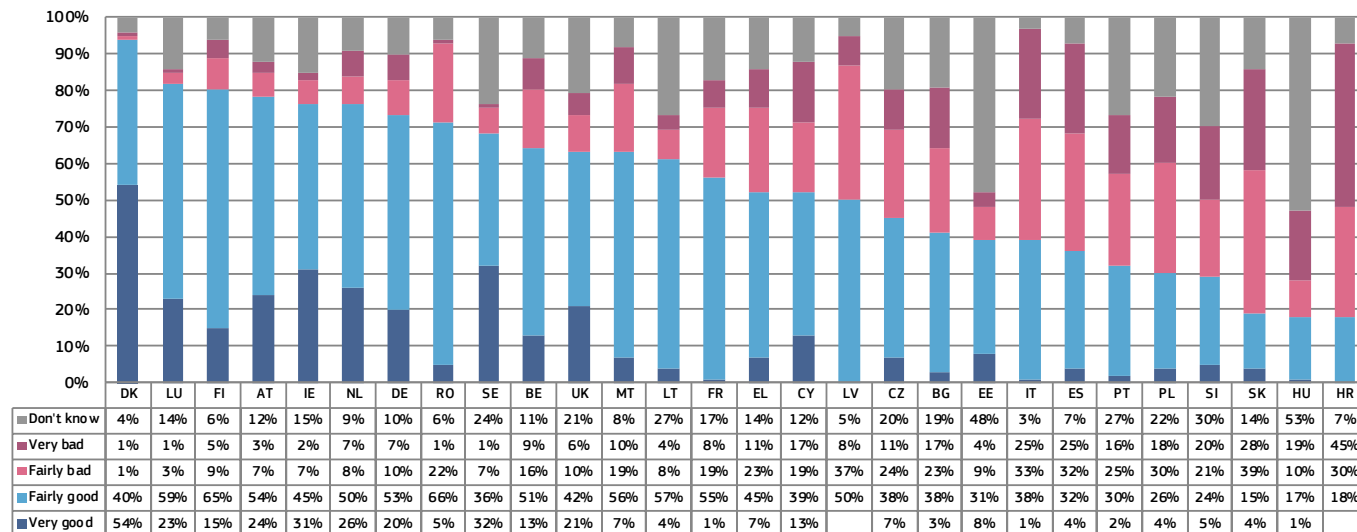


Figure 32 Perceived independence of courts and judges among companies

(source: Eurobarometer)



For presentation purposes, only the results of the survey from 2019 could be presented on the table below the chart.

Figure 33 Main reasons among companies for the perceived lack of independence (rate of all respondents — higher value means more influence)

Source: Eurobarometer

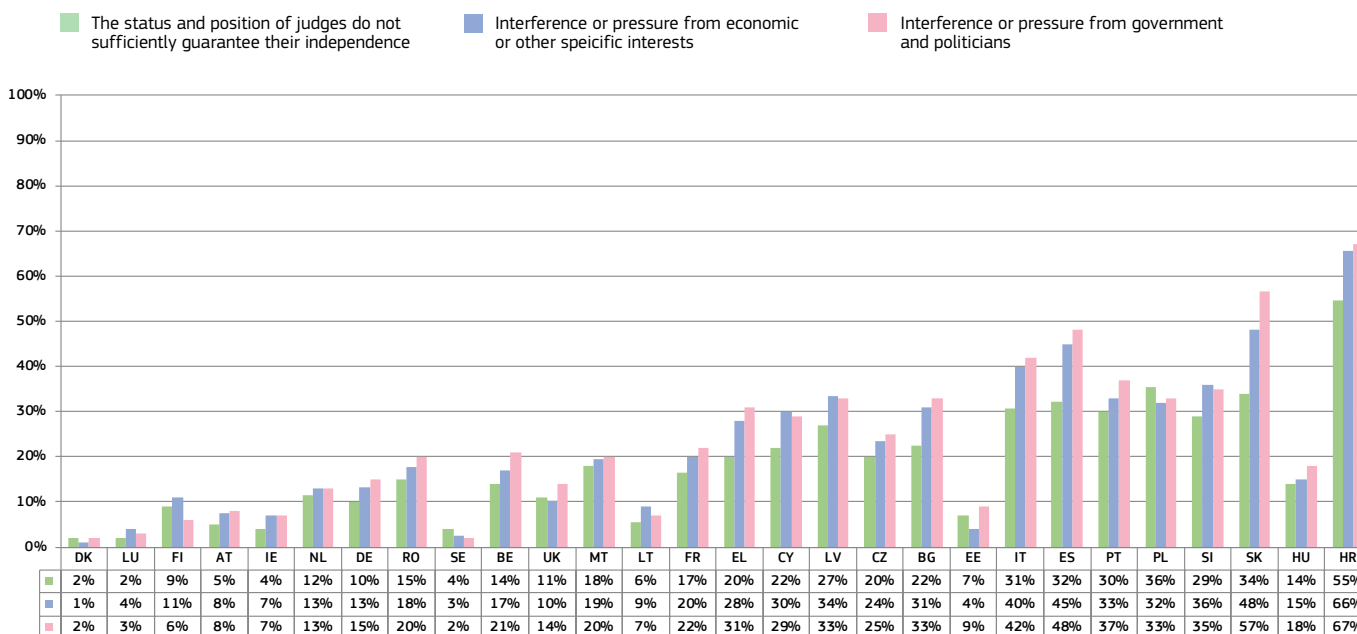


Figure 34 WEF: businesses' perception of judicial independence (perception — higher value means better perception)

(source: World Economic Forum)

