



European
Commission



European judicial training 2023

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European judicial training 2022

In an increasingly digitalised world creating untapped potentials and challenges for societies, **the digital transition, including for the justice systems, is a key priority** for the Commission. Digital justice systems bring **efficiency in delivering justice, improve access to justice and the quality of justice systems**.

Well-trained justice professionals play an essential role in this regard. On the one hand, judicial training can create the necessary **skills** for the justice professionals, thereby supporting the process of digitalisation of national justice systems. At the same time, judicial training can also be instrumental in assisting justice professionals to make full use of **digitalised workplaces** such as digital courtrooms.

It is therefore my great pleasure to present our **twelfth report** on European Judicial Training. This report takes into account the monitoring of the implementation of both quantitative and qualitative objectives set by the [European judicial training strategy for 2021-2024](#). It measures the participation of targeted justice professionals in training activities on EU law, non-legal skills and language skills.

In 2022, over **240 000 justice professionals received training on EU law**, confirming the general considerable upward trend after the years of the pandemic. 2022 registered an **increase** in the number of professionals trained **for most professions** (judges, prosecutors, court and prosecutors' office staff, bailiffs and notaries, except for lawyers for which the 2022 data show a decrease of 27%). However, despite the overall improved results, no justice profession, except notaries, have reached the quantitative objectives set by the European Judicial training strategy. **Significant differences** also remain between the professions and among Member States.

As far as **digitalisation-related training** is concerned, the report shows that for initial training only 5,2% of the reported training activities focused on digitalisation and AI, 6,2% on IT-Skills, and for continuing training 1,9% on digitalisation & AI and 18,6% on IT-Skills. It is critical that we increase these percentages significantly over the coming years.

These results however motivate us to do more and better. To successfully achieve the digitalisation of justice, we need to **equip justice professionals with the right set of skills**. A particular focus for the years to come will therefore be on supporting the **digitalisation of justice systems** and understanding the **adaptation of substantive law** to the needs of the digital economy and society. Already this year, we discussed with stakeholders on how to upskill the digital capacity of justice professionals, namely the impact of digitalisation on the content of training and the training methodology. Relevant insights can be found in the [Report](#) of this year's [High-level EU conference "Judicial Training: The right skills to embrace digitalisation of Justice"](#) of 26-28 April 2023.

For the next years, the Commission will continue supporting Member States in their efforts to **digitalise their justice systems** and training providers. Looking ahead, we will organise a conference in April 2024 dedicated to **the digital capacity** of justice professionals and to corresponding **training needs**, in cooperation with the Belgian Judicial Training Institute. Training justice professionals on the right skills to reap the full benefits of **digital European justice systems** is at the top of our agenda.

Enjoy reading the 2023 report.

Didier Reynders

Commissioner for Justice



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- In **2022**, more than **240 000 justice professionals** or **18.1 % of all EU justice professionals** received training on EU law or on the law of another Member State, showing a slight **increase** in the total number of justice professionals trained.
- For most professions (**judges, prosecutors, court and prosecution office staff, bailiffs and notaries**), the report shows a **substantial increase** in the total number of justice professionals trained, in comparison to 2021. For **lawyers** we can see a **decrease** of 27%.
- For **notaries**, the only profession to even surpass the quantitative objective set by the European judicial training strategy for 2024¹, the report shows a new record with over **34,4% of all EU notaries** receiving **continuing training** on EU law and over **36%** taking part in **initial and continuing training** on EU law in 2022.
- For **court and prosecution office staff participating in continuing training activities on EU law**, we can see a **remarkable increase of 64%** in comparison to 2021.
- In **2022**, 13%, **slightly fewer young professionals**, received initial EU law training than in 2021.
- **Between 2011 and 2022, close to 2 million** justice professionals took part in training on EU law.
- Training for more than **68 000** participants – 28.5 % of all the justice professionals who received training on EU law – representing 5.1 % of all EU justice professionals, was **(co)-funded by the EU** in 2022.
- **Considerable differences** in the level of participation in training remain across Member States and the various justice professions.
- Despite this upward trend, with only notaries having reached the quantitative target set for annual continuing training by the European judicial training strategy for 2021-2024, **further efforts are needed**.
- Better and more targeted training activities answering the needs of justice professionals must remain the ultimate goal. This should also include **training on digitalisation**, which becomes increasingly important.

Objectives of this report

This is the twelfth report on training for justice professionals (judges, prosecutors, court and prosecutors' office staff, lawyers, notaries and bailiffs) on EU law. It is based on the results of a dedicated online questionnaire sent in 2023 to Member States' authorities, European networks of justice professionals and their national members, and the main EU-level providers of training for justice professionals. This report charts the progress towards the qualitative and quantitative objectives set by the [European judicial training strategy for 2021-2024](#)², adopted by the Commission on the 2 December 2020.

In the report, you will find detailed information on judicial training on EU law, including on the training of young justice professionals, the variety of training activities offered by training providers and the quality of training relating to Member States as well as to the Western Balkan countries.³ Since the 2021 report, you can also find a dedicated section on the training of prison and probation staff.

¹ [EUR-Lex - 52020DC0713 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#)

² [EUR-Lex - 52020DC0713 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#)

³ Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo (This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence).

Main results of the survey

Over 240 000 justice professionals trained in 2022

In 2022, over 240 000⁴ EU justice professionals (judges, prosecutors, court and prosecutors' office staff, lawyers, bailiffs, and notaries) and their corresponding trainees took part in training activities on EU law. Compared with 2021, this year's report shows a small increase in the total number of participants confirming the general considerable upward trend after the years of the pandemic for **most professions** (judges, prosecutors, court and prosecutors' office staff, bailiffs and notaries, except for lawyers for which the 2022 data show a decrease of 28%). However, the report clearly shows that the level of participation in training still differs considerably across Member States and among justice professions. This may have a negative impact on the correct and coherent application of EU law.

Over 73 000 practitioners were trained on EU law in the course of their initial training and over 167 000 received continuing training⁵ on EU law.



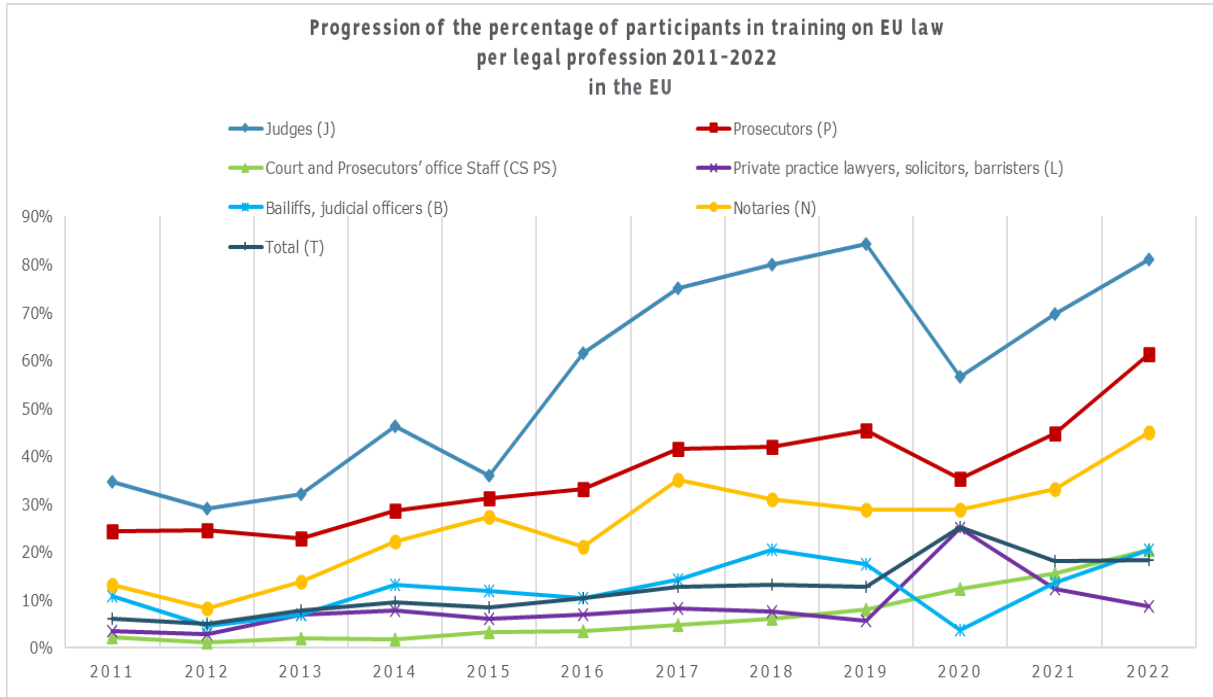
Progress per profession between 2011 and 2022

Between 2011 and 2022, almost two million justice professionals from the EU took part in training on EU law or the law of another Member State. The absolute numbers of participants and the percentage they represent in relation to the total number of practitioners vary greatly between the professions and Member States, notably because of different training needs, training offers but also because of training gaps and data collection issues. There is still room for improvement as regards the completeness and accuracy of the provided data.

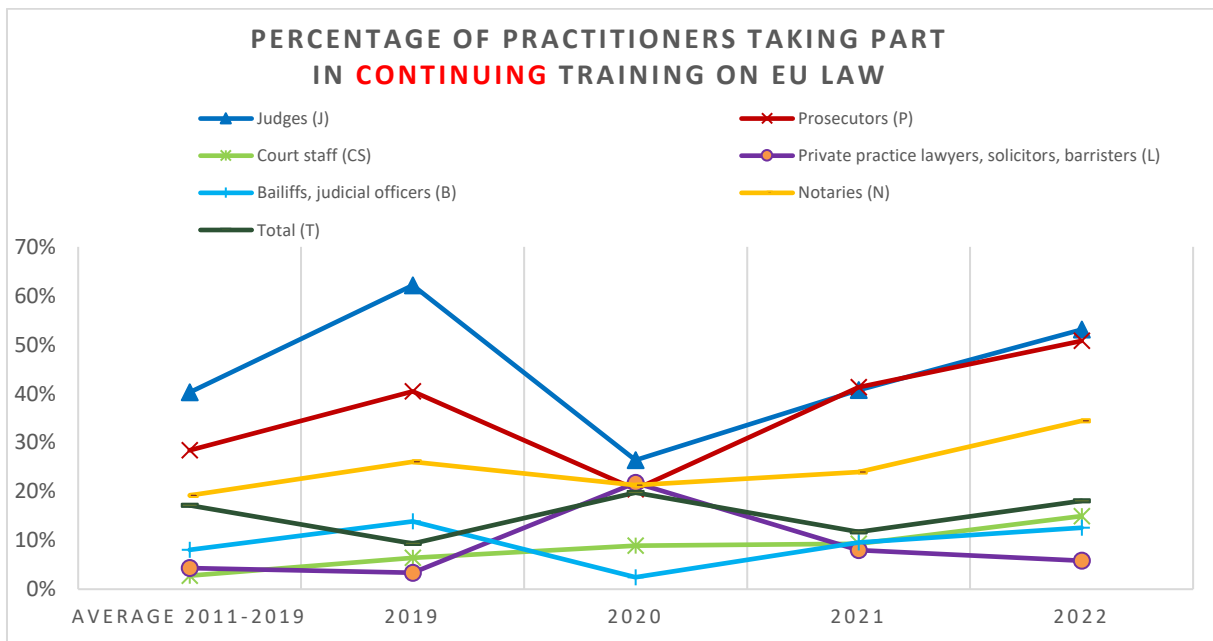
⁴ This figure is a lower estimate, due to some gaps in the data. The data are based on information received from Member States, training providers and professional organisations and may be incomplete. In compiling the figures, we have taken account of respondents' statements that EU law had been covered in the training of all trainees or in all training activities, where these were accompanied by information on the length of time devoted to EU law or on the topics covered.

⁵ 'Continuing training' is training received after appointment as a fully qualified justice professional, excluding initial or induction training, i.e. basic training received immediately after appointment.

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Source: Deloitte and European Commission (based on European Commission data).



Source: Deloitte and European Commission (based on European Commission data).

Note: This graph aims at monitoring the implementation of the quantitative objectives of the 2021-2024 strategy.

Towards 2022 and beyond

Increases or decreases of training on EU law may not always correspond to a particular reason. In general, in some cases the reasons may relate to aspects of data collection. In other cases, important improvements in the training offer have occurred in the concerned Member State for a certain profession. Fluctuations for a given Member State or profession may more or less reflect participation or, in certain cases, just data gaps (e.g. where the scope of available data narrows from one year to the next). Available data from a Member State might relate only to certain training providers, regions or types of practitioners. For 2022, the report shows an increase of professionals trained, especially in comparison to the pandemic years. Notably due to the availability of more online training. For professions such as prosecutors, bailiffs, notaries and court prosecutors' office staff we can see a return to pre-pandemic levels of professionals trained or even increases, whereas judges still have not yet caught up with the pre-pandemic years, despite the substantial increase in 2022.

Data collection method and coherence of collected data

The data for the report was provided by:

- The European Judicial Training Network (EJTN), for judges, prosecutors and court staff and prosecutors' office staff
- Member States, authorities for court staff and prosecutors' office staff;
- The Council of Bars and Law Societies of Europe (CCBE), for lawyers;
- The European Union of Bailiffs (UEHJ), for bailiffs;
- Notaries of Europe (CNUE), for notaries;
- The Academy of European Law (ERA), the European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA), the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO), the European Patent Office (EPO), the European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA), European Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) and the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) as regards their courses on EU law for justice practitioners; and
- The Commission Directorates-General managing funds for European judicial training activities.

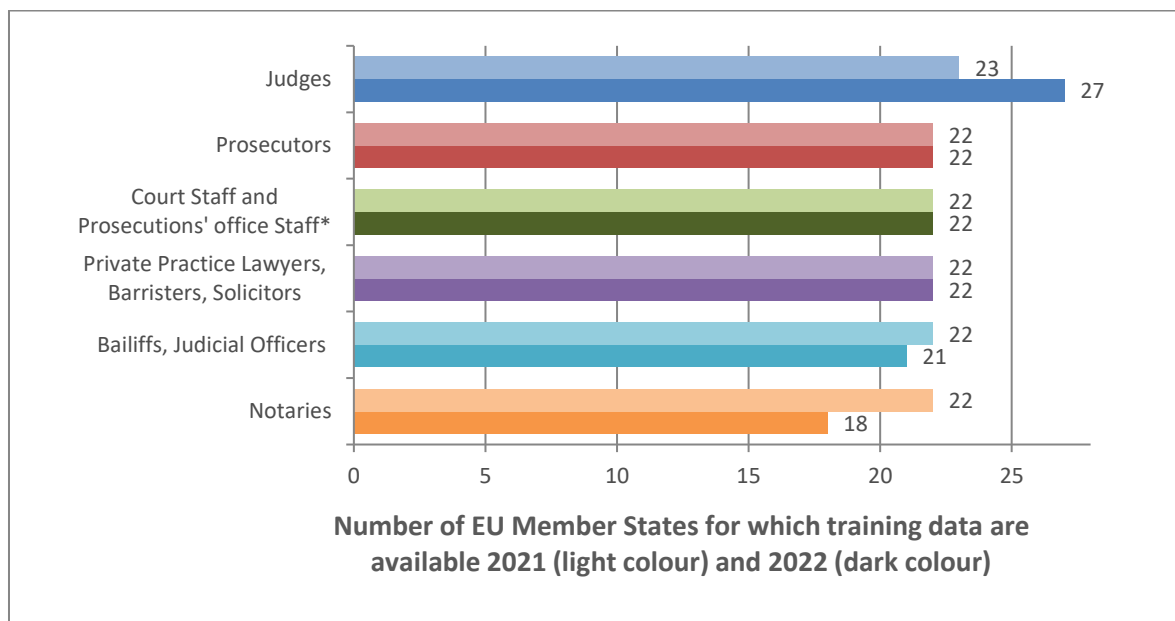
Below, as in previous reports, we include diagrams showing year-on-year comparisons of relevant data concerning different aspects of the participation of justice professionals in training on EU law.

The first diagram illustrates the number of Member States for which at least some data on European judicial training of justice professionals were available from the above-mentioned sources⁶.

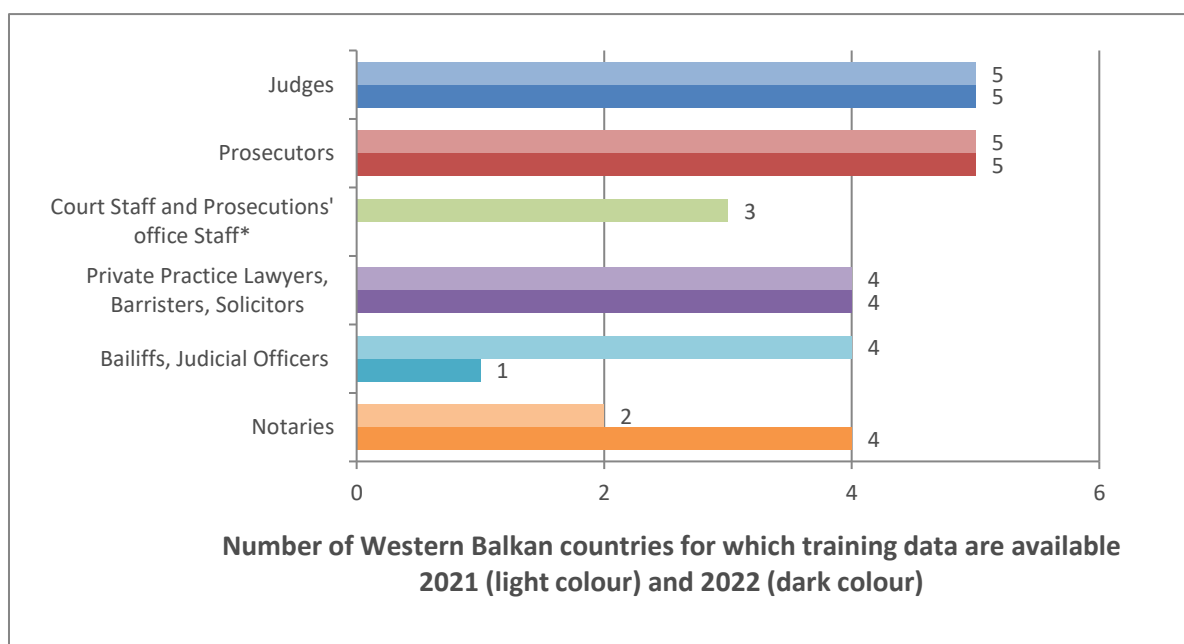
The second graph illustrates the number of Western Balkan countries, for which at least some data on European judicial training of justice professionals were available. Although the Western Balkan countries only contributed to the annual report on European judicial training since the 2020 report, the level of contributions received has slightly improved since then. However, both the level of contributions and the data provided can still be further improved.

⁶ Data providers from all Member States responded to the Commission's request, but did not always provide all the requested data.

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* Court and prosecutors' office staff in need of training on EU law as defined in the [Study on the Training Needs of Court Staff on EU Law in the EU](#).



* Court and prosecutors' office staff in need of training on EU law as defined in the [Study on the Training Needs of Court Staff on EU Law in the EU](#).

Big differences among Member States and justice professions

The participation rate varies considerably across the various justice professions and Member States. To some extent, this reflects different training needs, different training offers or missing data. However, while the needs of the different professions for training on EU law differ, more training may be required to meet the actual needs of some professions in some Member States, especially in view of the various challenges national systems are facing and the emerging training needs of justice professionals to answer those.

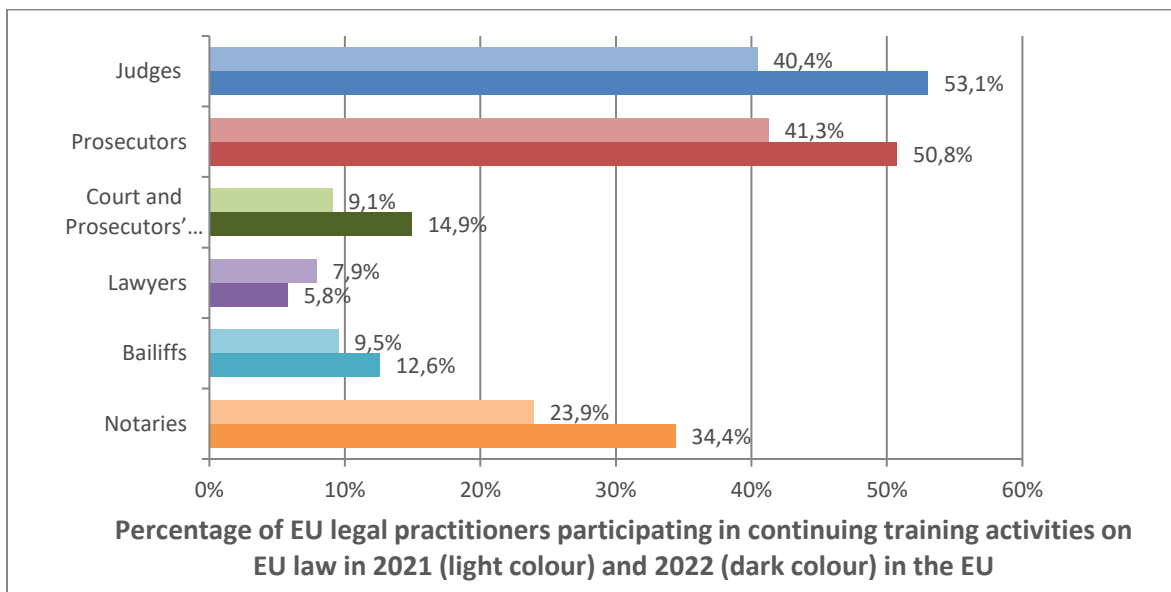
Participation by profession at EU level

The number of participants in training activities may not correspond to the number of individuals trained, since the same person may have taken part in more than one training activity. However, for a given year, the figures are likely to be similar, since it is reasonable to assume that few practitioners are likely to take part in more than one training activity on EU law in any one year.

The numbers of practitioners in each justice profession (as used for calculating the percentages) and the definitions of the professions were taken from the [2022 CEPEJ Evaluation report on European judicial systems \(data2020\)](#), except for court and prosecutors' office staff. For court and prosecutors' office staff in need of training on EU law the definition as well as the total number of such professionals in the EU Member States, please refer to the [Study on the Training Needs of Court Staff on EU Law in the EU](#).

The ratio of practitioners participating in **continuing** training activities on EU law (as a proportion of practitioners by profession) is approximately:

- 53.1 % (44 590) of all EU judges;
- 50.8 % (18 249) of all EU prosecutors;
or 52,4 % (62 839) of all EU judges and prosecutors;
- 14.9 % (26 352) of all EU court staff and prosecution' office staff in need of EU law training;
- 5.8 % (53 030) of all EU lawyers in private practice;
- 12.6 % (8 219) of all EU bailiffs; and
- 34.4 % (17 120) of all EU notaries.



* Court and prosecutors' office staff in need of training on EU law as defined in the [Study on the Training Needs of Court Staff on EU Law in the EU](#).

The absolute numbers of professionals trained in continuing training on EU law in the EU in 2022 increased remarkably for Court and prosecutors' office staff (+64%) and notaries (+44%). Training of judges, prosecutors and bailiffs increased in comparison with 2021 by +31% for judges, +23% for prosecutors, and +32% for bailiffs. For lawyers, the report shows a decrease of 27%

Participation by profession broken down by Member State

The percentage of justice professionals in a given profession, participating in initial or continuing training on EU law, varies considerably among Member States.

Below, we report on participation in training by country by judges, prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, court and prosecutors' office staff and bailiffs (professions for which we received data from most Member States and Western Balkan countries) for **both initial and continuing training activities**. For the sake of completeness, we show participation in absolute numbers as well as percentages of all members of the profession⁷ in a year-to-year comparison.

Participation of judges and prosecutors in training on EU law by Member State⁸

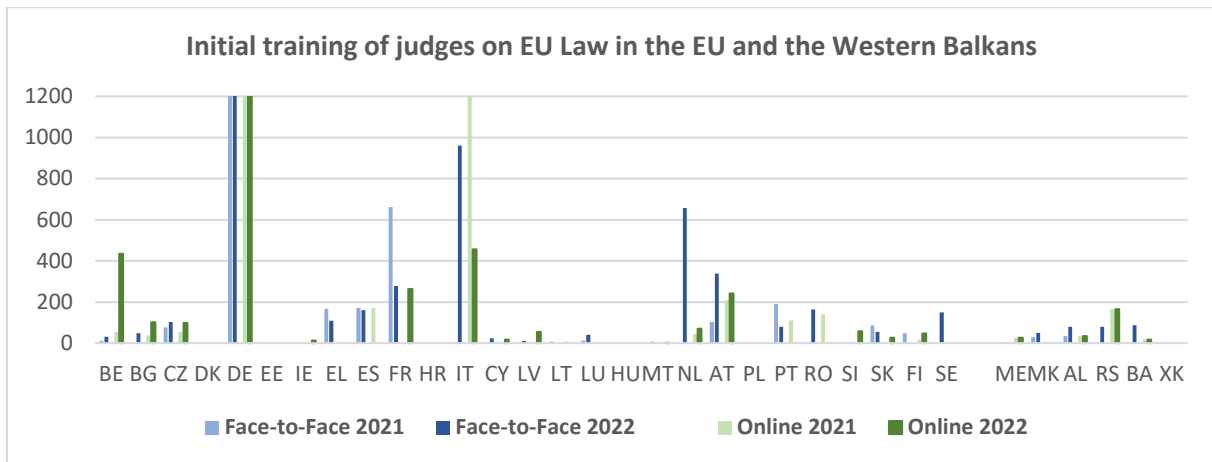
The following graphs show the **participation of judges and prosecutors in initial and continuing training on EU law** in separate tables for an easier comparison. The double-column diagrams allow for a comparison between 2021 and 2022 data.

In the table for continuing training with **percentages**, a red line indicates the quantitative objective. By **2024**, continuing training on EU law should yearly reach **65% of judges and prosecutors**. This **objective is currently only reached by 8** out of the 27 EU Member States reached the quantitative objective. Member States with only a few judges and prosecutors can achieve high percentages of trained practitioners by organising only a few activities. For the same reason, percentages in these Member States can easily change from one year to the next, since small differences in absolute numbers cause significant percentage changes. For judges and prosecutors, there is a **substantial increase** for most Member States in comparison with 2021.

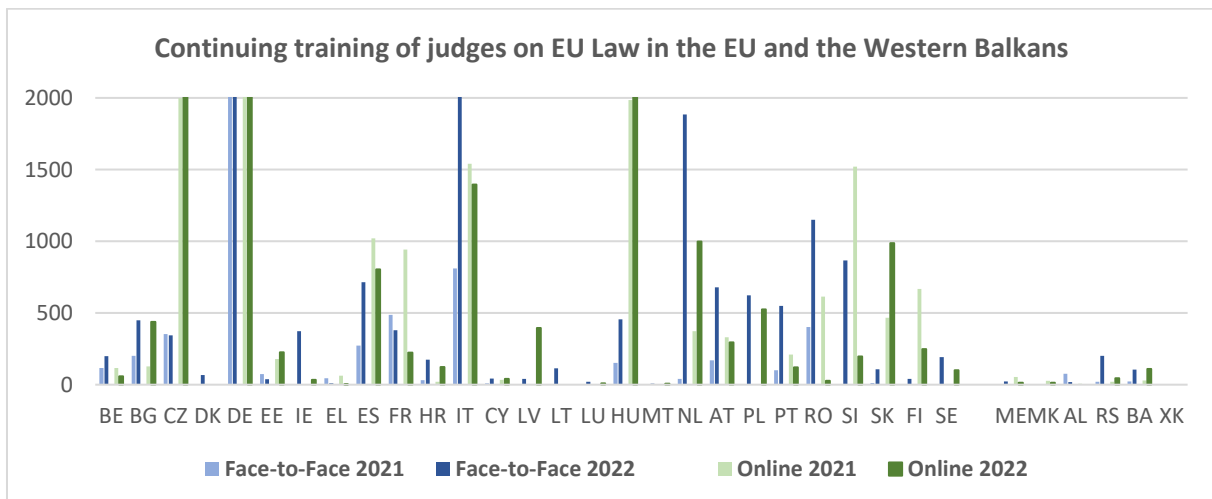
⁷ For Court and prosecutors' office staff, the total number of those in need of training on EU law as defined in the [Study on the Training Needs of Court Staff on EU Law in the EU](#).

⁸ See list of country abbreviations at the end of this report.

Training of judges on EU law

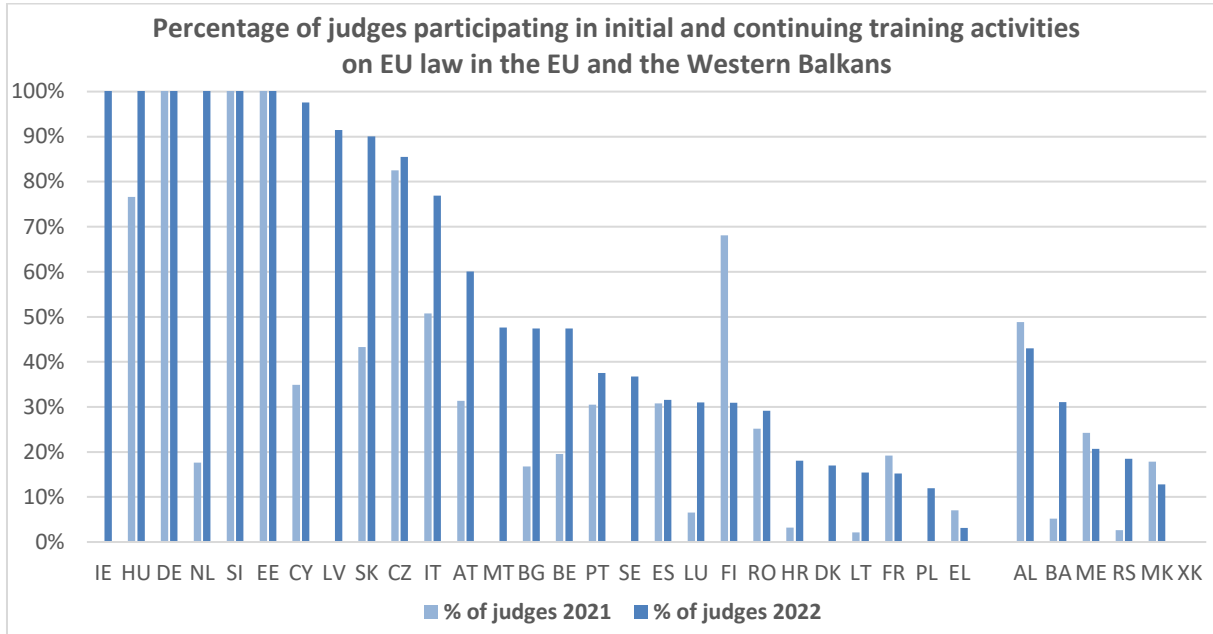


Note: DE and AT figures include prosecutors. **Exact figures for DE face-to-face 2022: 12641; DE online 2022: 5355; DE face-to-face 2021: 11019; DE online 2021: 9060; IT online 2021: 1218. ***No data available for XK.

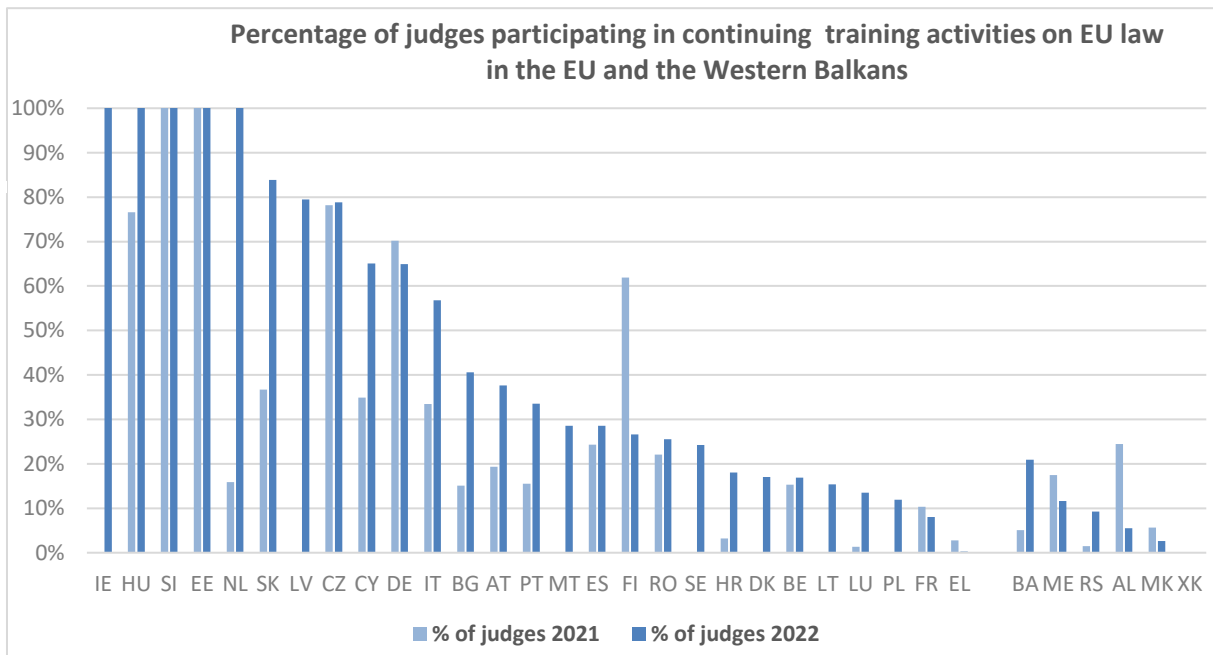


Note: AT figures include prosecutors. **Exact figures for CZ online 2022: 2025; DE face-to-face 2022: 9663; DE online 2022: 3836; DE face-to-face 2021: 8758; DE online 2021: 5829; IT face-to-face 2022: 2593; HU online 2022: 5013. ***No data available for XK.

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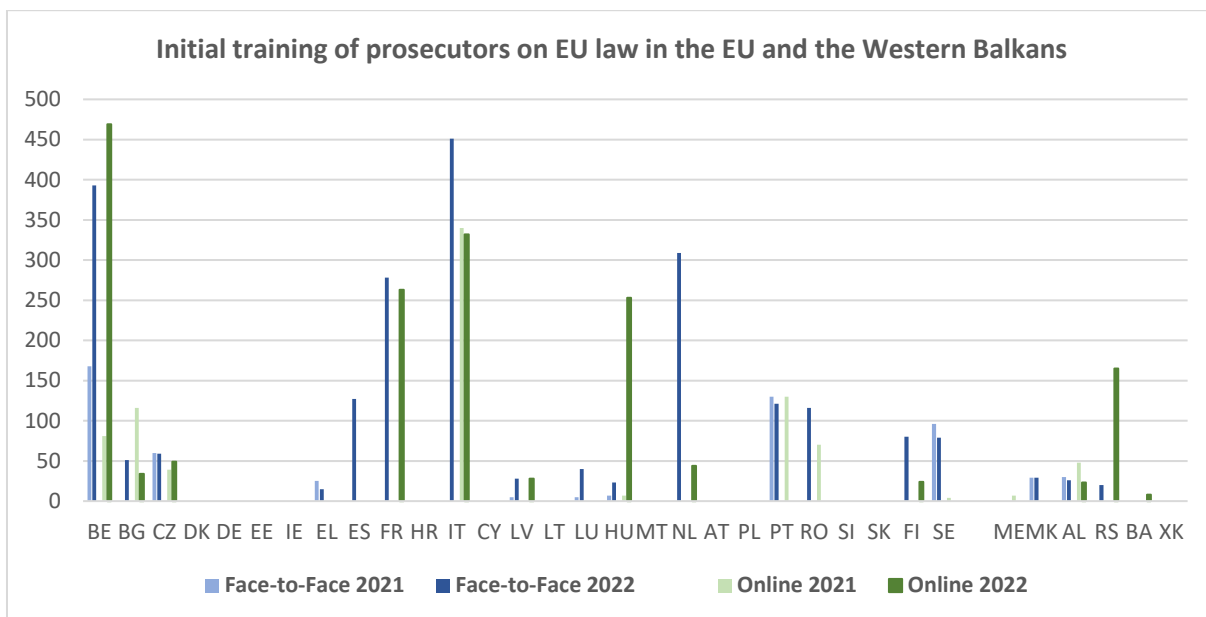


Note: DE and AT figures include prosecutors. **Exact figures for IE 2022: 258%; HU 2022: 196%; DE 2022: 151%; DE 2021: 167%; NL 2022: 139%; SI 2022: 128%; SI 2021: 174%; EE 2022: 11.2%; EE 2021: 10.7%; (some judges participated in more than one activity). ***No data available for XK.

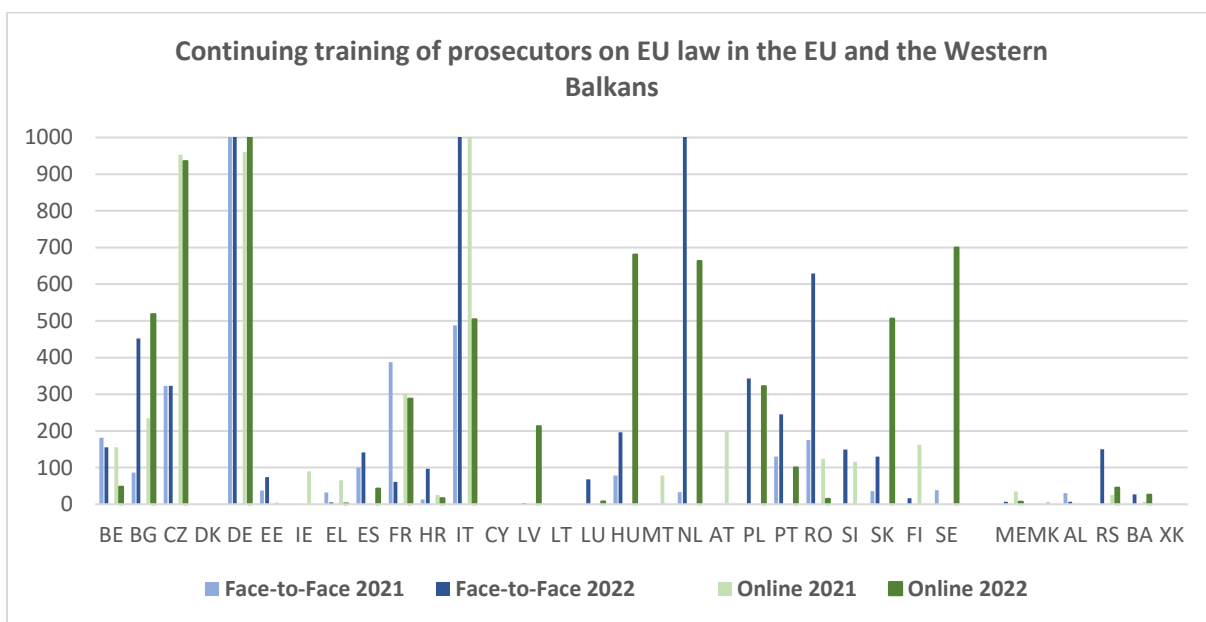


Note: AT figures include prosecutors. ** Exact figures for IE 2022: 250%; HU 2022: 196%; SI 2022: 121%; SI 2021: 174%; EE 2022: 11.2%; EE 2022: 11.2%; EE 2021: 10.8%; NL 2022: 11.1%; (some judges participated in more than one activity). ***No data available for XK.

Training of prosecutors on EU law

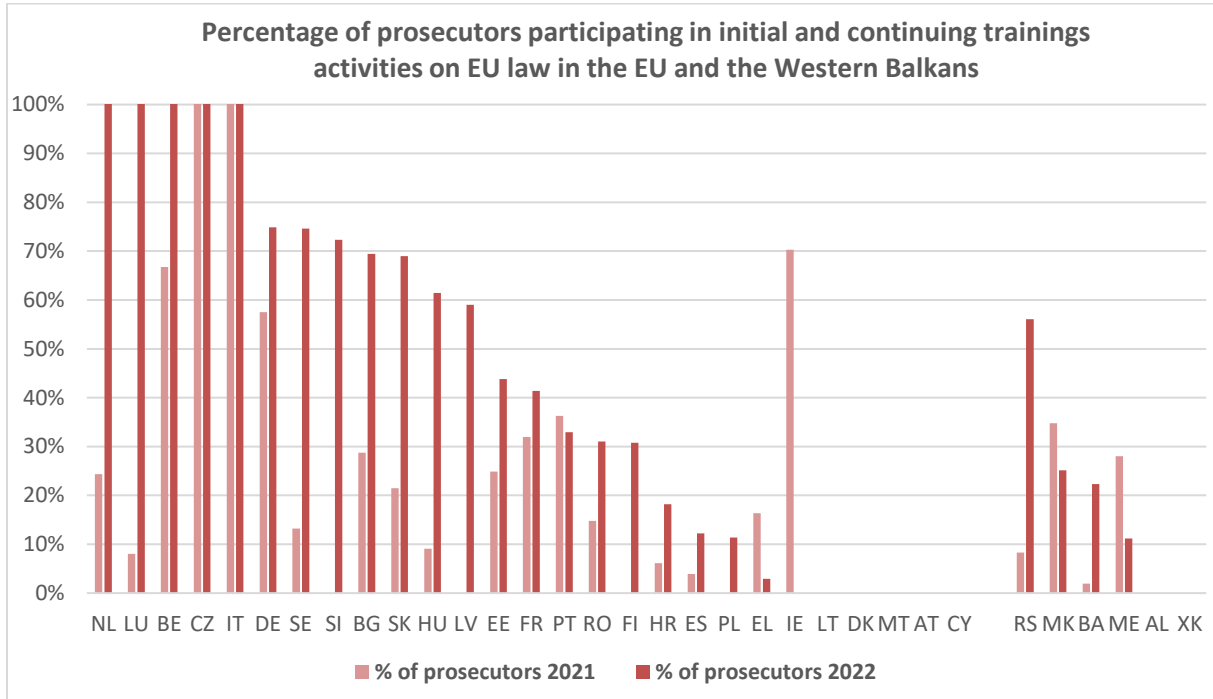


Note: DE and AT figures included in data for judges. **No initial training in LT. ***No data available for DK, IE, CY, MT, PL, PT, RO, AL and XK.

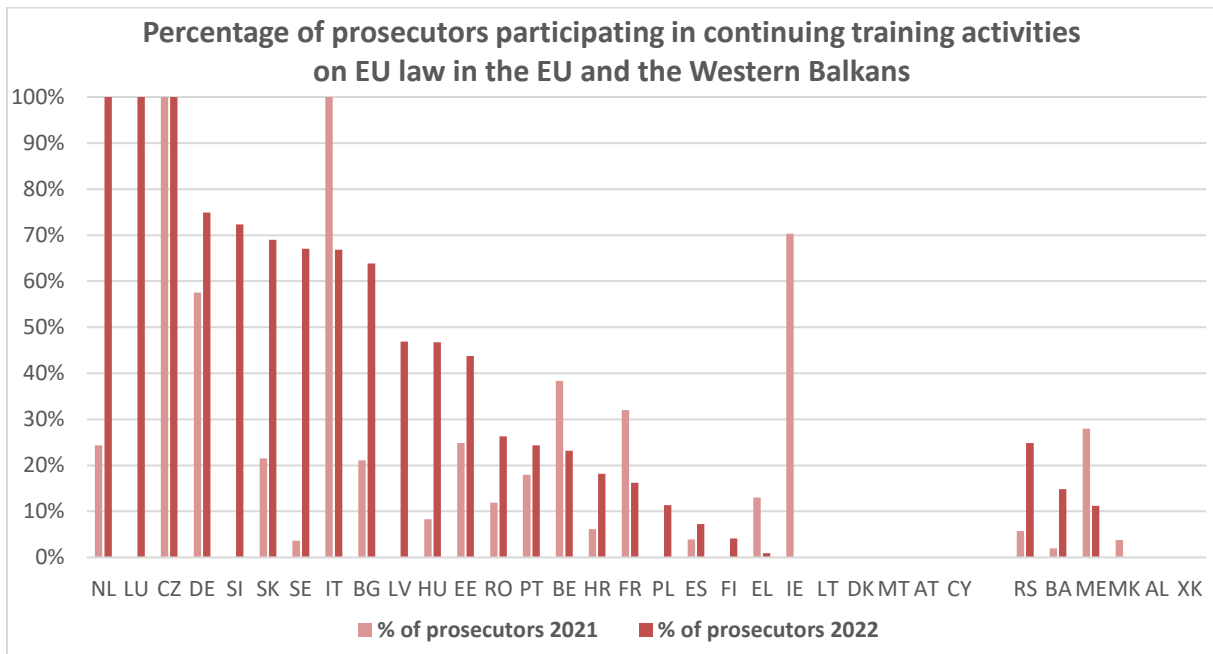


Note: AT figures included in data for judges. **Exact figures for DE face-to-face 2022: 3419; DE online 2022: 1223; DE face-to-face 2021: 2063; IT face-to-face 2022: 3002; IT online 2021: 3002; NL face-to-face 2022: 1200. ***No data available for DK, IE, CY, MT, PL, PT, RO, AL and XK.

European judicial training 2022

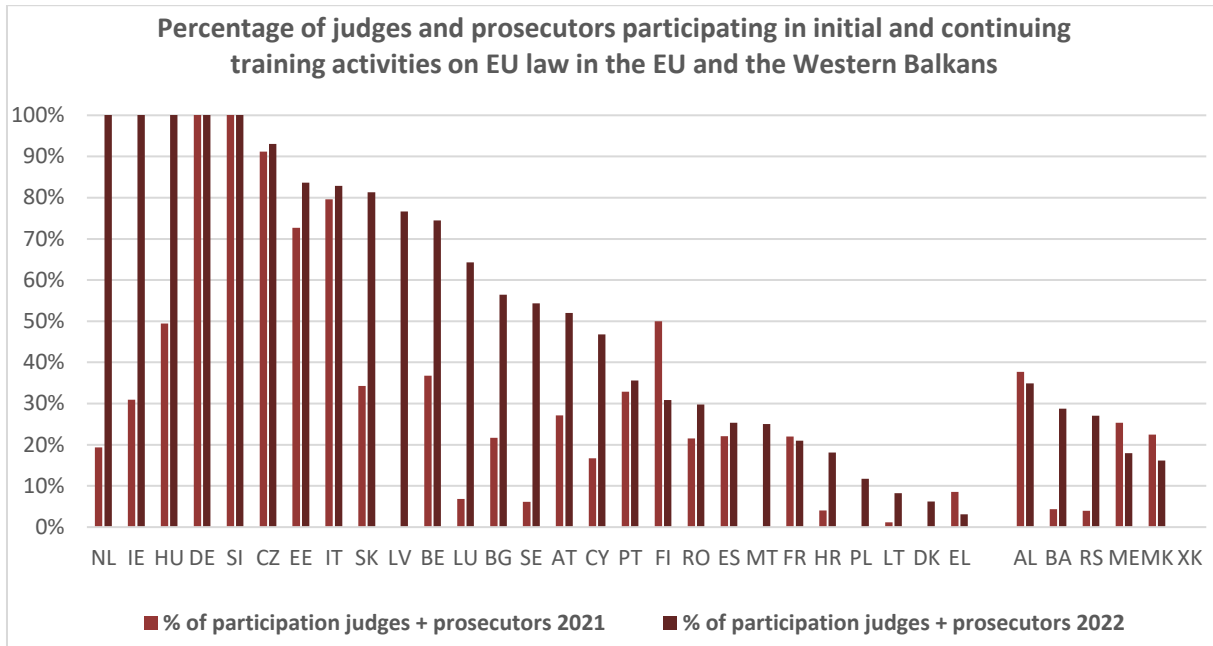


Note: DE and AT figures for initial training included in data for judges. **No initial training in LT. ***Exact figures for NL 2022: 234%; LU 2022: 187%; BE 2022: 122%; CZ 2022: 112%; CZ 2021: 111%; IT 2021: 169%; IT 2022: 101%; (some prosecutors participated in more than one activity). ****No data available for DK, IE, CY, MT, PL, PT, RO, AL and XK.

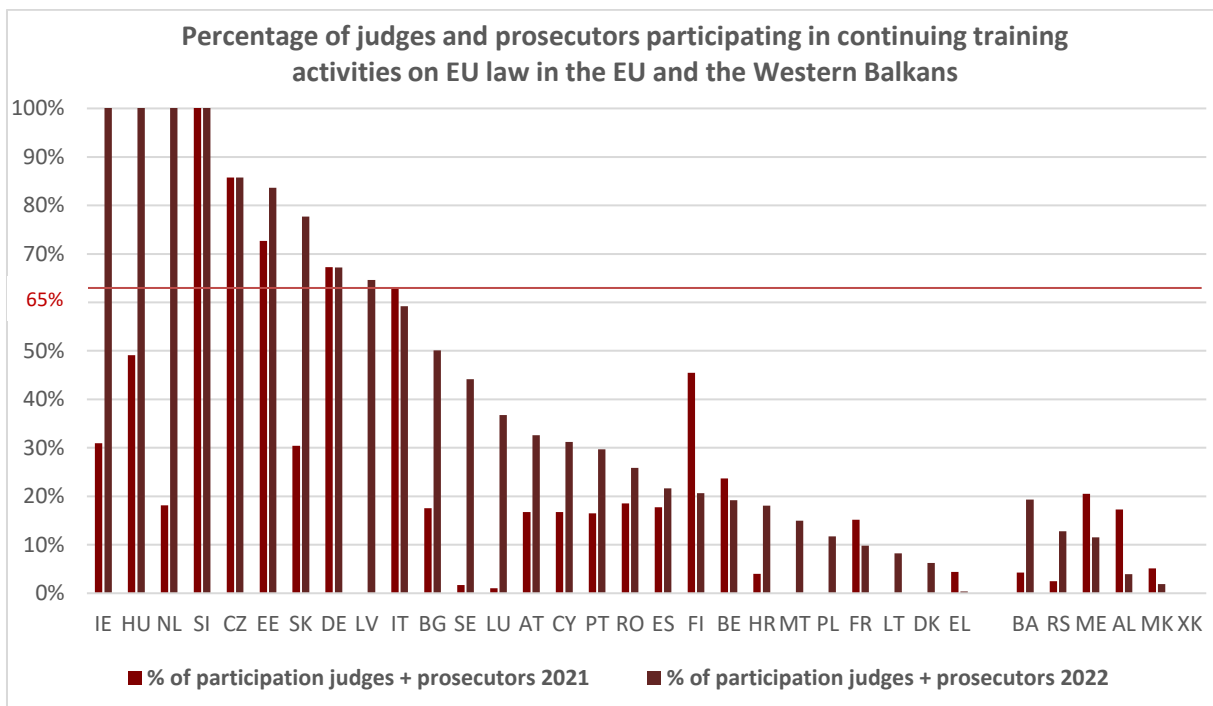


Note: AT figures included in data for judges. **Exact figures for NL 2022: 197%; LU 2022: 123%; CZ 2022: 103%; CZ 2021: 104%; (some prosecutors participated in more than one activity). **No data available for DK, IE, CY, MT, PL, PT, RO, AL and XK.

Training of judges and prosecutors on EU law



Note: DE and AT figures for initial training included in data for judges. **No initial training in LT. ***Exact figures for NL 2022: 164%; IE 2022: 145%; HU 2021: 142%; DE 2022: 134%; DE 2021: 142%; SI 2022: 117%; SI 2021: 141%. ****No data available for: DK, IE, CY, MT, PL, PT, RO, AL and XK.



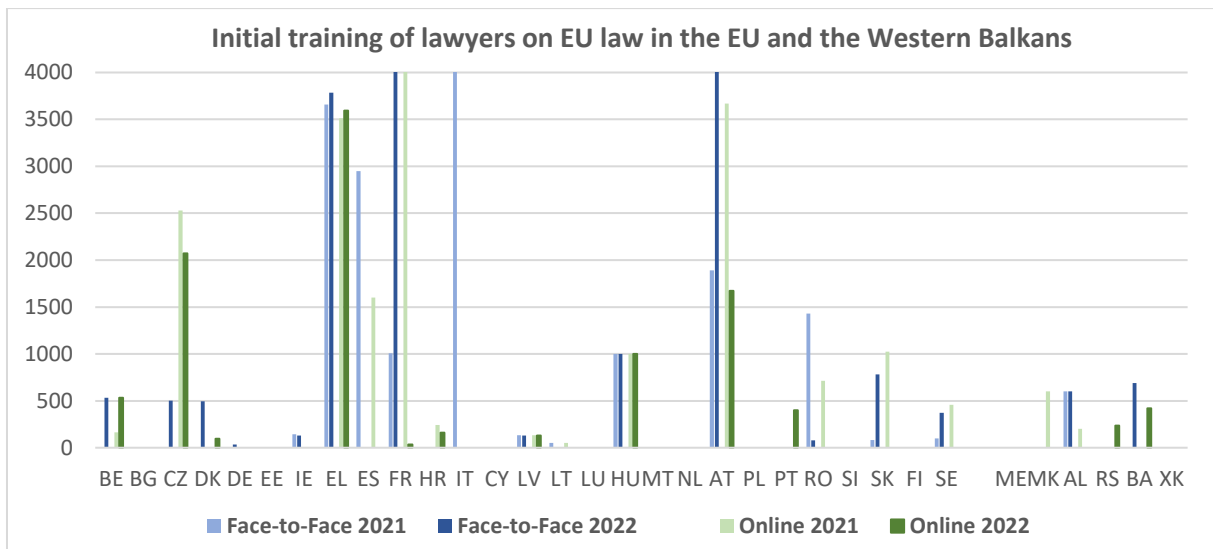
Note: AT figures included in data for judges. **Exact figures for IE 2022: 140%; HU 2022: 136%; NL 2022: 134%; SI 2022: 112%; SI 2021: 141%. ***No data available for: DK, IE, CY, MT, PL, PT, RO, AL and XK.

65 % = quantitative objective for continuing training of judges and prosecutors on EU law.

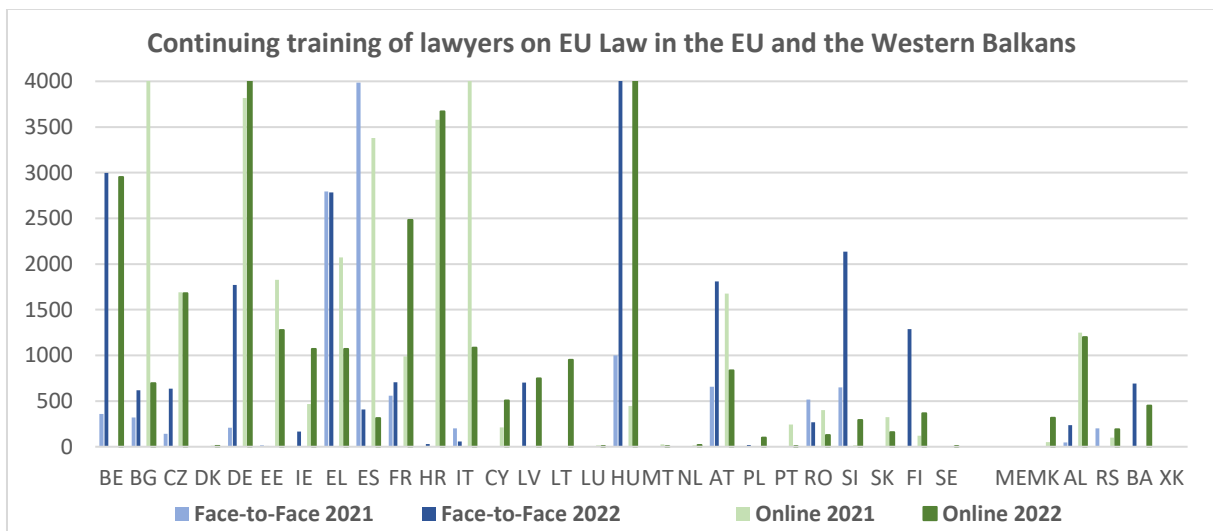
Participation of lawyers in training on EU law by Member State

After the exceptional high number of training of lawyers in 2020, the 2022 data shows a continuing **substantial decrease** in the number of lawyers participating in EU law training of 27%, notably due to data collection issues. The lack of data from lawyers' private training providers remains an issue, meaning that we might only have a partial picture. No private training providers (not connected to bars) provided data, even though in some Member States, lawyers rely on them in significant numbers. For some Member States data were available only for certain regions or bars or a certain type of lawyer. Nevertheless, the report shows that a lot has improved since 2011.

In the tables with percentages, the red line indicates the new quantitative objective. By 2024, continuing training on EU law should reach 15% of all EU lawyers yearly. In 2022, this objective was not reached or only reached by 10 Member States for which we received an answer.

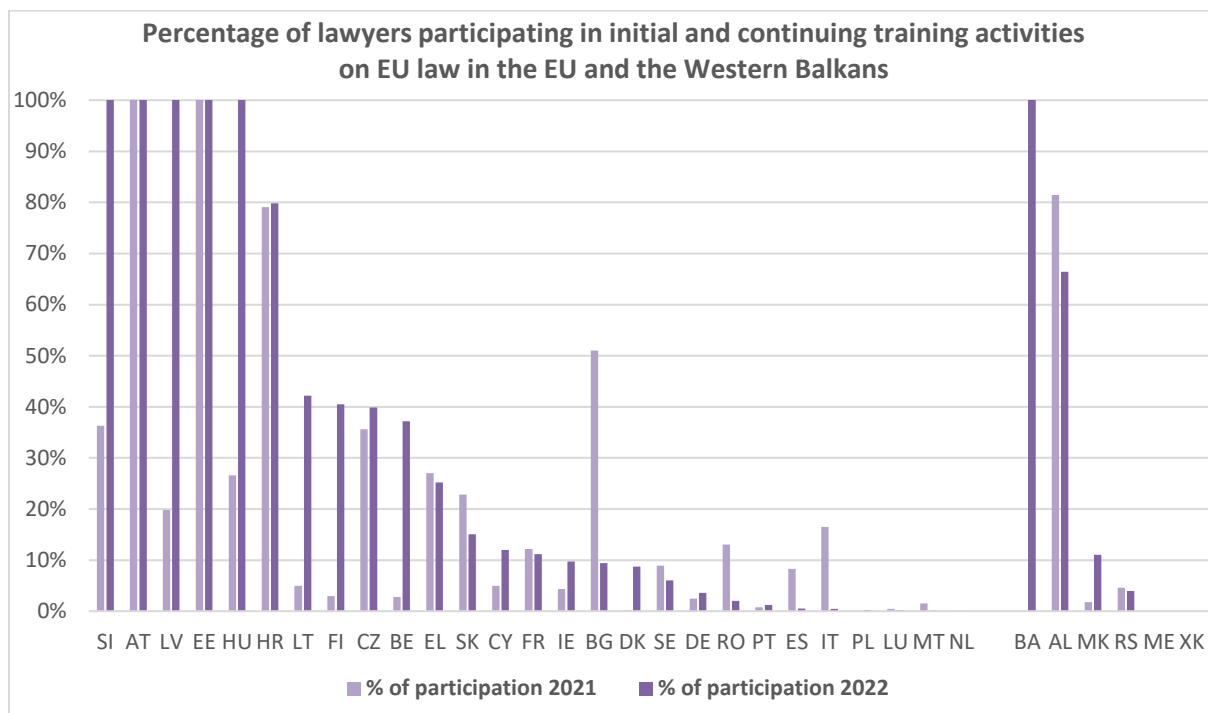


Note: No initial training in BG,EE,ES,LT,SI,MK and BA. **Exact figures for FR face-to-face 2022: 4597;FR online 2021: 5975; IT face-to-face 2021: 7100; AT face-to-face 2022:4364. **No data available for lawyers in IT, CY,NL, PL, ME and XK. ***The data for DE and LT are minimal.

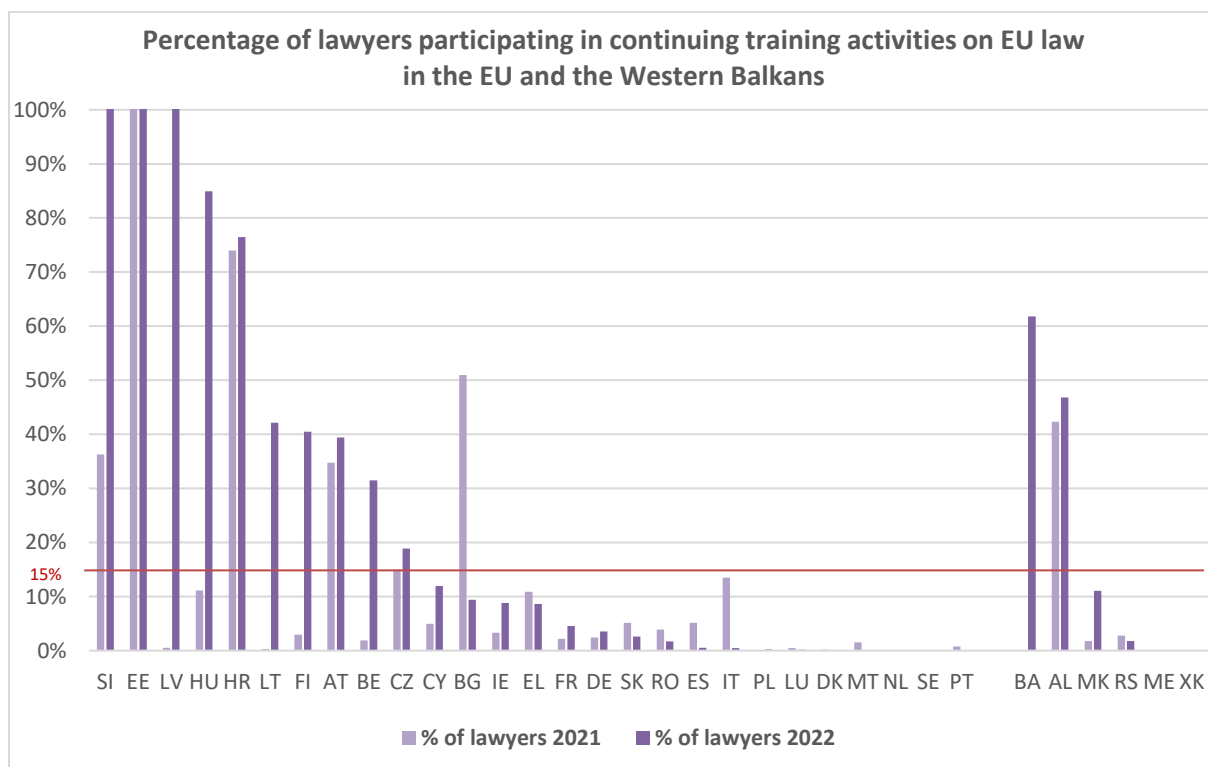


Note: Exact figures for: BG online 2021: 6800; DE online 2022: 4097; ES face-to-face 2021: 3985; IT online 2021: 1436; HU face-to-face 2022: 6012; HU online 2022: 5000. **No data available for lawyers in IT, CY,NL, PL, ME and XK. ***The data for LU, MT, NL; PL, SE and MK are minimal.

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Note: No initial training in: BG, EE, ES, LT, SI, MK and BA. **Exact figure for SI 2022: 132%; AT 2022: 129%; AT 2021: 118%; LV 2022: 125%; EE 2022: 117%; (some lawyers participated in more than one activity). ***No data available for lawyers in IT, CY, NL, PL, ME and XK. ****The data for PL, LU, MT and NL are minimal.



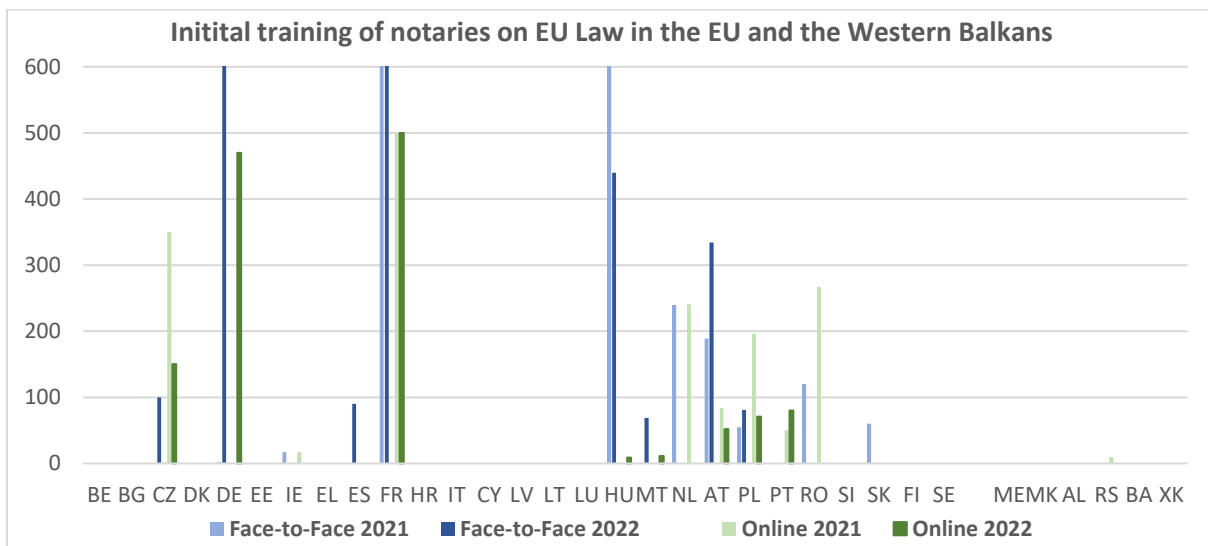
Note: Exact figure for: EE 2021: 177%; HR 2022: 234%; (some lawyers participated in more than one activity). **No data available for lawyers in IT, CY, NL, PL, ME and XK. ***The data for LU, MT, and PT are minimal.

15 % = quantitative objective for continuing training of lawyers on EU law.

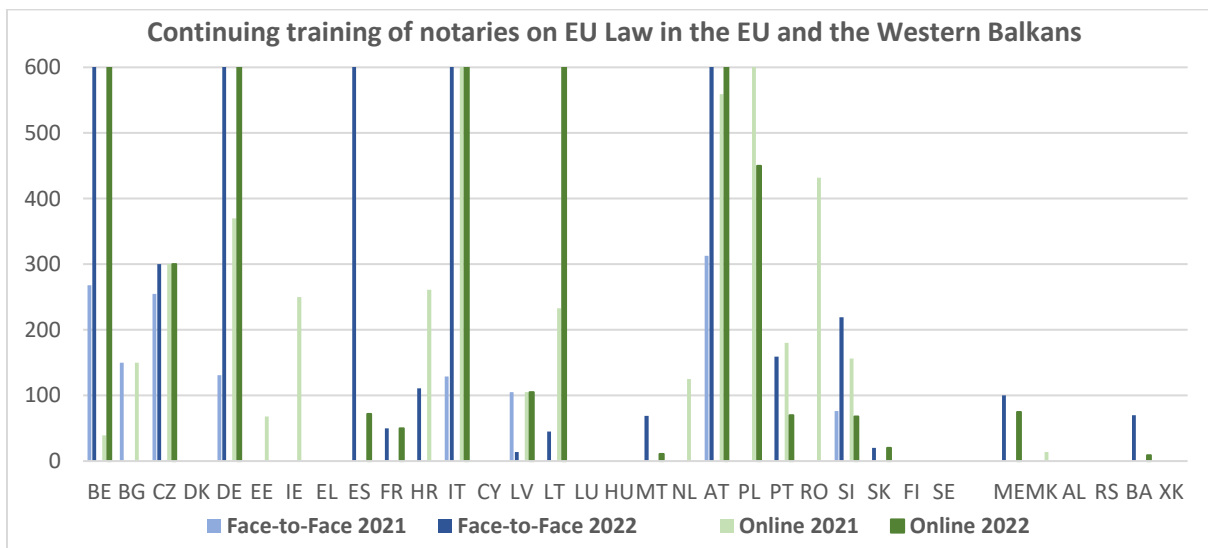
Participation of notaries in training on EU law by Member State

This report uses the following definition of ‘notary’: ‘a legal official who has been entrusted by the public authority with the safeguarding of the freedom of consent and the protection of the rightful interests of individuals’⁹. Depending on the system of the Member State in question, the notary can be private or public, with different competences and functions. In less than a half of the Member States for which we received data, initial training for notaries does not exist.

In the tables with percentages, the red line indicates the new quantitative objective. By 2024, continuing training on EU law should reach yearly 30% of all EU notaries. For 2022, this objective was even surpassed, even though less Member States submitted data. In comparison with 2021, in 2022, significantly more notaries participated in EU law training.



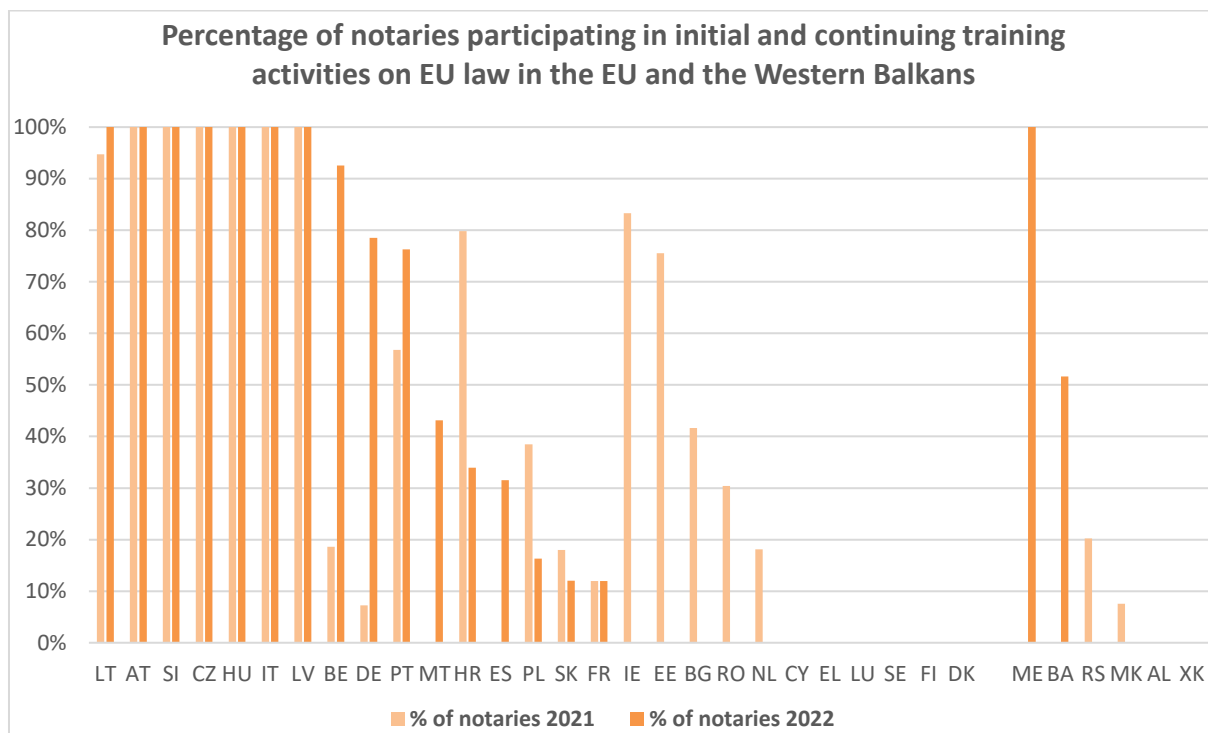
Note: No initial training in BE, EE, IT, LV, LT, SI, SK, ME, MK and BA. **Exact figure for DE face-to-face 2022: 1488; FR face-to-face 2022: 1300; FR face-to-face 2021: 1400; HU face-to-face 2021: 760. ***No data available for notaries in IE, EL, CY, LU, NL, RO, FI, SE, AL and XK. ****CY, DK, IE, FI, and SE have a different legal system.



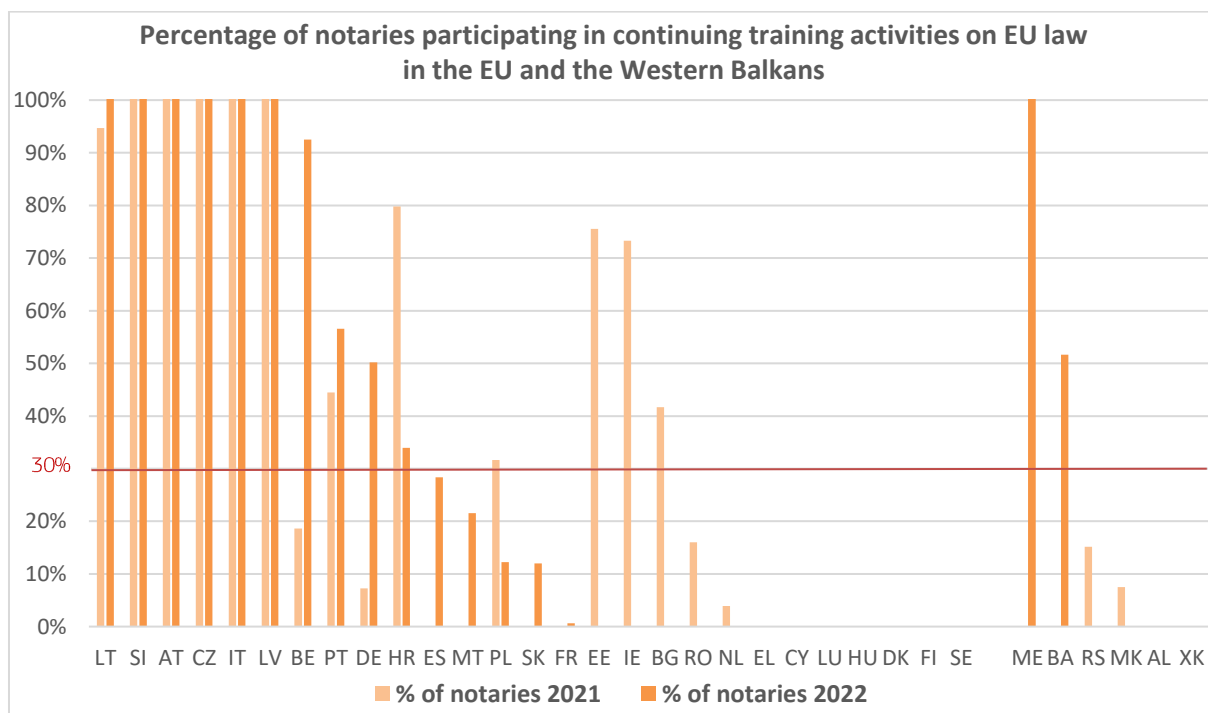
Note: Exact figure for BE face-to-face 2022: 802; BE online 2022: 723; DE face-to-face 2022: 2424; DE online 2022: 1046; ES face-to-face 2022: 733; IT face-to-face 2022: 4181; IT online 2022: 1833; IT online 2021: 6084; LT online 2022: 1682; AT face-to-face 2022: 618; AT online 2022: 938; PL online 2021: 1166. *No data available for notaries in IE, EL, CY, LU, NL, RO, FI, SE, AL and XK. **CY, DK, IE, FI, and SE have a different legal system.

⁹ European Commission for the efficiency of justice (CEPEJ), [Explanatory note to the scheme for evaluating judicial systems 2018-2020 Cycle](#), CEPEJ (2018)17, Council of Europe, March 2019.

European judicial training 2023



Note: No initial training in BE, EE, IT, LV, LT, SI, SK, ME, MK and BA. *Exact figure for LT 2022: 702%; AT 2022: 373%; AT 2021: 220%; SI 2022: 312%; SI 2021: 252%; CZ 2022: 195%; CZ 2021: 208%; HU 2022: 143%; HU 2021: 243%; IT 2022: 118%; IT 2021: 122%; LV 2022: 116%; LV 2021: 204%; (some notaries participated in more than one activity). ***No data available for notaries in IE, EL, CY, LU, NL, RO, FI, SE, AL and XK. ****CY, DK, FI, and SE have a different legal system.



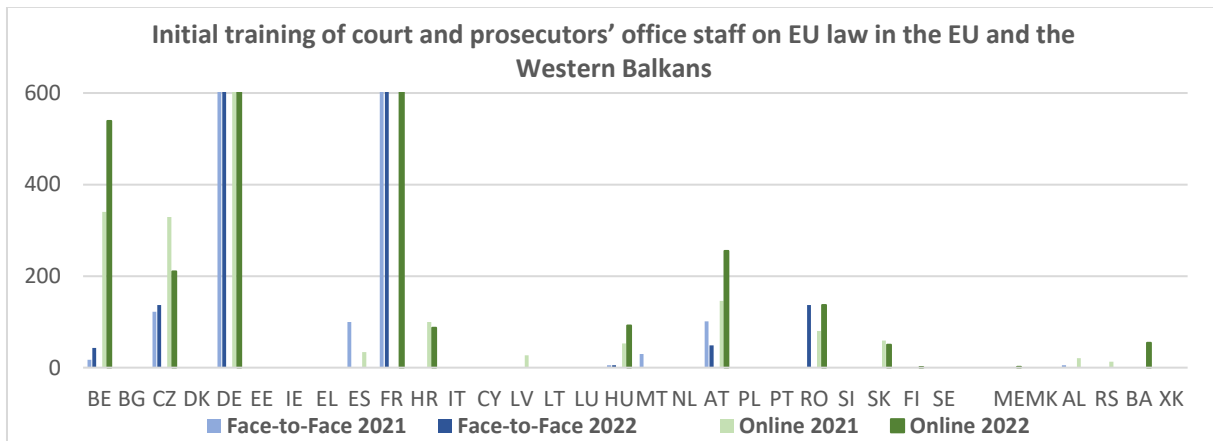
Note: Exact figure for LT 2022: 702%, SI 2022: 312%; SI 2021: 252%; AT 2022: 299; AT 2021: 169%; CZ 2022: 138%; CZ 2021: 128%; IT 2022: 118%; IT 2021: 122%; LV 2022: 166%; LV 2021: 204%; (some notaries participated in more than one activity). **No data available for notaries in EL and ES. ***CY, DK, FI, and SE have a different legal system.

30 % = quantitative objective for continuing training of notaries on EU law.

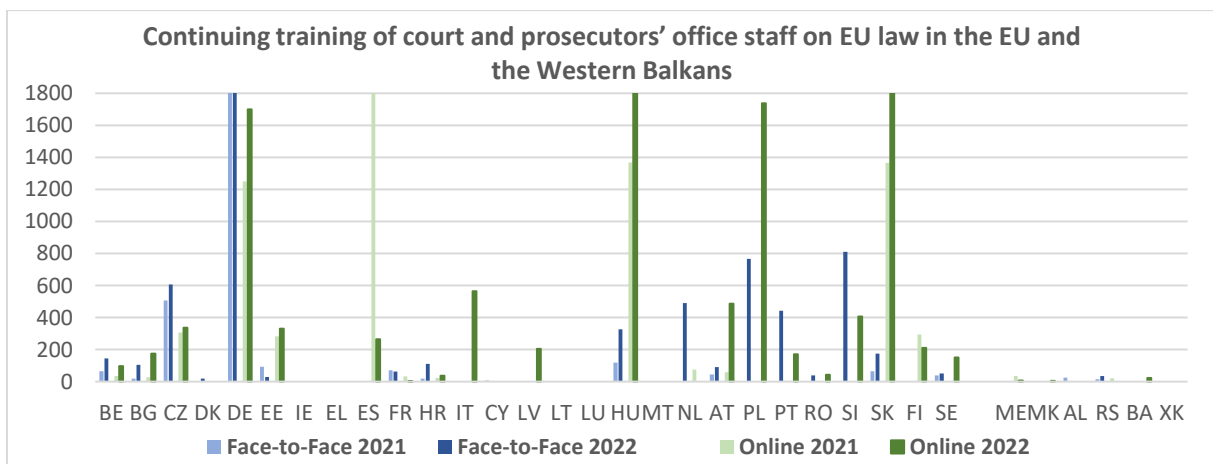
Participation of court and prosecutors' office staff in training on EU law by Member State

Member States have different types of court and prosecutors' office staff. They range from court wardens and technical staff to assistants for judges and partially independent clerks taking judicial decisions, in particular in the area of registers and the execution of judgments. This diversity entails a wide variety of training needs on EU law. To better acknowledge the actual training needs of court and prosecutors' office staff, this report monitors and refers only to court and prosecutors' office staff whose tasks require or may require the application of EU law as defined in the [Study on the Training Needs of Court Staff on EU Law in the EU¹⁰](#).

As the roles and training schemes of court and prosecutors' office staff differ largely among Member States, the collection of data has proven complex. The lack of data on court and prosecutors' office staff remains a challenge, which needs to be addressed. In the table for continuing training with percentages, a red line indicates the new quantitative objective. By 2024, continuing training on EU law should yearly reach 15% of all EU court and prosecutors' office staff in need of EU law training. With 14,9% of all relevant court and prosecutors' office staff attending EU law training in 2022, this objective is almost reached for the first time, also due to improvements in the data collection.



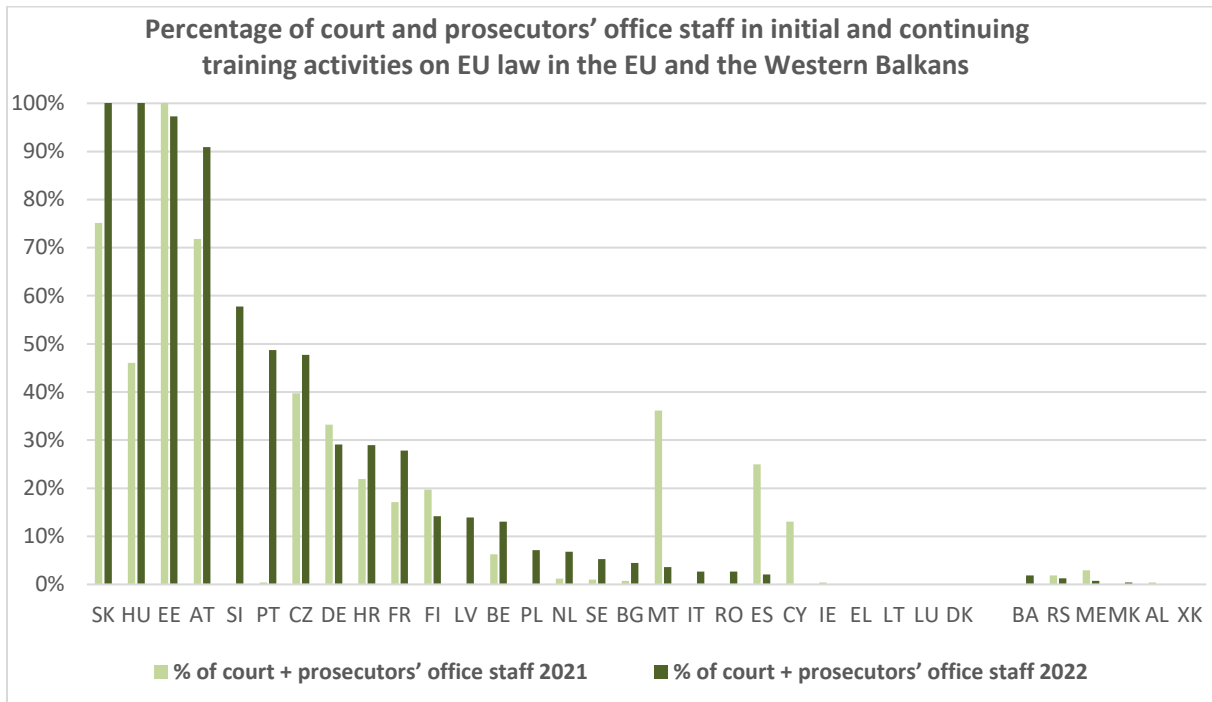
Note: No initial training for court/prosecutors' office staff in EE, IT, LT, MT and ME. **Exact figures for DE face-to-face 2022: 3502; DE face-to-face 2021: 4316; DE online 2022: 1569; DE online 2021: 3579; FR face-to-face 2022: 1544; FR face-to-face 2021: 1024; FR online 2022: 1544; FR online 2021: 815. ***No data available for court staff/prosecutors' office staff in IE, EL, CY, LU, HU, MT, NL, PT, RO, IT, LU, PL, RO, AL and XK. ****Data for HU, FI, ME, AL and RS are minimal.



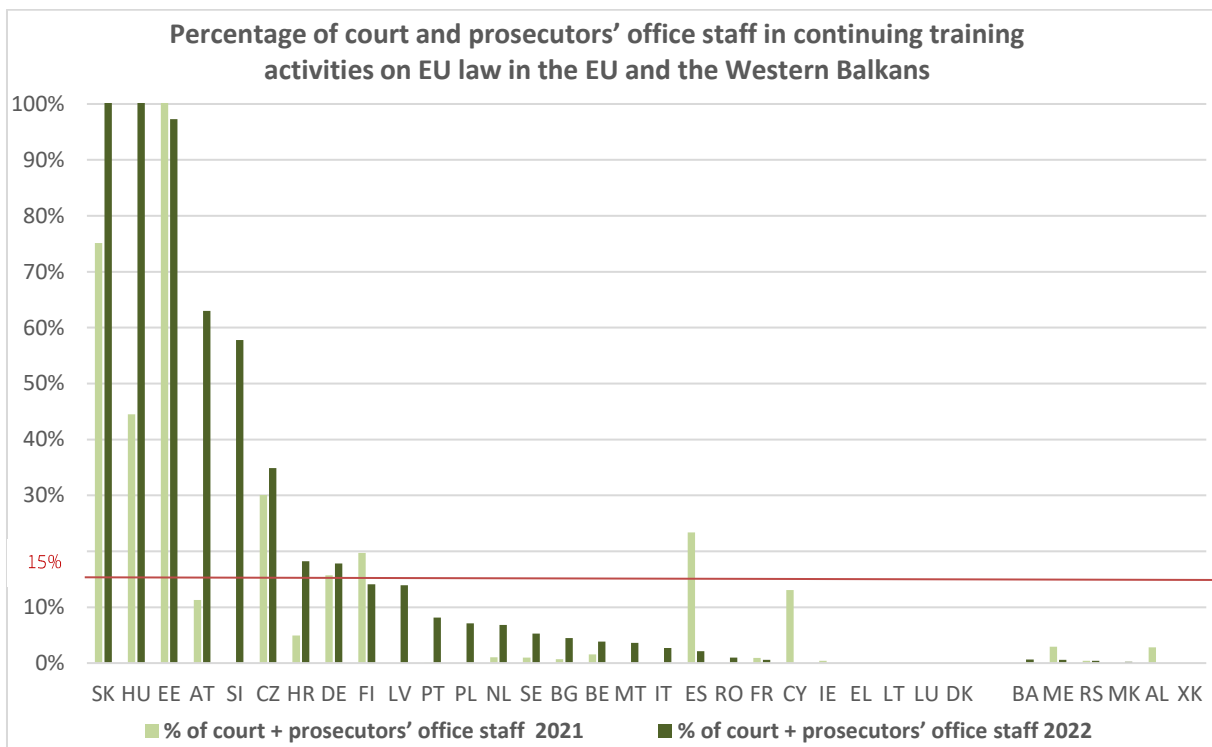
Note: Exact figure for DE face-to-face 2022: 6316; DE face-to-face 2021: 5810; ES online 2021: 2950; HU online 2022: 4093; SK online 2022: 3112. **No data available for court staff/prosecutors' office staff in IE, EL, CY, LU, HU, MT, NL, PT, RO, IT, LU, PL, RO, AL and XK. ***Data for DK, Fr, ME, MK, AL, RS and BA are minimal.

¹⁰ See the Study [annexes](#) for country data.

European judicial training 2023



Note: No initial training for court/prosecutors' office staff in EE, IT, LT, MT and ME **Exact figures for SK 2022: 175%; HU 2022: 135%; EE 2021: 102%; (some professionals participated in more than one activity). ***No data available for court staff/prosecutors' office staff in: IE, EL, CY, LU, HU, MT, NL, PT, RO, IT, LU, PL, RO, AL and XK. ****Data for BA, RS and ME are minimal.



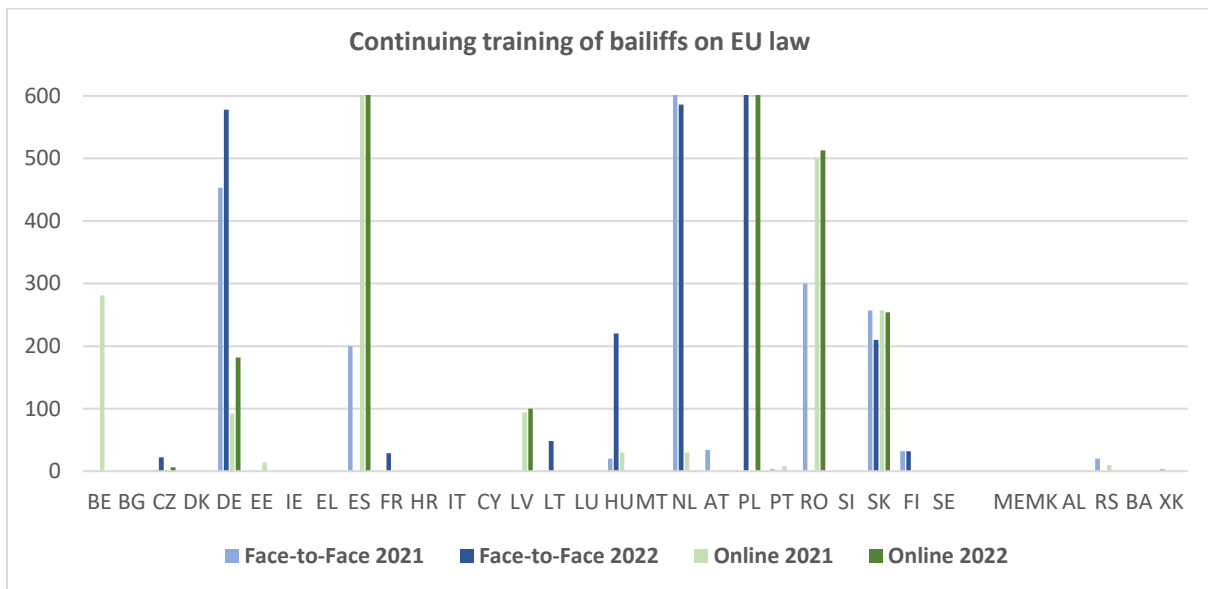
Note: Exact figures for SK 2022: 173%; HU 2022: 113%; EE 2021: (some professionals participated in more than one activity). **No data available for court staff/prosecutors' office staff in: IE, EL, CY, LU, HU, MT, NL, PT, RO, IT, LU, PL, RO, AL and XK. ***Data for BA, ME, RS and AL are minimal.

15 % = quantitative objective for continuing training of court staff prosecutors' office staff on EU law.

Participation of bailiffs in training on EU law by Member State

The professional status and backgrounds (public officials/private officials) and competencies (enforcement/service of documents) of judicial officers and bailiffs differ, depending on the Member State. Civil enforcement procedures also differ from one country to another. They are considered as court staff in roughly a third of the EU Member States.

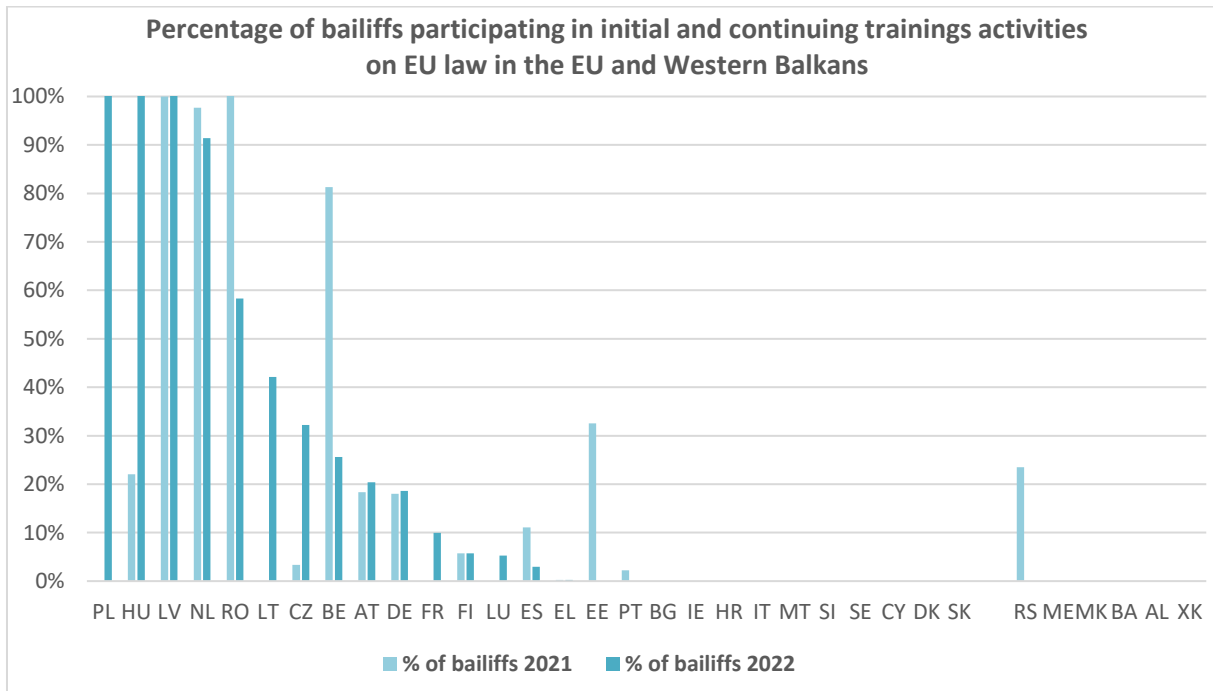
In the tables with percentages, the red line indicates the **new quantitative objective**. By 2024, continuing training on EU law should each year reach **20% of bailiffs**. This objective was even surpassed in 2021. For **bailiffs**, there is a **substantial increase** for most Member States. However, the participation rate varies considerably across Member States. There is also room for improvement concerning the number of EU Member States and Western Balkan countries contributing to the data collection. Only 6 EU Member States reached the **new quantitative objective**. As the data concerning initial training of bailiffs received is marginal¹¹, it will not be displayed below.



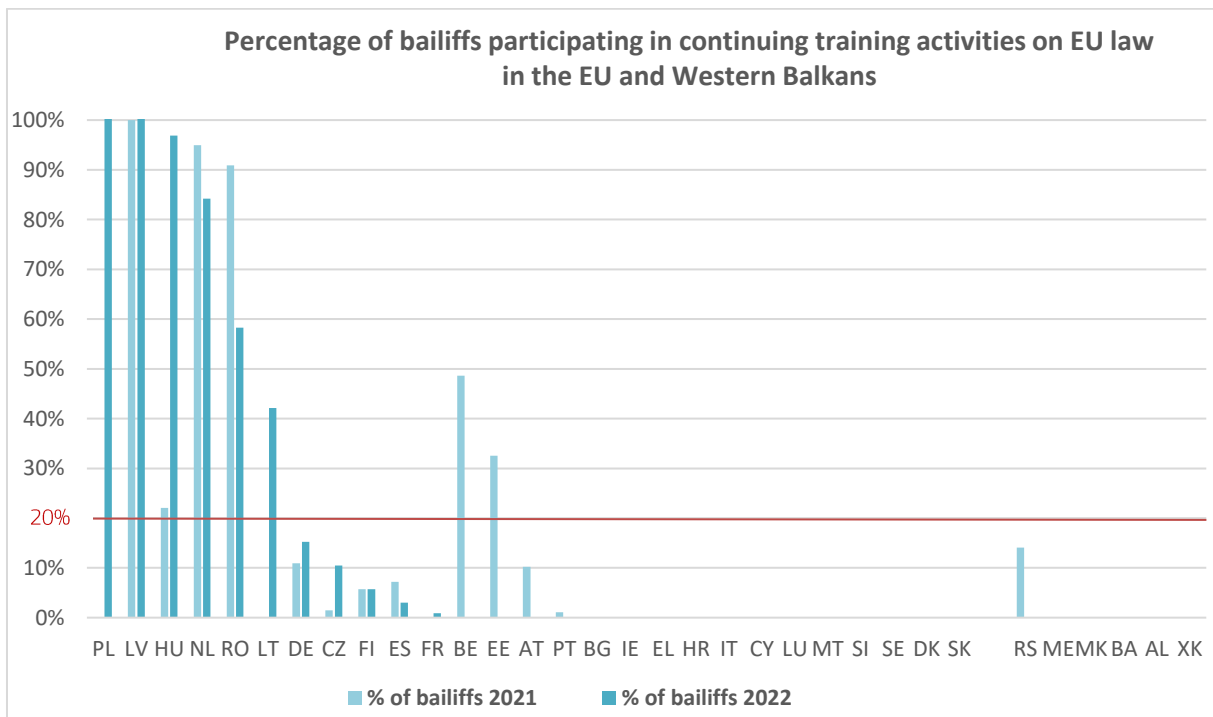
Note: Exact figures for ES online 2022: 1305; ES online 2021: 2950; NL face-to-face 2021: 631; PL face-to-face 2022: 2000; PL online 2022: 2000. **No data available for bailiffs in DK, IE, HR, MT, AT, SI, ME, MK, AL and XK.

¹¹ Only data concerning four Member States was submitted.

European judicial training 2023



Note: No initial training for bailiffs in BG, EE, IT, LT and RO. **Exact figure: PL 2022: 368%, HU 2022: 194%, LV 2022: 106%, RO 2021: 1.36% (some bailiffs participated in more than one activity). **No data available for bailiffs in DK, IE, HR, MT, SI, FI, ME, MK, AL BA and XK.



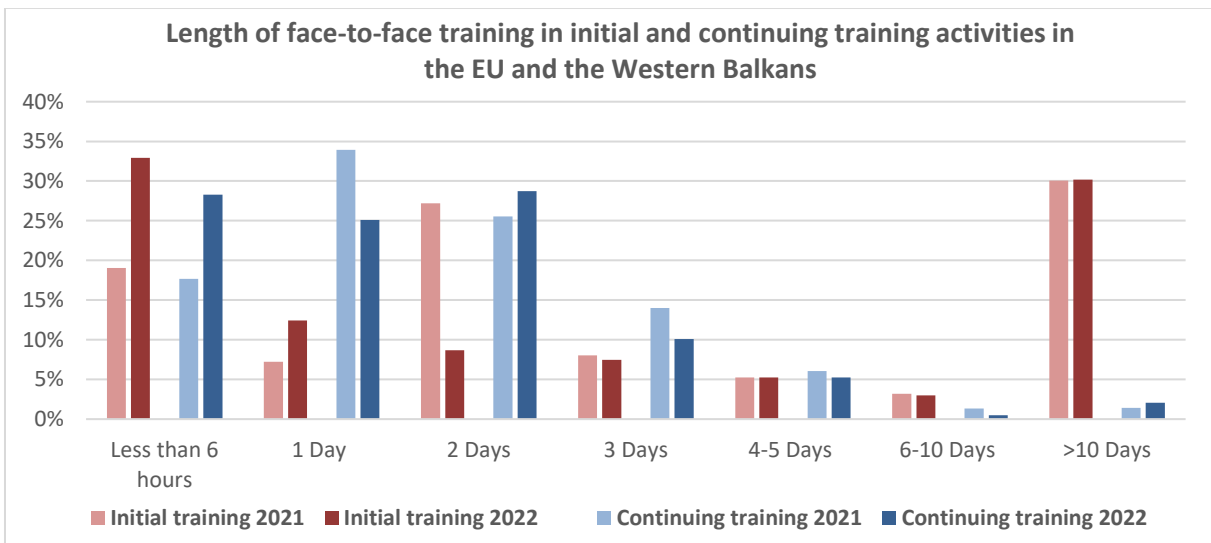
Note: Exact figure: PL 2022: 136%; LV 2022: 106% (some bailiffs participated in more than one activity). **No data available for bailiffs in DK, IE, HR, MT, SI, FI, ME, MK, AL BA and XK.

20% = quantitative objective for continuing training of bailiffs on EU law.

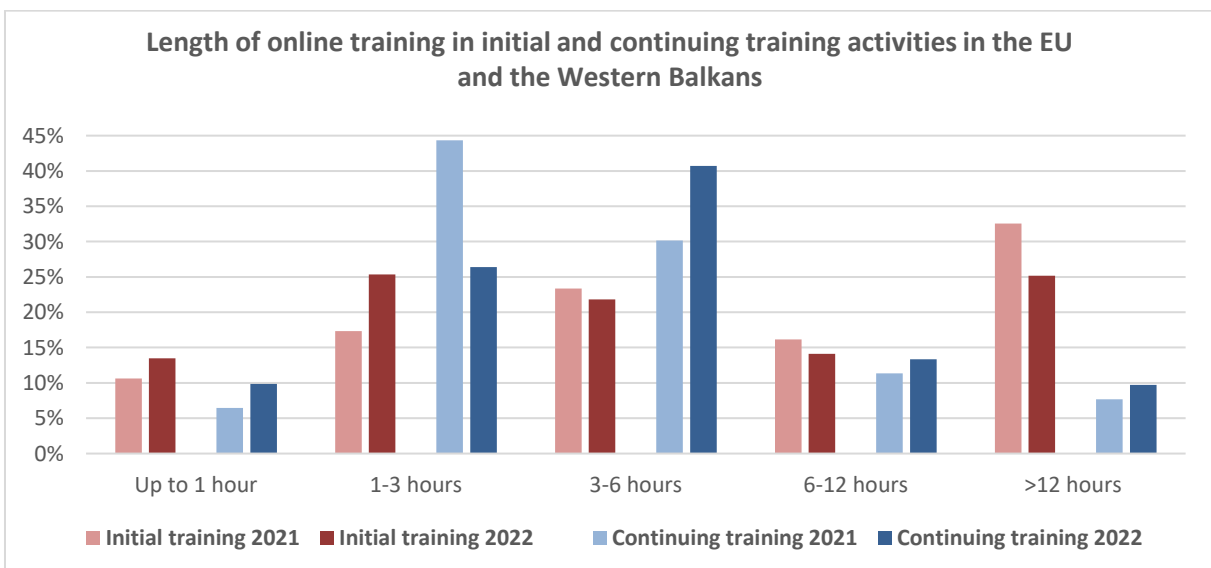
Length of training on EU law

In this section, we measure the duration of **face-to-face** and **online training** activities in **initial and continuing training** in the EU and the Western Balkan countries by year-to-year-comparison.

For 2022, the duration of **continuing face-to-face training activities** is shorter than the duration of **initial face-to-face training activities**. In 2022, 82% of all continuing face-to-face and 54% of all initial face-to-face training on EU law activities lasted two days or less. Of the responding countries, the relative majority (30%) of initial face-to-face training activities on EU law lasted 10 days or more, whereas a relative majority (29%) of continuing face-to-face training activities lasted 2 days¹².



In 2022, 77% of all continuing online training activities and 61% of initial online training activities lasted up to 6 hours or less.

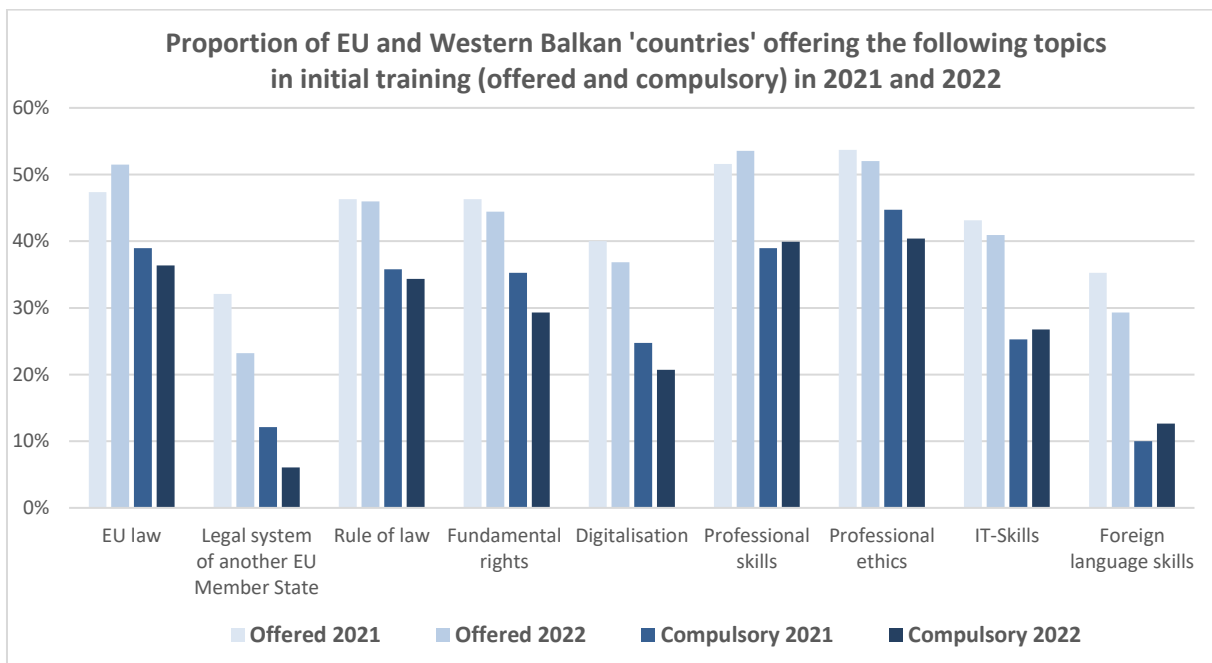
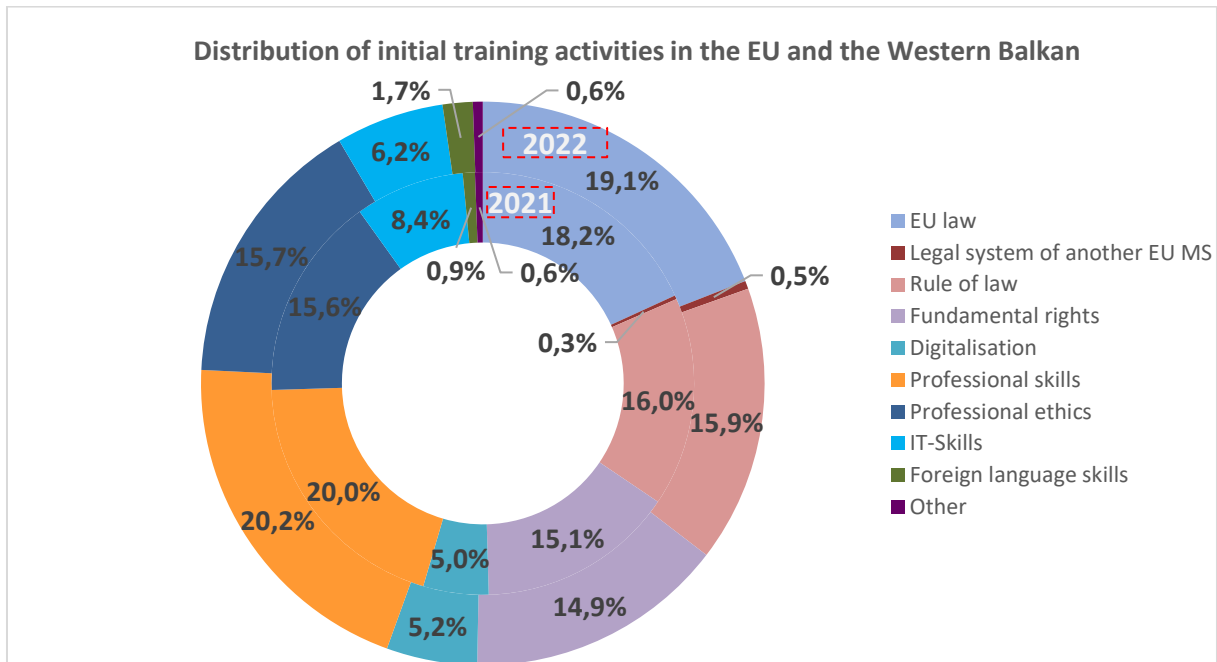


¹² It is not possible to produce a breakdown of the length of the training activities by profession, as for most countries only aggregate data on training activities for several professions are available, in some cases because training providers cater for a range of professions.

Wide range of training topics

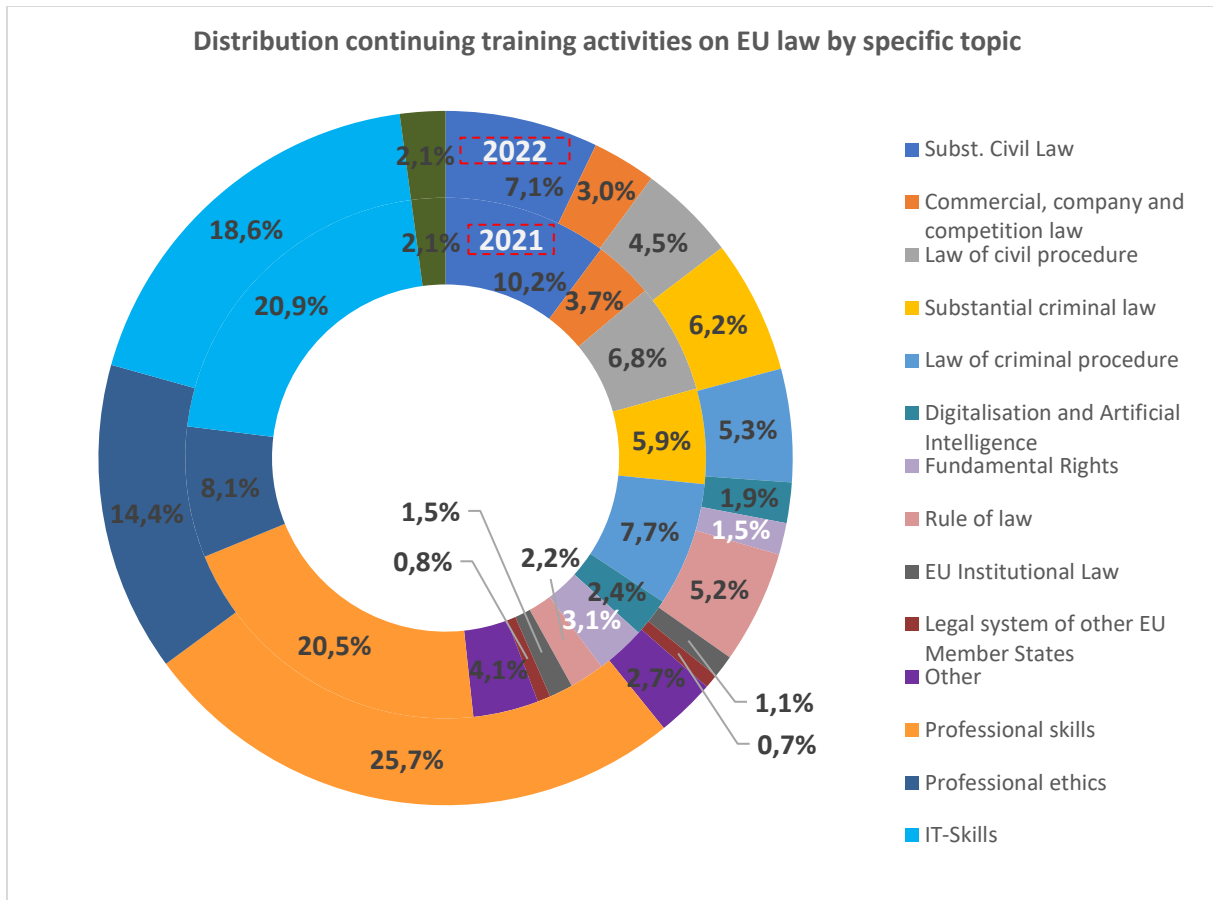
Training covered a wide range of EU law topics and topics going beyond legal training (professional skills, professional ethics and language skills) in 2022¹³ in the EU and Western Balkan 'countries. In 2022, most initial training activities focused on professional skills and EU law. Training on digitalisation and IT-Skills accounts for 5,2% and 6,2%, respectively for initial training and 1,9% on digitalisation and 18,6% on IT-Skills for continuing training.

Topics of initial training



¹³ A breakdown by profession is not available (see previous footnote).

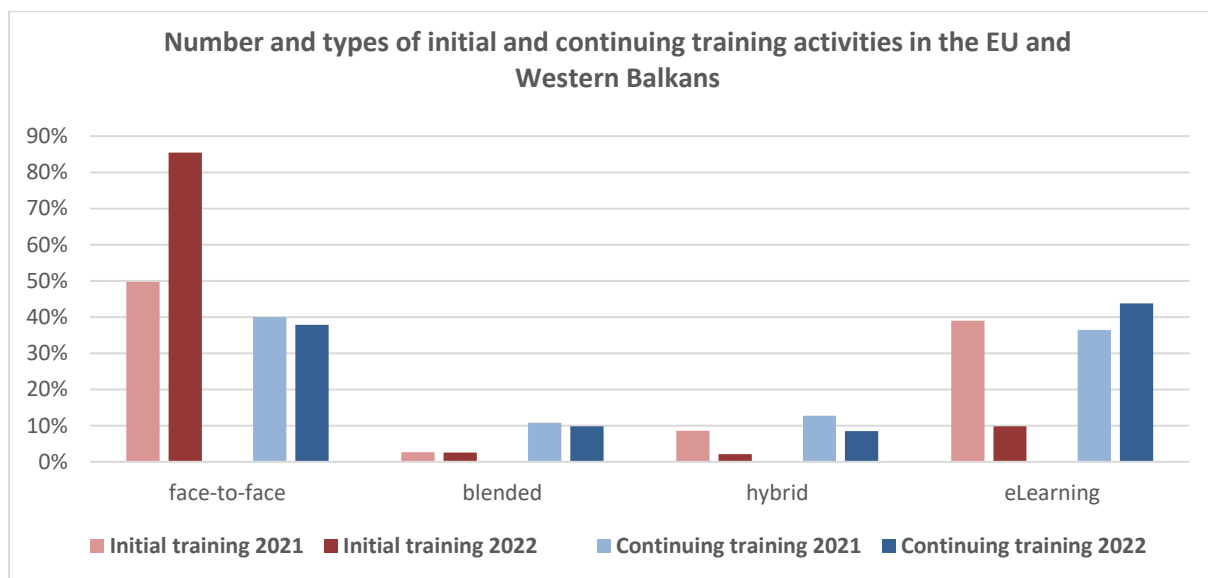
Topics of continuing training



Types of EU law training activities

In 2022¹⁴, the majority (62%) of training activities organised in the responding EU Member States or Western Balkan countries were held face-to-face. The report shows an increase of initial face-to-face training activities from 50% in 2021 to 82% in 2022, whereas for continuing training there is an increase of eLearning from 37% in 2021 to 44% in 2022.

Types of EU law training activities



Professions in cross-professional training



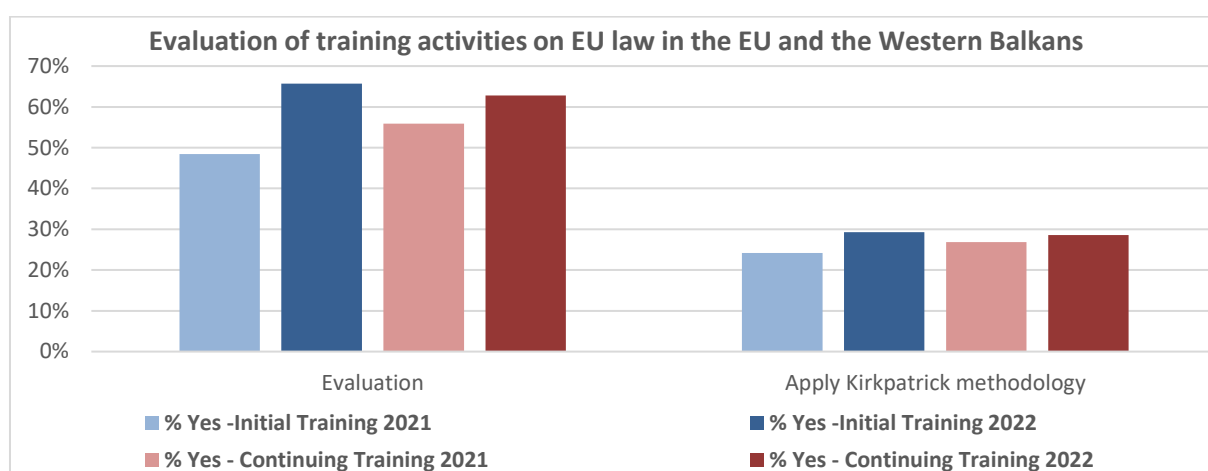
¹⁴ It is not possible to produce a breakdown of the length of the training activities by profession, as for most countries only aggregate data on training activities for several professions are available, in some cases because training providers cater for a range of professions.

Quality of training

Effective judicial training is not only about numbers of participants. More importantly, the training activities must be of good quality. Training providers should promote high quality and impactful training activities, using modern training tools, benefiting from digitalisation. It is, however, complex to assess the quality of training. In this section, we present different possible indicators such as the evaluation of training activities, training needs assessment, training for trainers and the methodology applied in training activities on EU law in the EU and the Western Balkan countries.

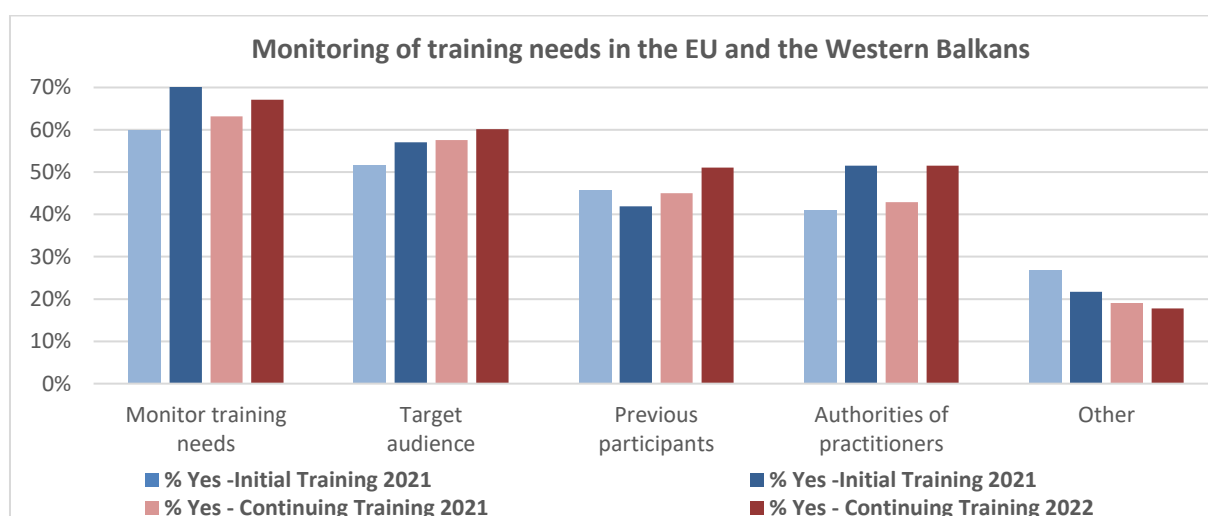
Evaluation of training activities

In 2022, the majority of the responding countries (66% for initial training and 63% for continuing training) evaluated the training activities on EU law they organised. However, only 29 % for both initial and continuing training applied the Kirkpatrick methodology to evaluate the training activities.



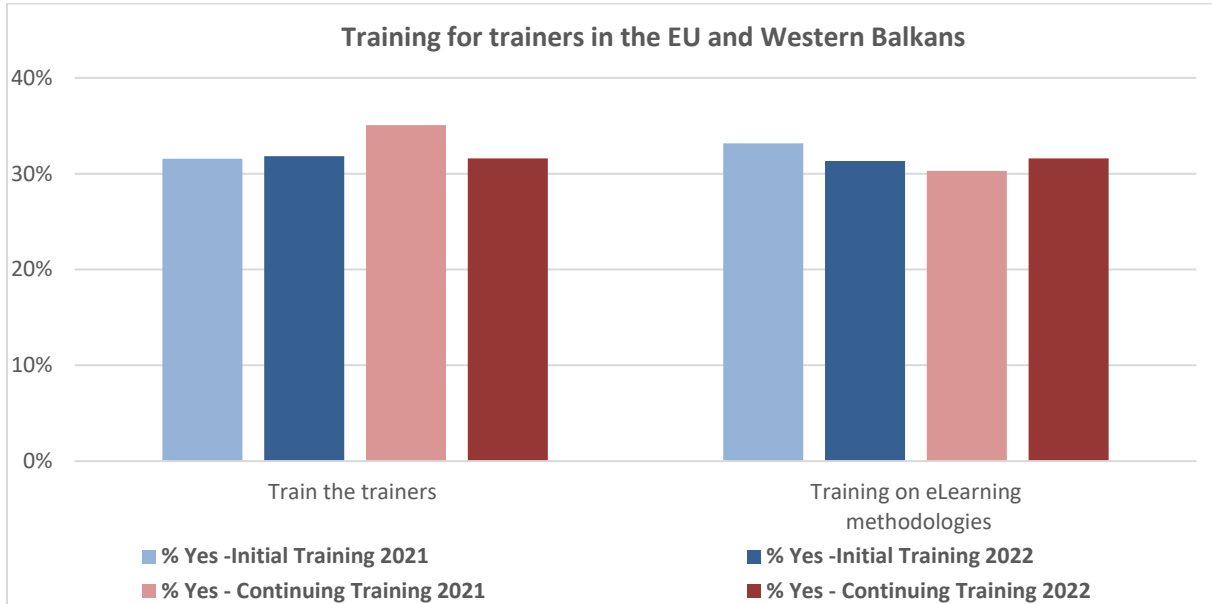
Monitoring training needs

More than half of the responding countries (60% for initial and 63% continuing training) monitored training needs. Most countries for which we have received a reply consulted the target audience for the training needs assessment.



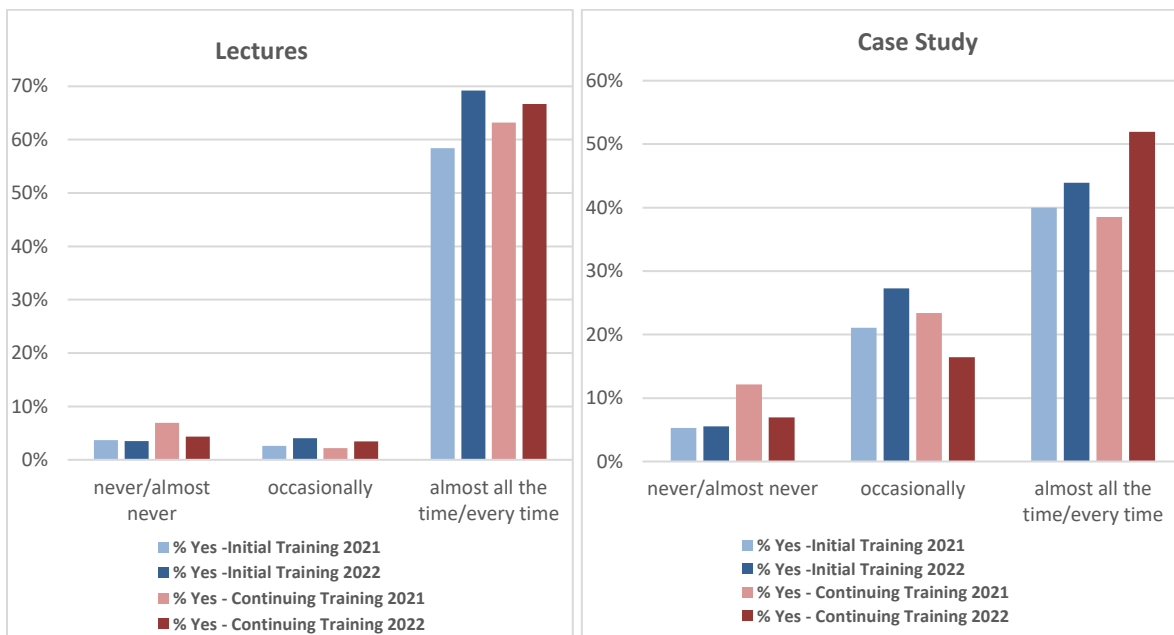
Training of trainers

Training of trainers on EU law is only offered in the minority of the responding countries (32% for both initial and continuing training). The same applies for training of trainers on e-learning methodology. In 2022, 31% of the responding countries offered training on e-learning methodology for their trainers in initial training and 32% for their trainers in continuing training.

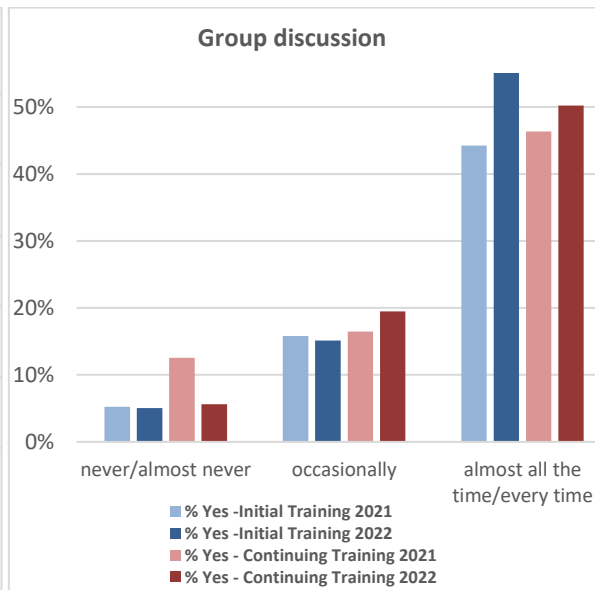
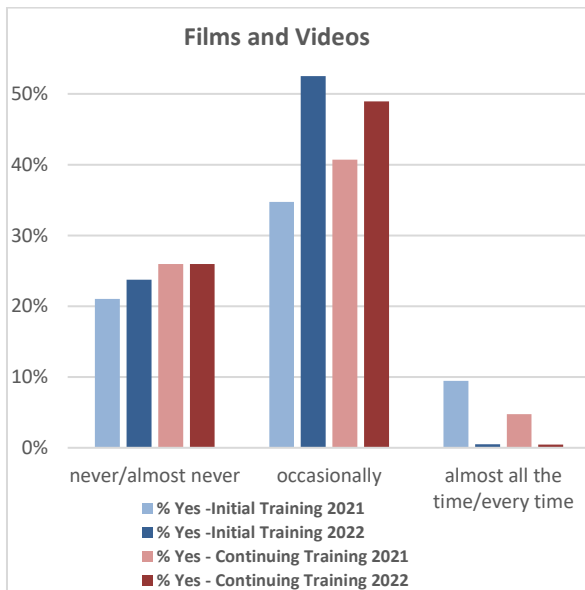
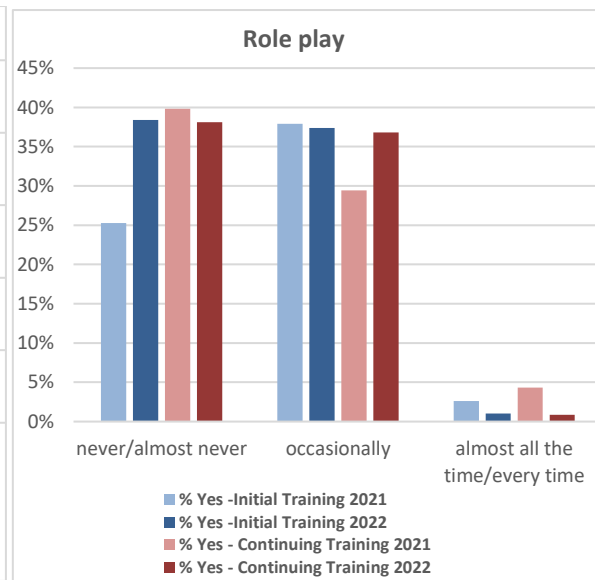
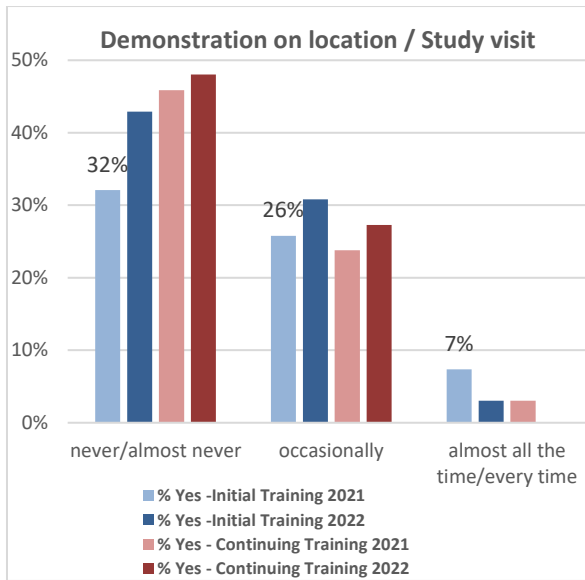
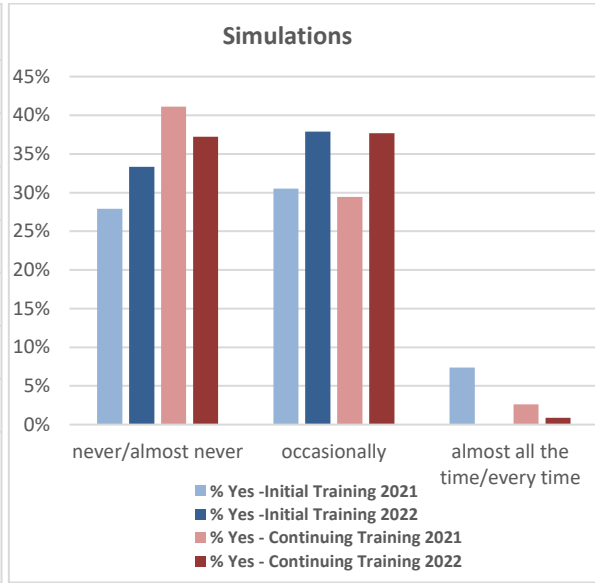
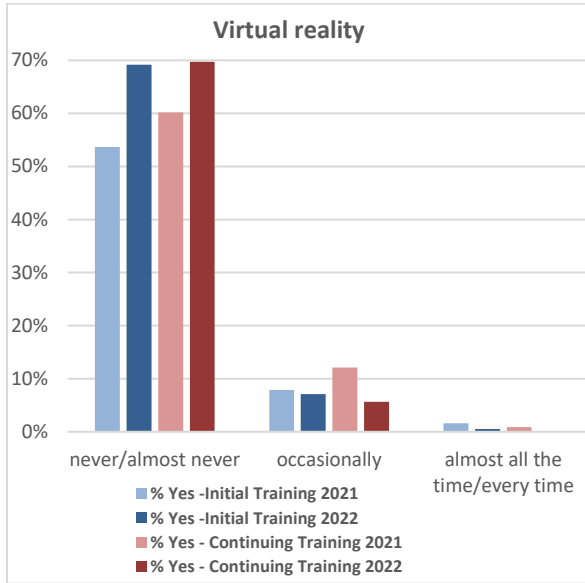


Methodologies of training activities

The methodology applied in training activities on EU law is as diverse as the topics of EU law training. All responding countries and all responding professions applied different methodologies in their initial and continuing training offer.



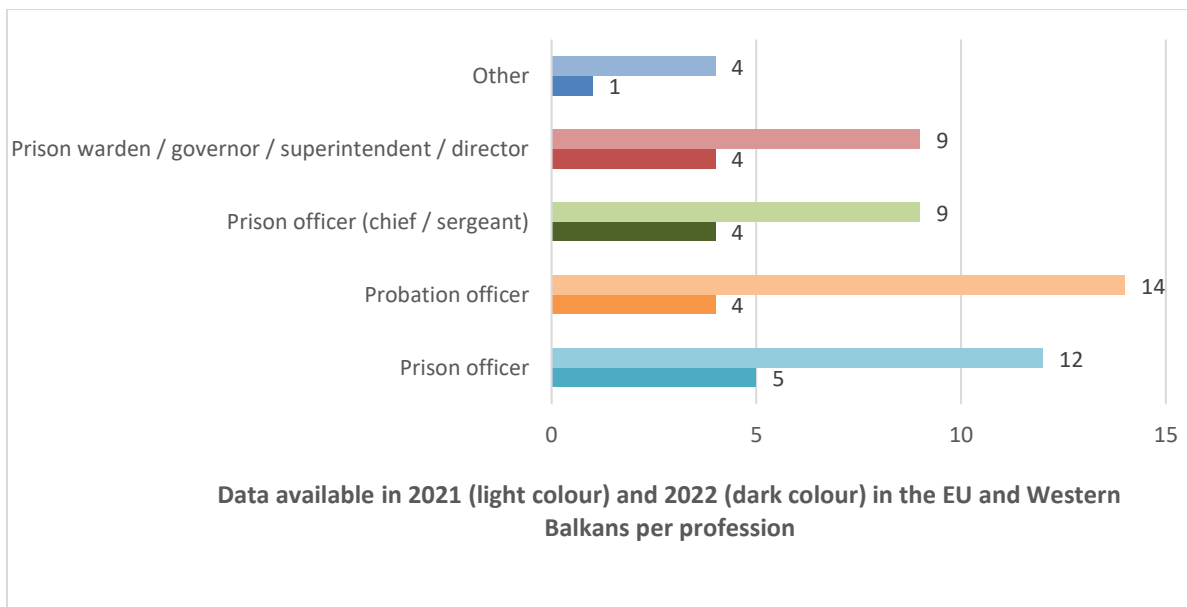
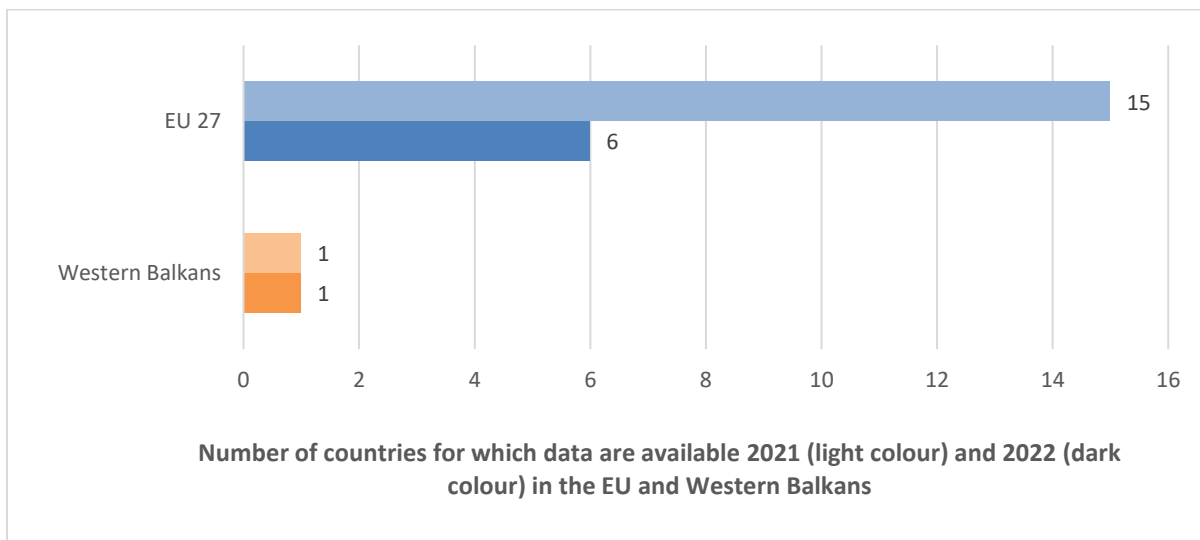
European judicial training 2022



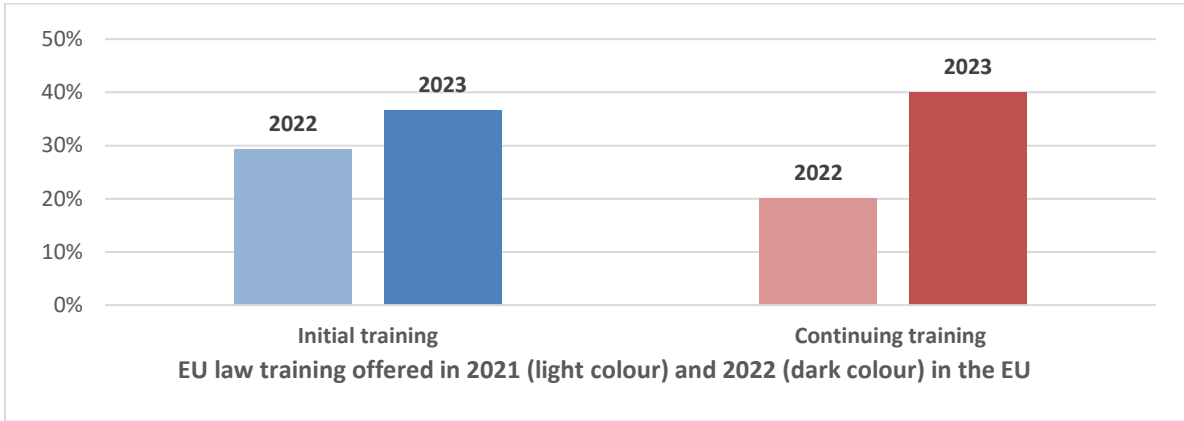
Prison and probation officers

Prison and probation officers may be concerned by EU law and EU policies in their daily tasks and are therefore in need of relevant specialised training. With its European judicial training for 2021-2024, the European Commission acknowledges the importance of training of prison and probation officers on EU law and monitors the EU law related training of prison and probation staff.

The data collection for prison and probation staff requires an improvement. In 2023, only 6 out of the 27 EU Member States replied to the dedicated questionnaire. For some of the responding Members States more than one training institution provided data for the different professions.

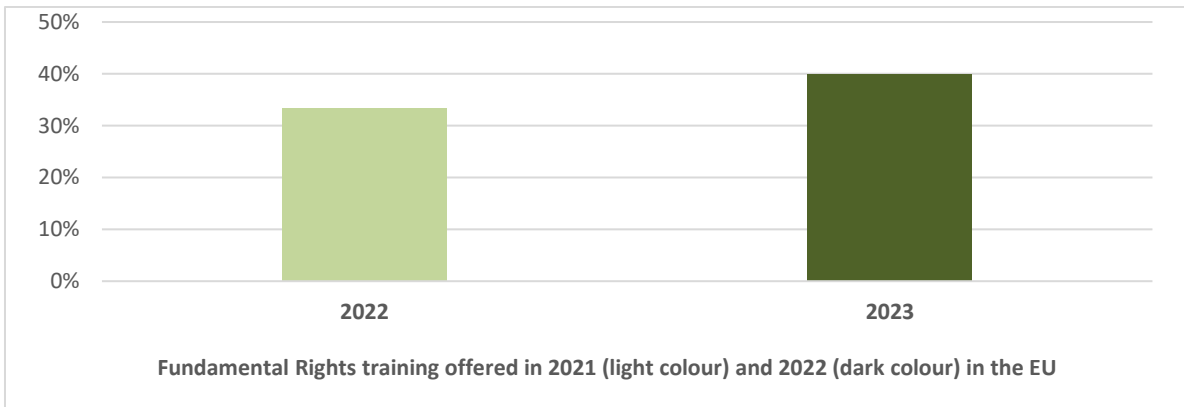


European judicial training 2022



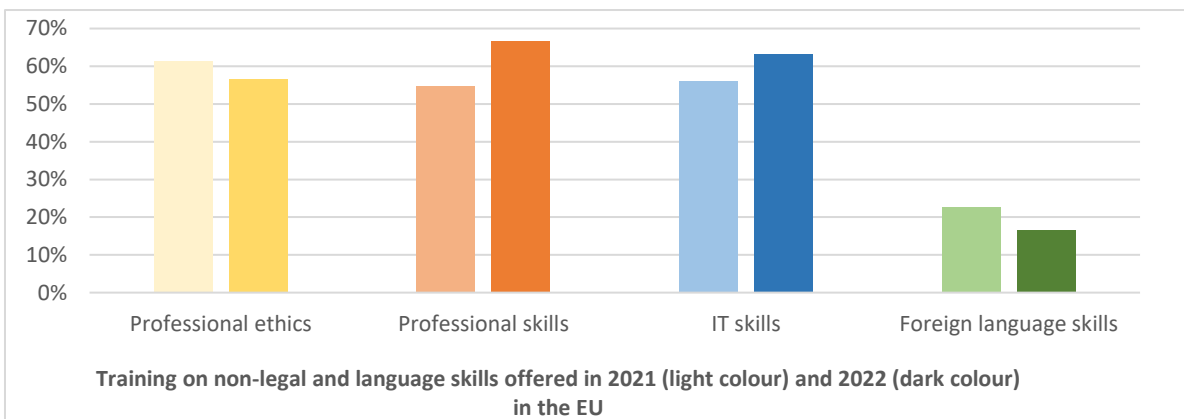
Note: No data available for prison and probation officers in BE, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PT, RO, SI, FI, SE

In comparison with 2021, the 2022 data show an increase in the offer on EU law training in the responding EU Member States for both initial and continuing training. In 2022, 37% of the responding EU Member States offered training on EU law in initial training and 40% of the EU Member States in continuing training.



Note: No data available for prison and probation officers in BE, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PT, RO, SI, FI, SE

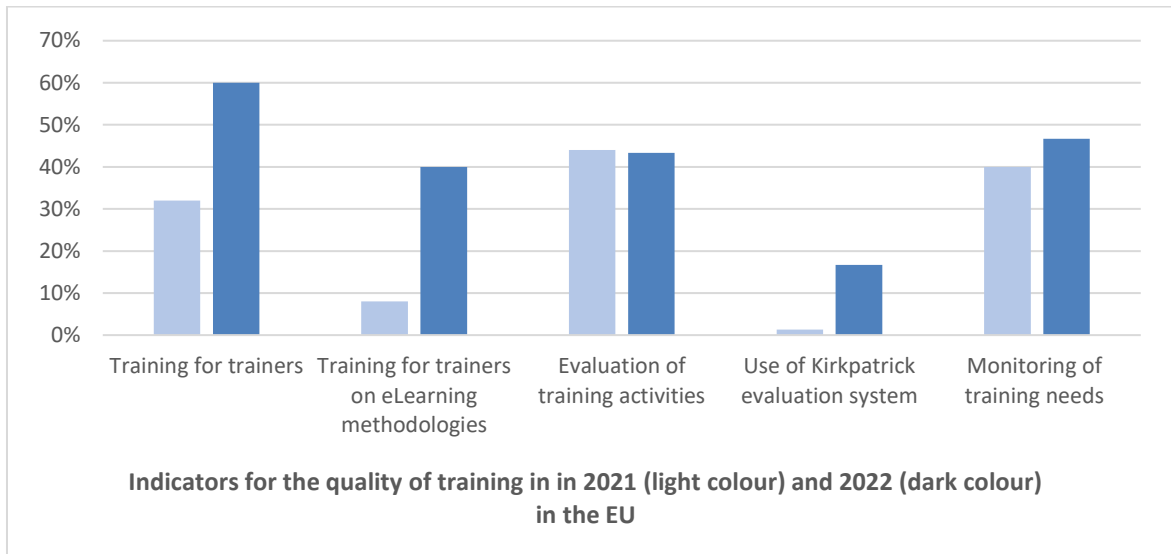
In 2022, training on fundamental rights was offered in 40% of the responding EU Member States, slightly more than in the previous year.



Note: No data available for prison and probation officers in BE, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PT, RO, SI, FI, SE

In 2022, 57% of the responding EU Members States offered training on professional ethics, 67% on professional skills, 63% on IT-skills and 17% on foreign languages.

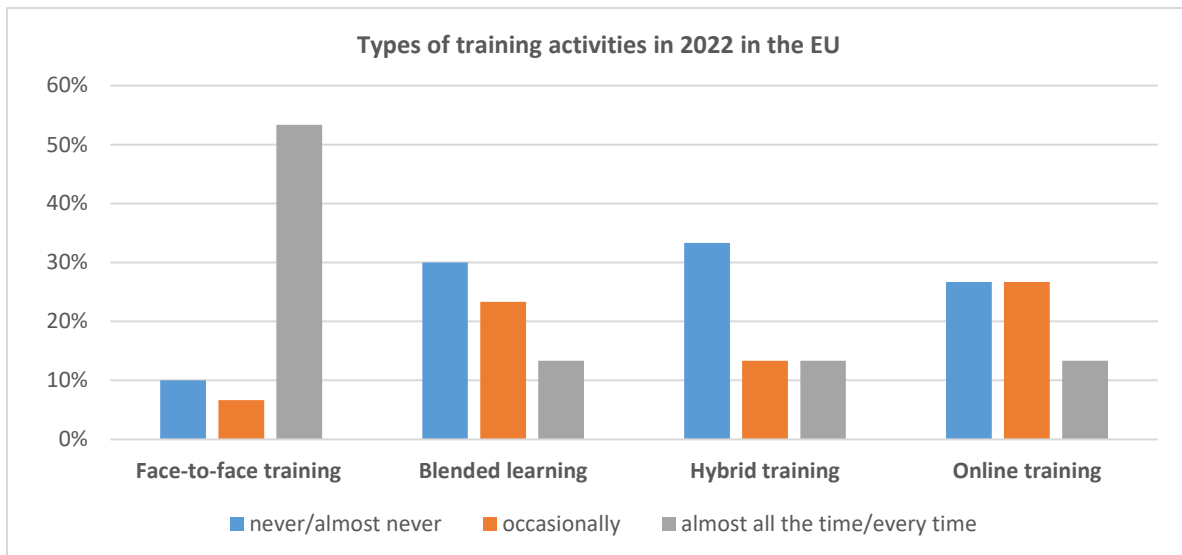
European judicial training 2023



Note: No data available for prison and probation officers in BE, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PT, RO, SI, FI, SE.

Assessing the quality of training is complex. In the report and the dedicated questionnaire, we propose different possible indicators that can allow an assessment, such as the evaluation of training activities, training needs assessment, training for trainers and the methodology applied in training activities on EU law.

In 2022, 60% of the responding EU Member States indicated to offer training for trainers and 40% to offer training for trainers on eLearning methodologies. 43% of the responding EU Member States evaluate their training activities, but only 17% use the Kirkpatrick evaluation system. 47% of the EU Member States, for which we received a reply, monitoring training needs.



Note: No data available for prison and probation officers in BE, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PT, RO, SI, FI, SE.

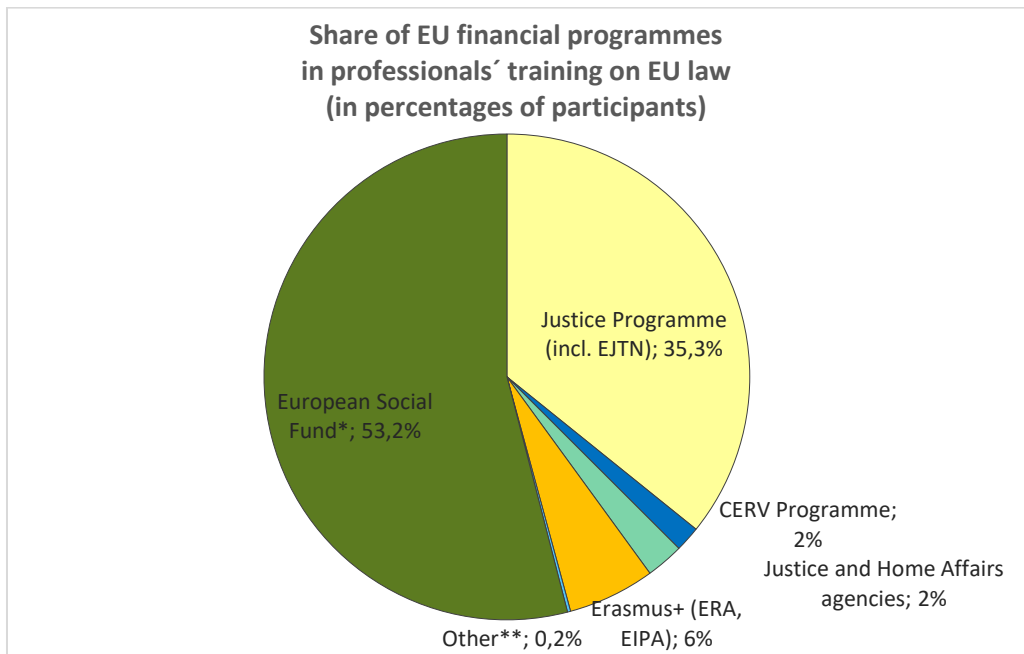
The ways in which training is offered to prison and probation staff in the responding EU Member States are diverse. Face-to-face training activities are used in 53% of the responding EU Member States “almost all the time/every time”. Blended learning is offered “occasionally” in 23% of the responding EU Member States. Hybrid training is “never/almost never” used in 33% of the responding EU Member States and online training “occasionally” in 27% of the responding EU Member States.

EU-funded training

In 2022, the EU (co-)funded European judicial training for around 68 000 justice professionals, i.e. 28.5 % of all those who took part in EU judicial training. In comparison with 2021, this year's report shows a substantial increase. Notably due to an increase of justice professionals trained under the European Social Fund and the Justice Programme.

The provider of judicial training on EU law that received the biggest single financial support by the European Commission in 2022 was the European Judicial Training Network (EJTN). Operating grants to support training activities were also awarded to the Academy of European Law (ERA) and the European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA). The European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO), the European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA), European Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) and the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) also used EU funds to train justice practitioners. For 2022, no data was available for the European Patent Office (EPO),

In addition, the Commission awarded action grants under several of its financial programmes – the Justice programme in the areas of civil and criminal justice, fundamental rights, and competition law; the Citizenship, equality, rights, and values programme (CERV) and Hercule III. For 2022, no data was available on the Hercule Training programme.



Note: No data available for the EPO ** funding from DG ENV (0.2%).

Next steps

Since 2011, the European Commission has been monitoring judicial training in Europe, along with a variety of initiatives to encourage it. As one can notice reading through the reports of the past decade, a lot has happened since then and much was achieved. **From 2011 to 2022, almost two million justice professionals have been trained**, strengthening the correct and uniform application of EU law, mutual trust and compliance with fundamental rights and the rule of law.

This year, the numbers for initial training show a decrease as well as considerable differences in the level of training participation across Member States and among justice professions remain. Except for notaries no profession has reached the quantitative objectives of the strategy. All this shows, that ultimately, **not all objectives set by the [European judicial training strategy for 2021-2024](#) have yet been met**. At the same time, we can see new challenges arise for justice professionals and in justice systems' fast-changing realities, which crystallises the need for dedicated training. Like last year, this year's data confirm the **need for more targeted and ambitious training initiatives across justice professions**.

With the current 2021-2024 strategy elapsing soon, next year will be devoted to its evaluation paving the way to a possible new strategy that will need to adapt and refocus to cater for a modern and further digitalising environment. Digitalisation related training will need to increase significantly to responsibly address new challenges and transform them into opportunities. A particular focus for the upcoming years will therefore be set on **digital skills and an appropriate use of new technologies**.

In spring 2023, the Commission already successfully organised an online [conference, specifically dedicated to the digitalisation of justice and the skills justice professionals need to embrace](#) it. For the next year, in cooperation with the Belgian Judicial Training Institute, the European Commission will organise a Judicial Training conference dedicated to discussing a possible **new judicial training strategy**, aimed at upskilling the digital capacity of justice professionals, as well as at identifying new training needs and priorities.

Judicial training remains a shared responsibility of the EU, its Member States and the training providers. To achieve the best results, equipping justice professionals with the right skills to reap the full benefits of the digital justice systems, ambitious actions and joint efforts from all stakeholders involved are needed. The lessons learnt from the past decade will feed in the European Commission's reflection on a possible strategy post-2024, yet one thing is clear and can only be restated: Judicial Training stays at the top of our agenda.

Abbreviations of Member States

AT	Austria	FR	France	PT	Portugal
BE	Belgium	HR	Croatia	RO	Romania
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	SE	Sweden
CY	Cyprus	IE	Ireland	SI	Slovenia
CZ	Czechia	IT	Italy	SK	Slovakia
DE	Germany	LT	Lithuania	ME	Montenegro
DK	Denmark	LU	Luxembourg	MK	North Macedonia
EE	Estonia	LV	Latvia	AL	Albania
EL	Greece	MT	Malta	RS	Serbia
ES	Spain	NL	Netherlands	BA	Bosnien und Herzegowina
FI	Finland	PL	Poland	XK	Kosovo ¹⁵

¹⁵ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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