



European
Commission

THE 2018 EU JUSTICE SCOREBOARD

Quantitative data | May 2018

This document contains a selection of graphs with quantitative data from the *2018 EU Justice Scoreboard*.

(The figure numbers correspond to those of the original publication).



See the complete *2018 EU Justice Scoreboard* at:

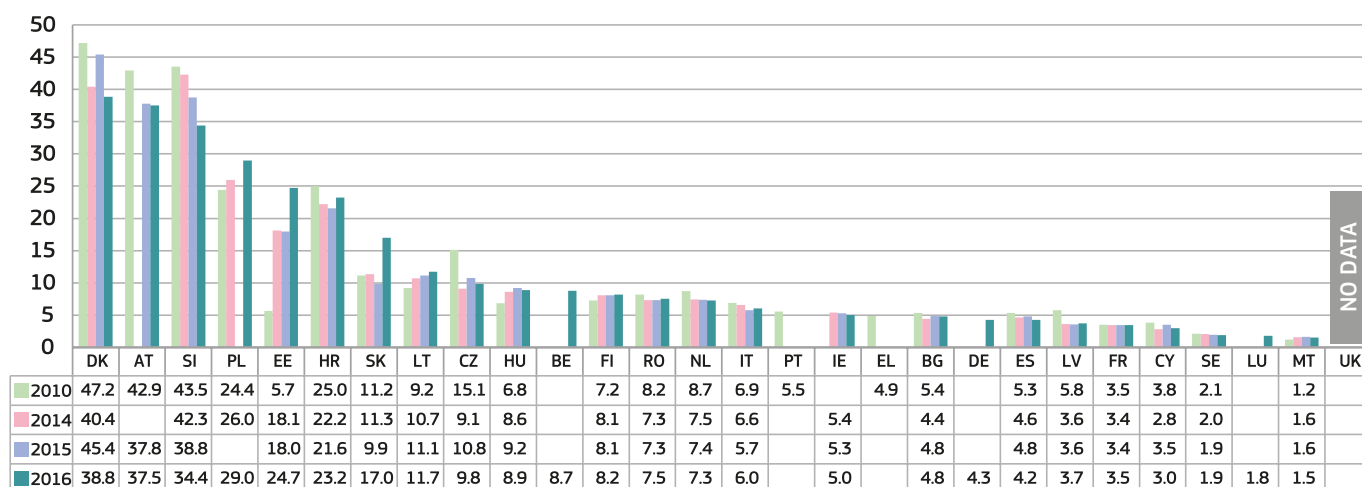
https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/justice-and-fundamental-rights/effective-justice/eu-justice-scoreboard_en

Efficiency of justice systems

Developments in caseload

Figure 4 Number of incoming civil, commercial, administrative and other cases (*) (1st instance/per 100 inhabitants)

Source: CEPEJ study



Efficiency of justice systems | Developments in caseload

Figure 5 Number of incoming civil and commercial litigious cases (1st instance/per 100 inhabitants)

Source: CEPEJ study

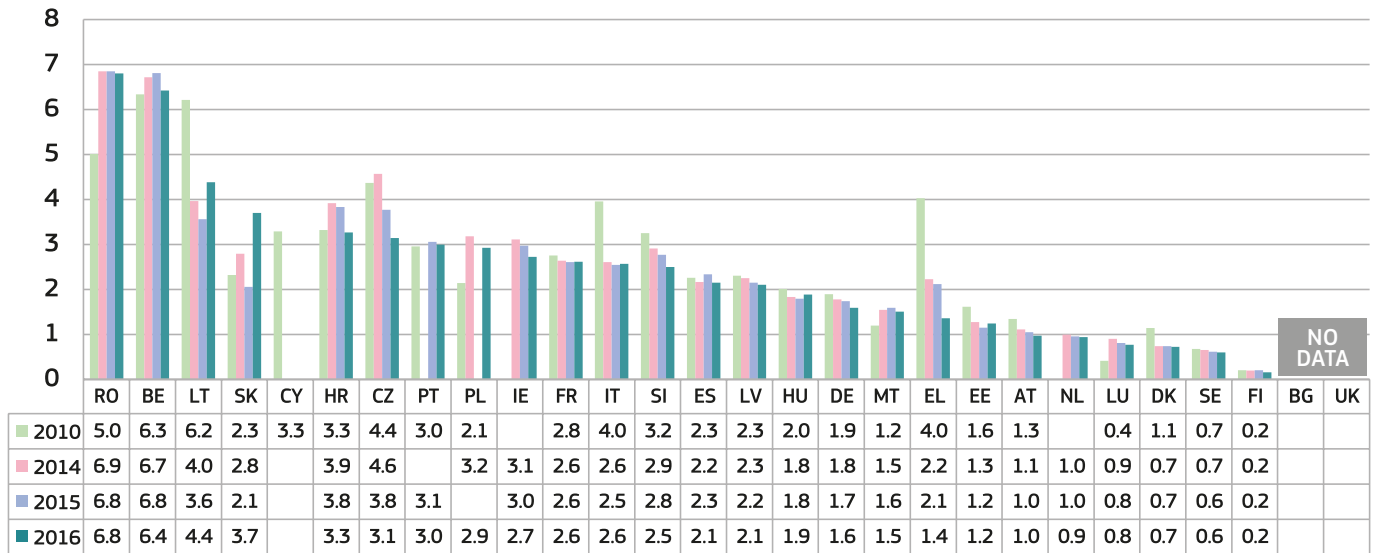
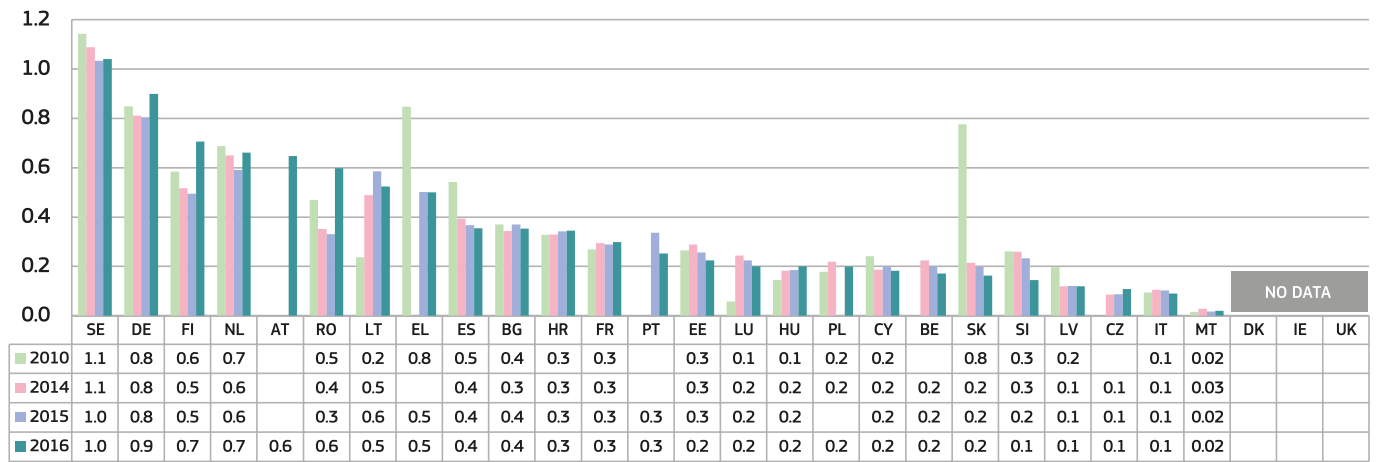


Figure 6 Number of incoming administrative cases (1st instance/per 100 inhabitants)

Source: CEPEJ study



Efficiency of justice systems

General data on efficiency

Length of proceedings

Figure 7 Time needed to resolve civil, commercial, administrative and other cases (1st instance/in days)

Source: CEPEJ study

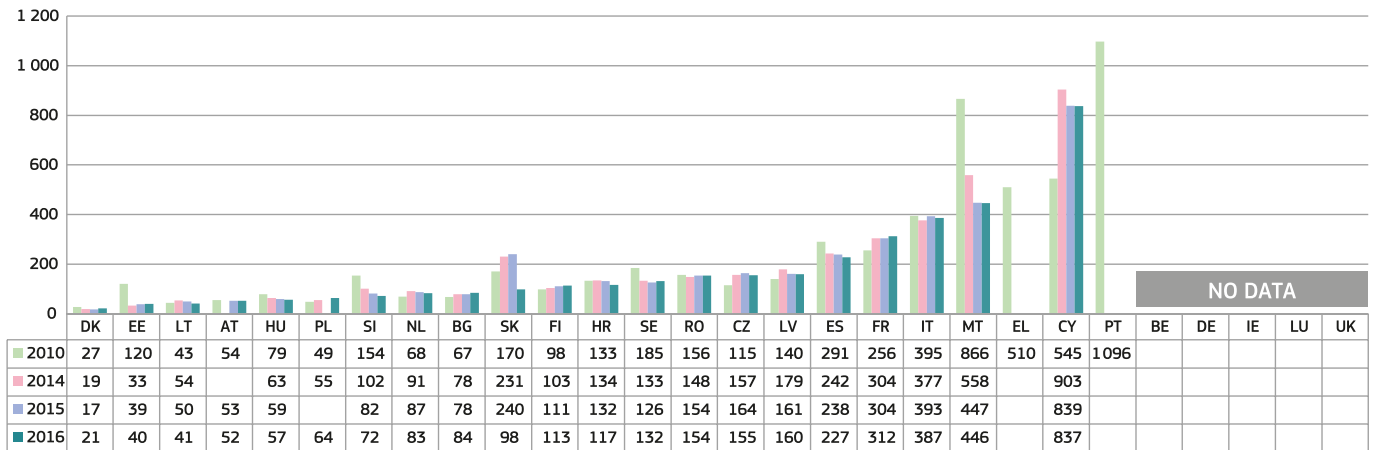
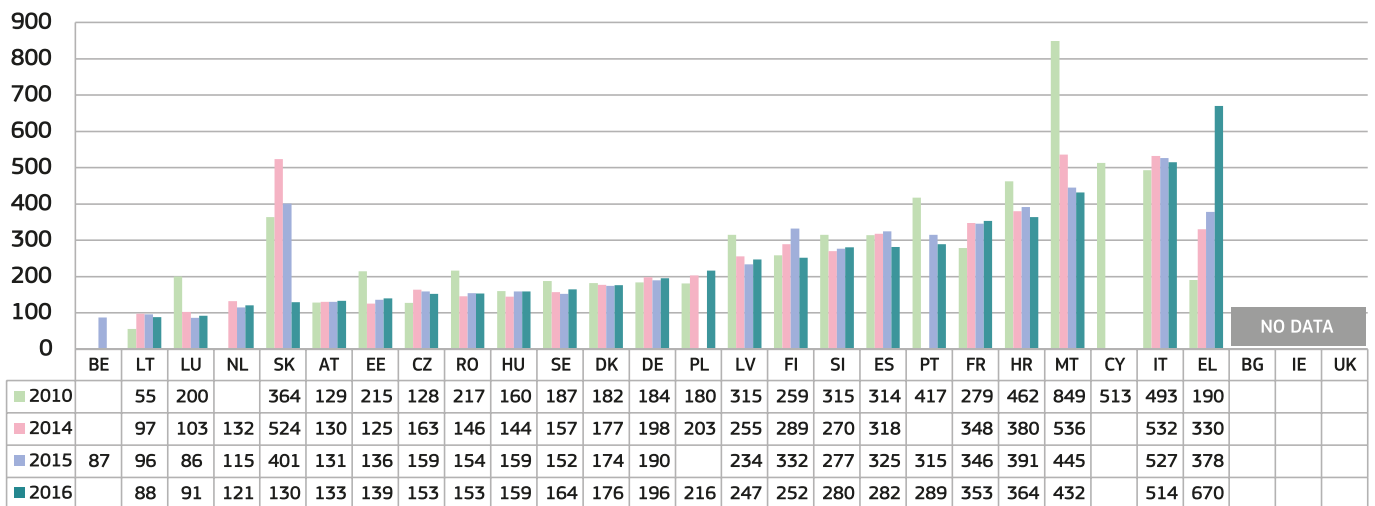


Figure 8 Time needed to resolve litigious civil and commercial cases (1st instance/in days)

Source: CEPEJ study



Efficiency of justice systems | General data on efficiency | Length of proceedings

Figure 9 Time needed to resolve litigious civil and commercial cases at all court instances in 2016 (1st, 2nd and 3rd instance/in days)

Source: CEPEJ study

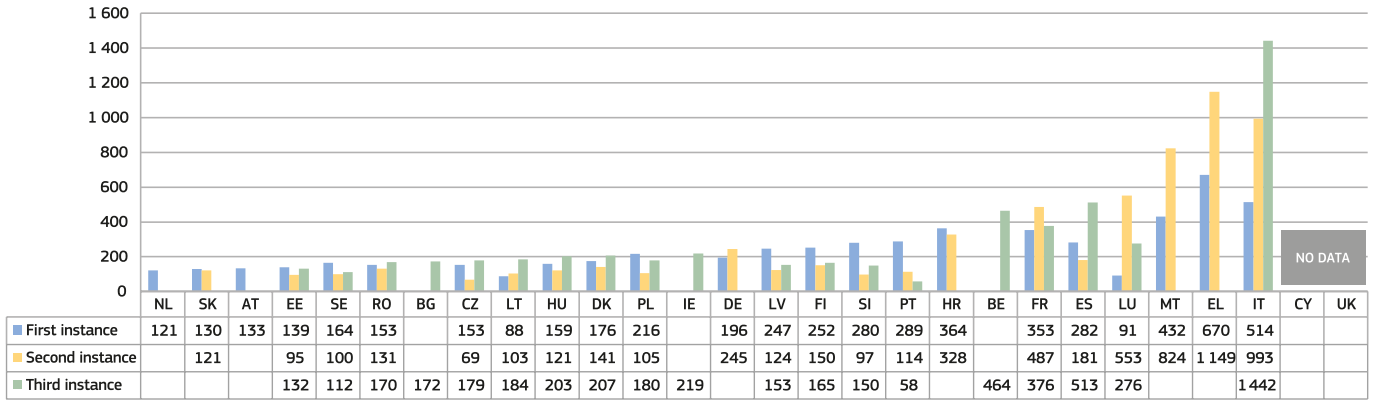


Figure 10 Time needed to resolve administrative cases (1st instance/in days)

Source: CEPEJ study

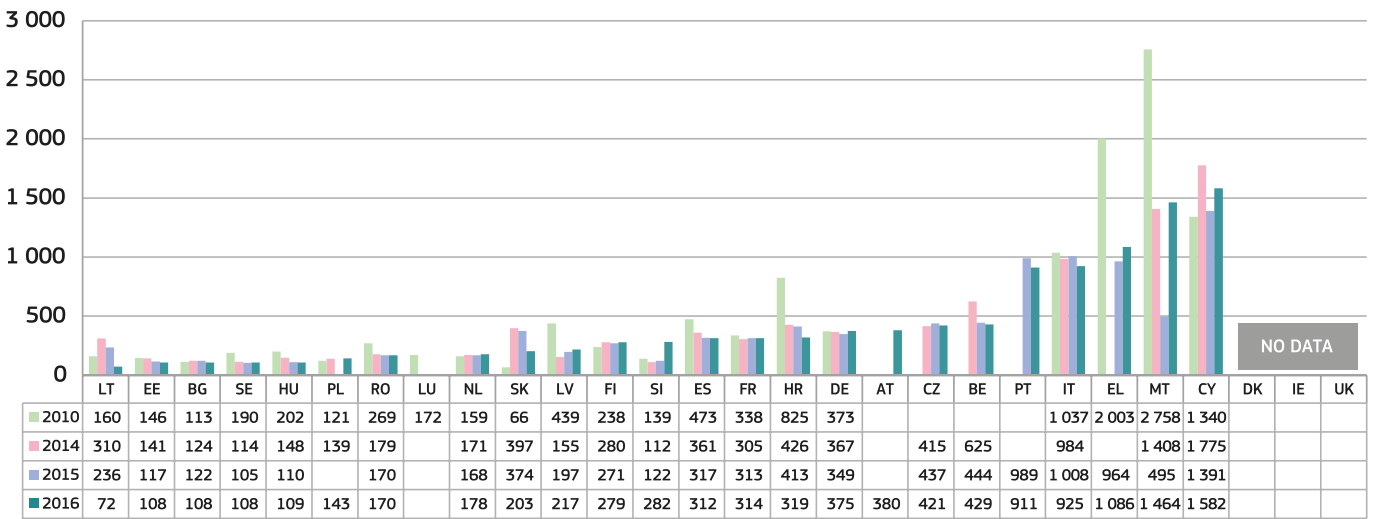
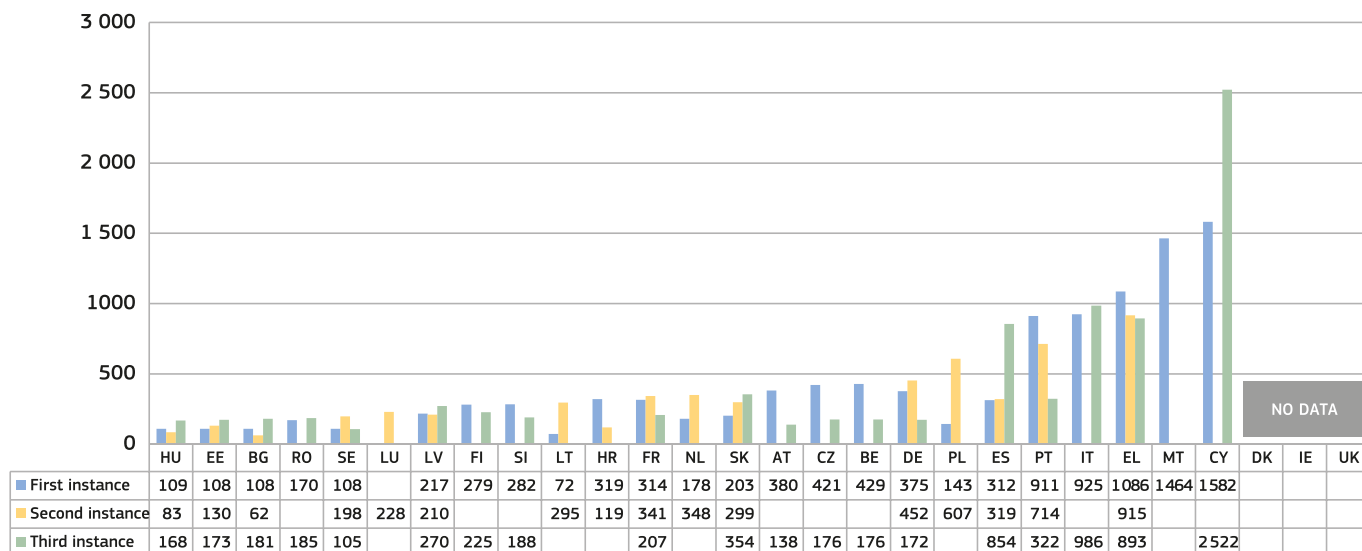


Figure 11 Time needed to resolve administrative cases at all court instances in 2016 (1st and, where applicable, 2nd and 3rd instance/in days)

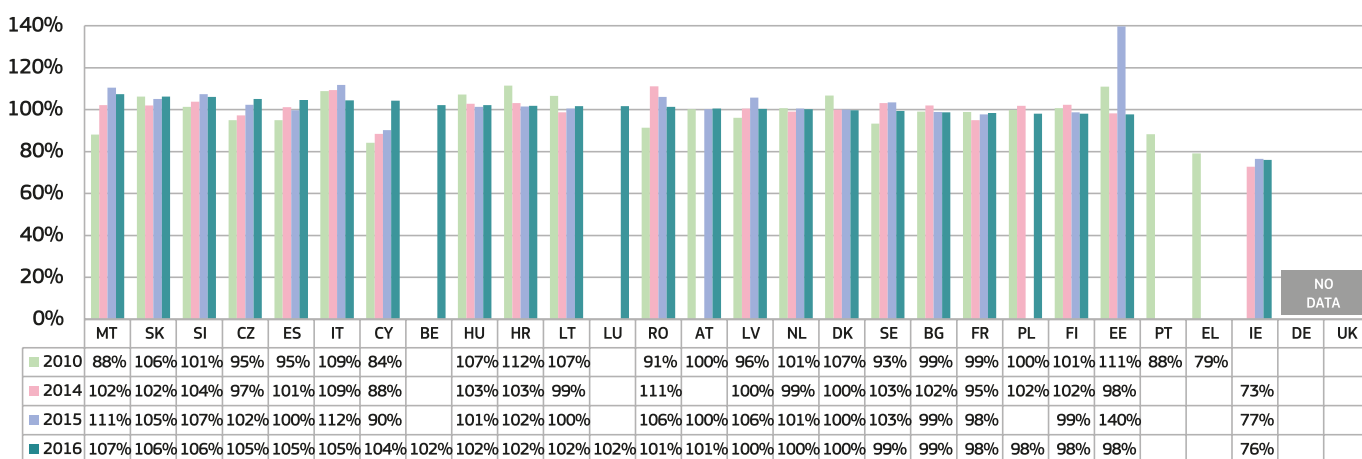
Source: CEPEJ study



Clearance rate

Figure 12 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



Efficiency of justice systems General data on efficiency Clearance rate

Figure 13 Rate of resolving litigious civil and commercial cases (1st instance/in %)

Source: CEPEJ study

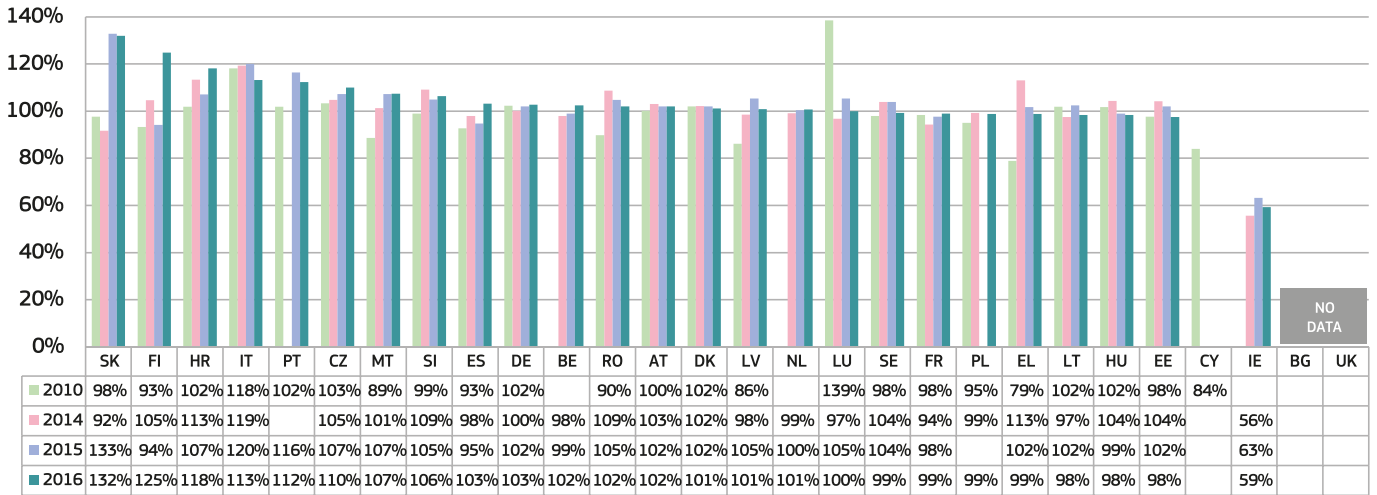
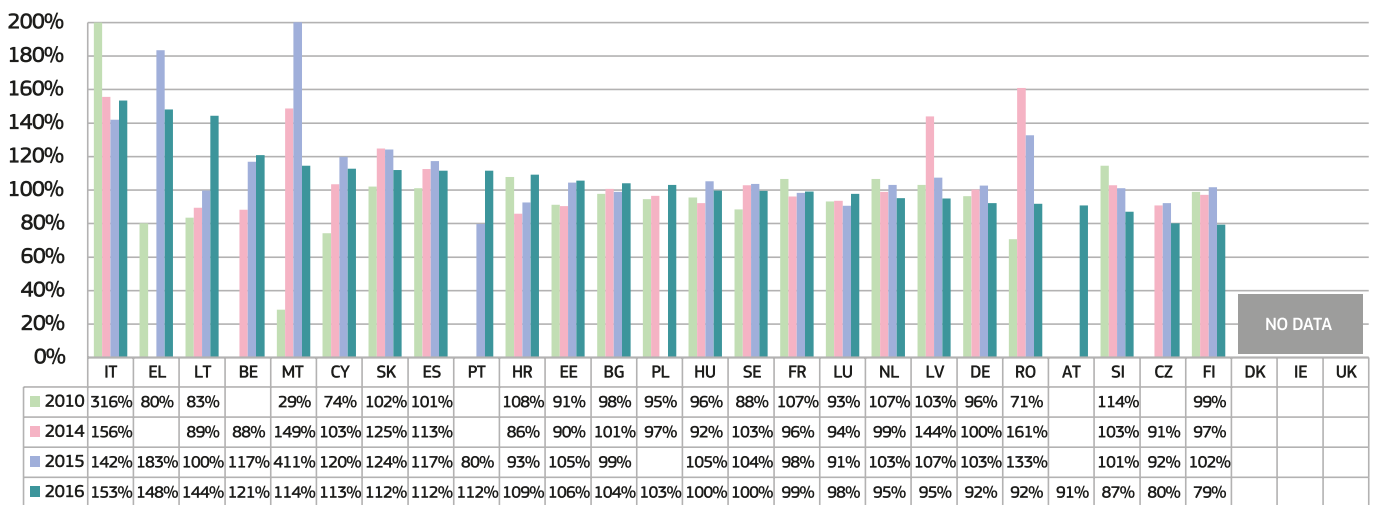


Figure 14 Rate of resolving administrative cases (1st instance/in %)

Source: CEPEJ study



Pending cases

Figure 15 Number of pending civil, commercial and administrative and other cases (1st instance/per 100 inhabitants)

Source: CEPEJ study

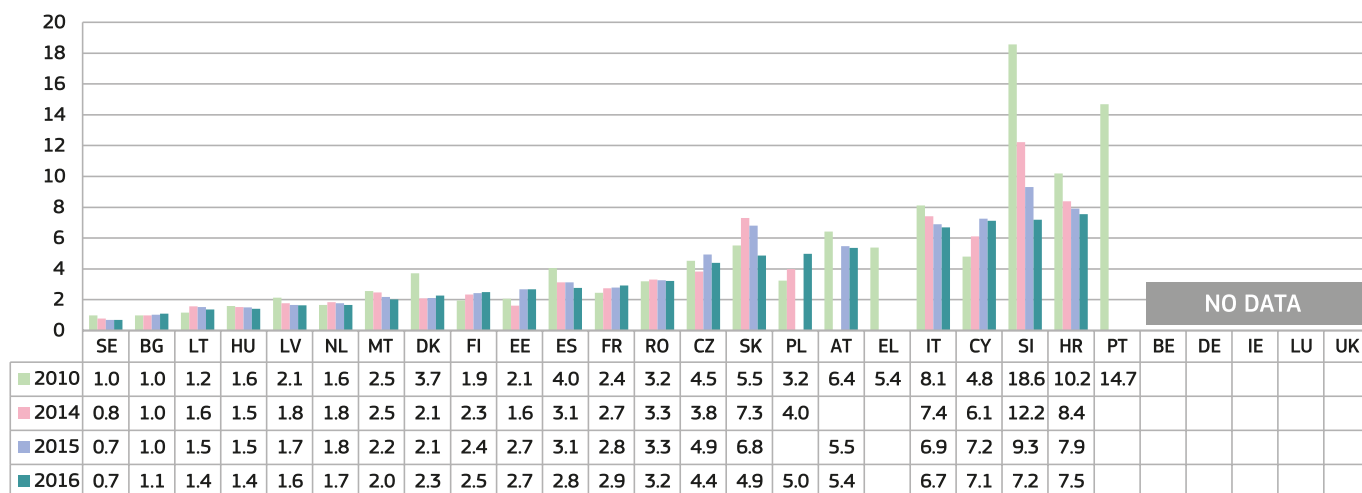
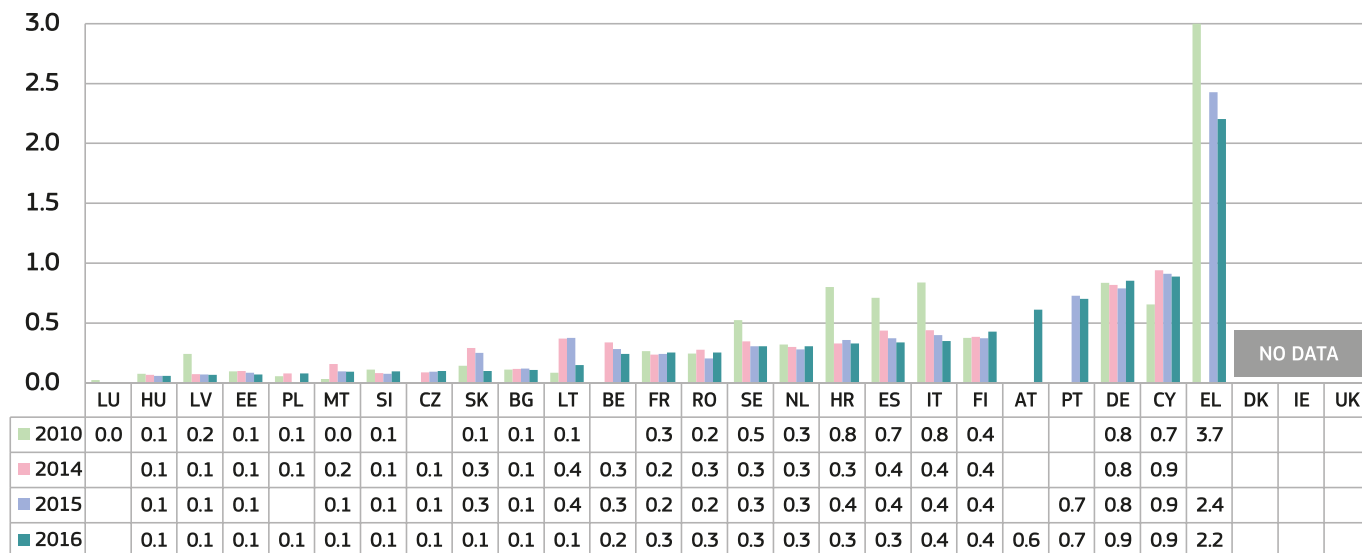


Figure 17 Number of pending administrative cases (1st instance/per 100 inhabitants)

Source: CEPEJ study



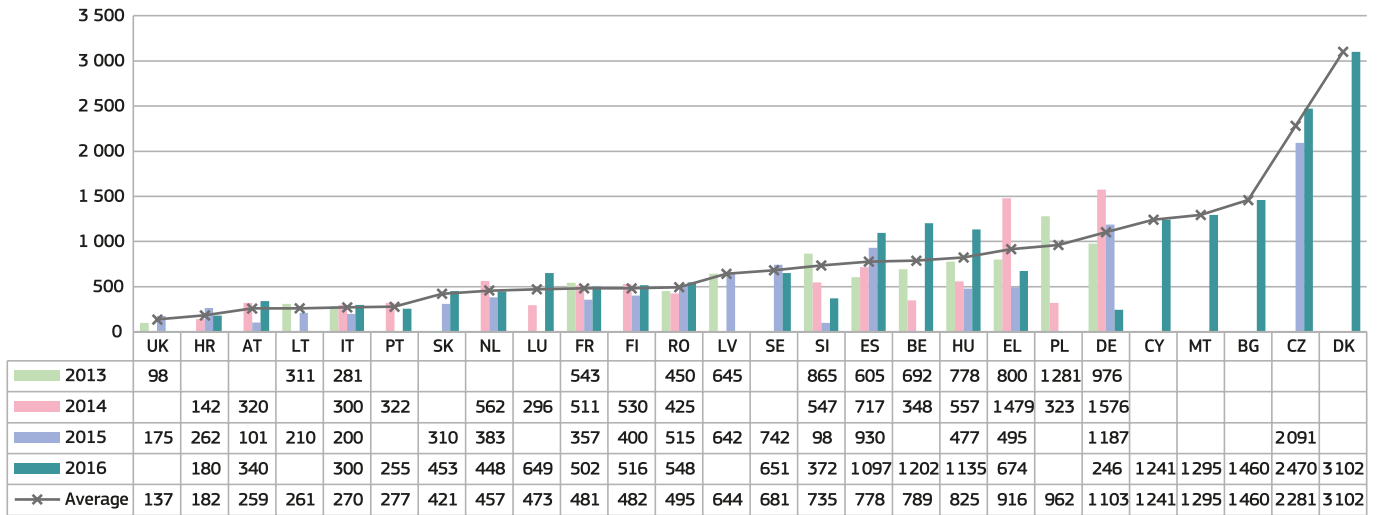
Efficiency of justice systems

Efficiency in specific areas of EU law

Competition

Figure 18 Competition: Average length of judicial review (1st instance/in days)

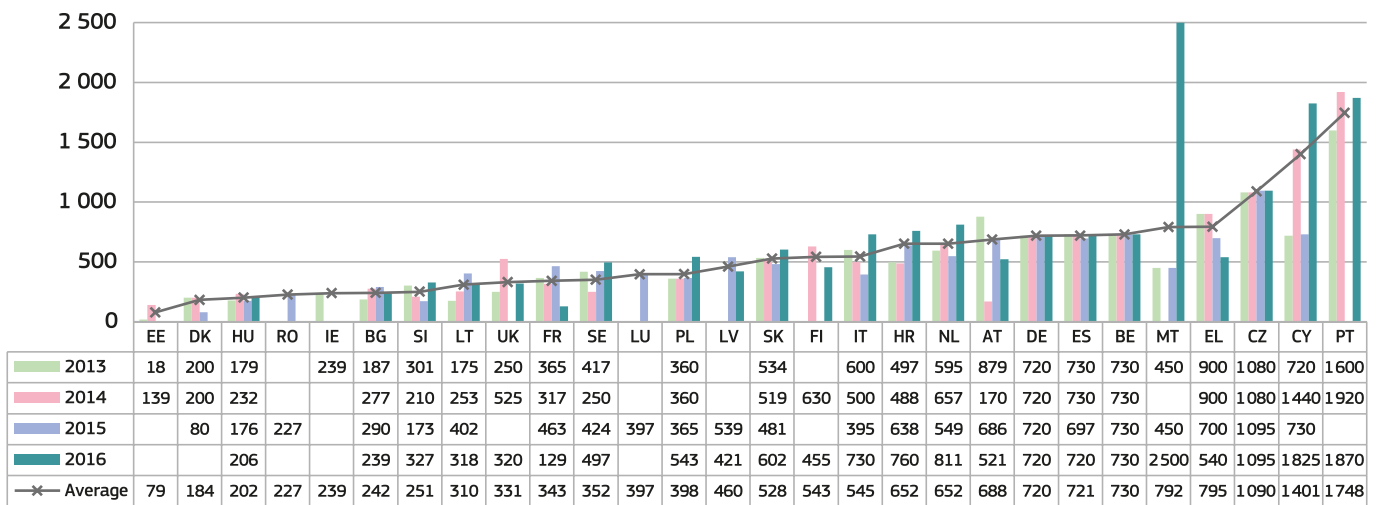
Source: European Commission with the European Competition Network



Electronic communications

Figure 19 Electronic communications: Average length of judicial review cases (1st instance/in days)

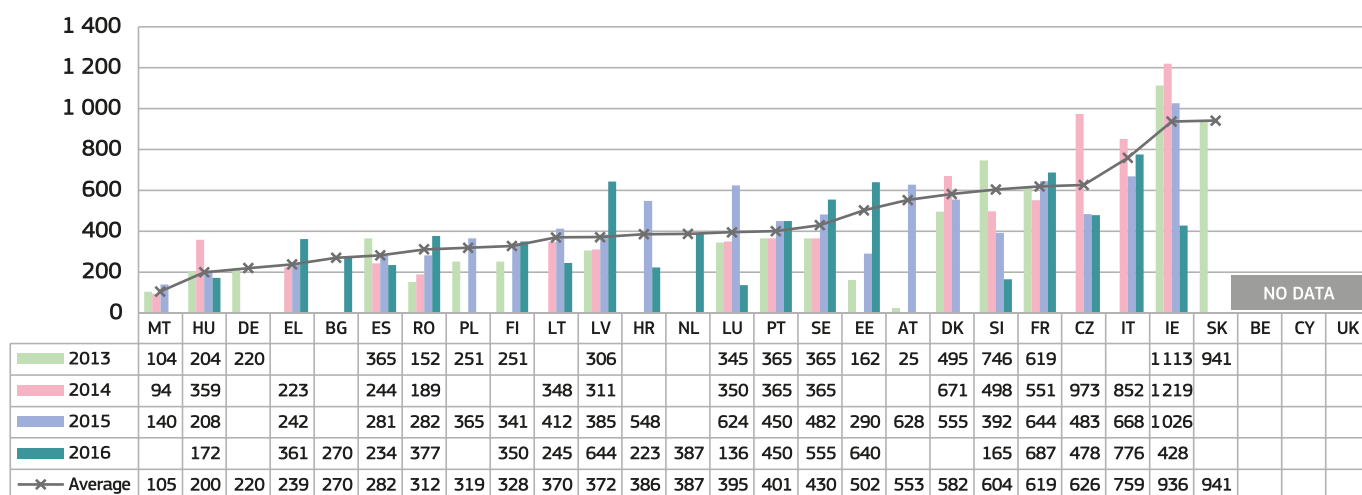
Source: European Commission with the Communications Committee



EU trademark

Figure 20 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



Consumer protection

Figure 21 Consumer protection: Average length of judicial review (1st instance/in days)

Source: European Commission with the Consumer Protection Cooperation Network

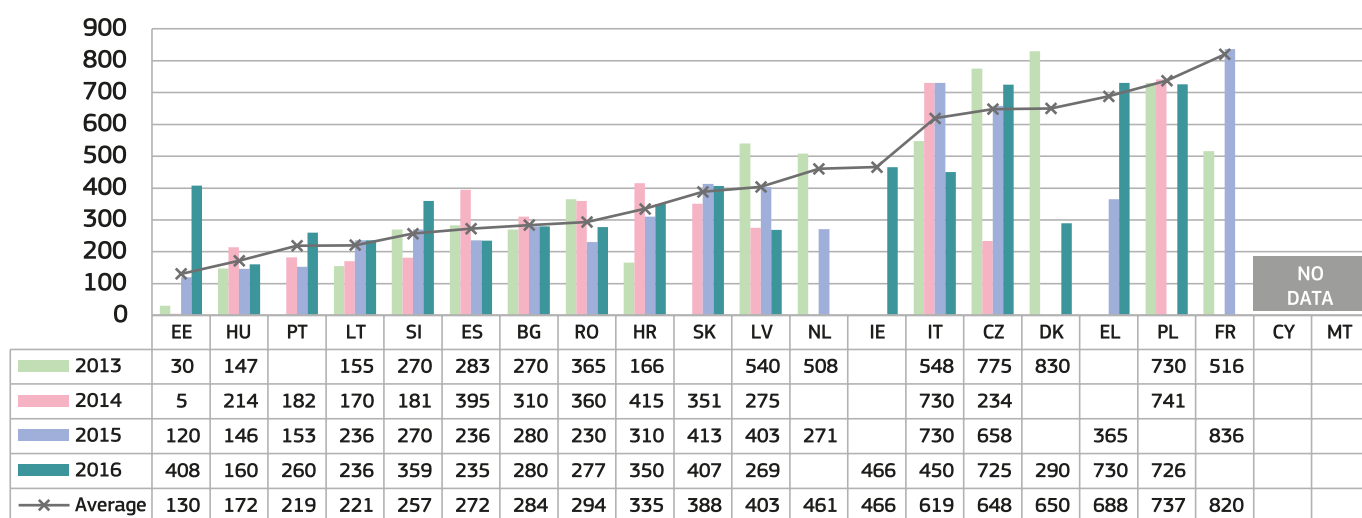
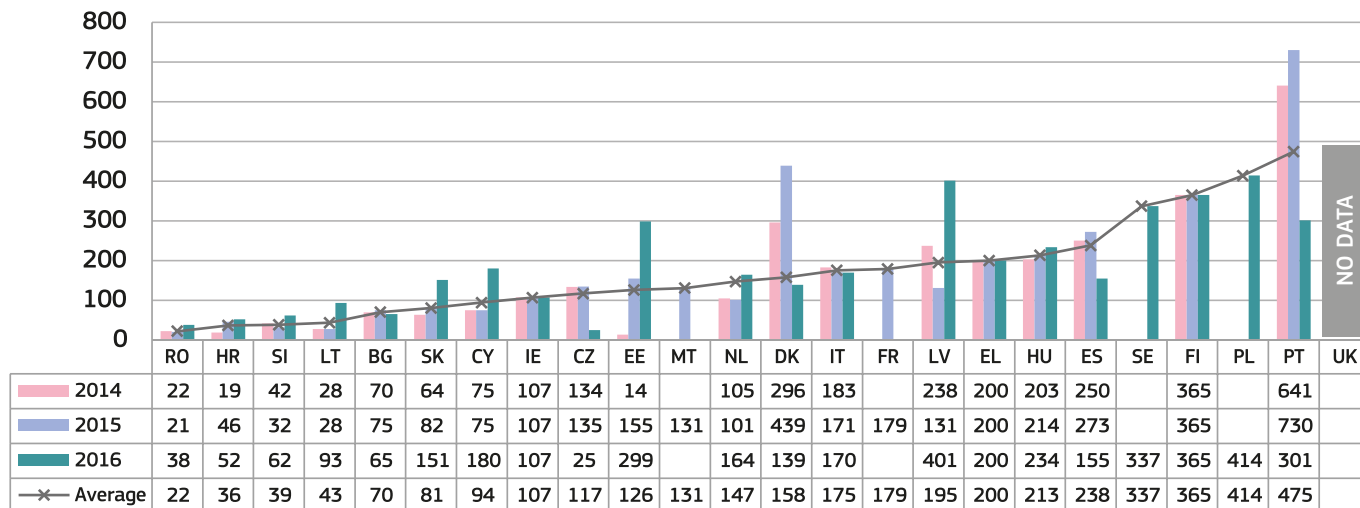


Figure 22 Consumer protection: Average length of administrative decisions by consumer protection authorities (1st instance/in days)

Source: European Commission with the Consumer Protection Cooperation Network

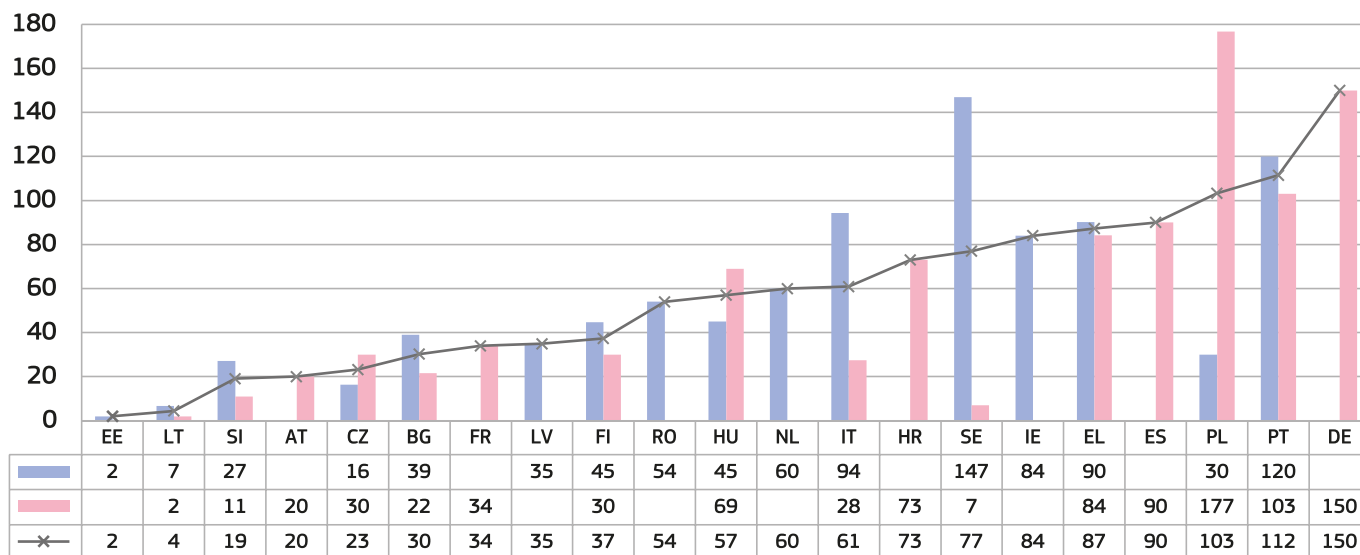


Provisional measures

Figure 23 Provisional measures: Average length of provisional measures in 2015 and 2016 (1st instance/in days)

■ EU trademark
 ■ Electronic communications
 ✕ Weighted average

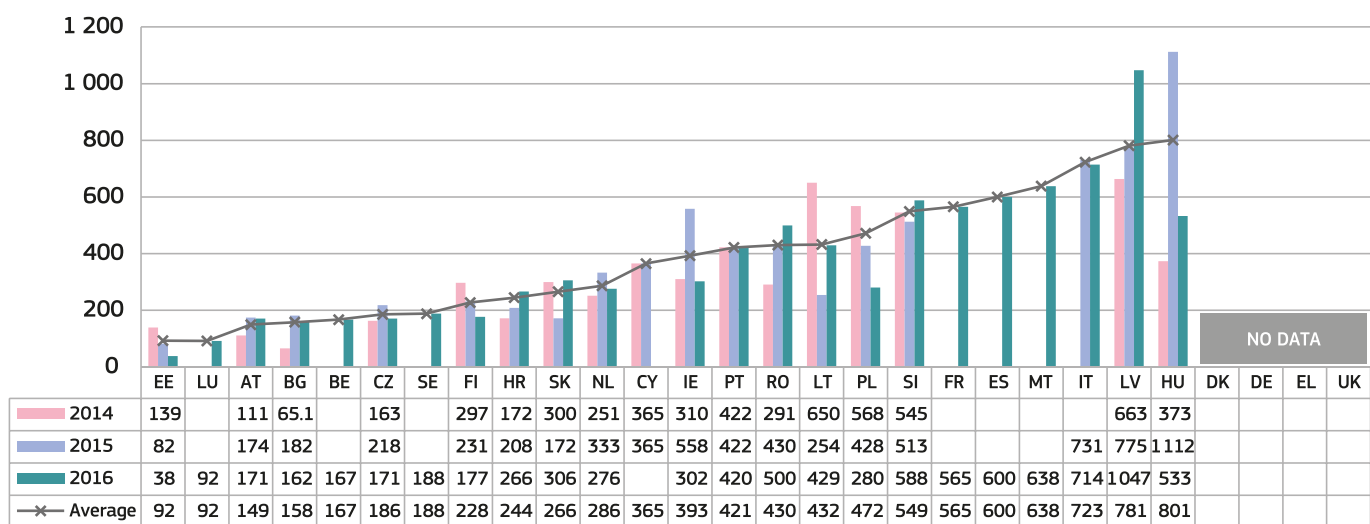
Source: European Commission with the European Observatory on infringements of intellectual property rights and the Communications Committee



Money Laundering

Figure 24 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

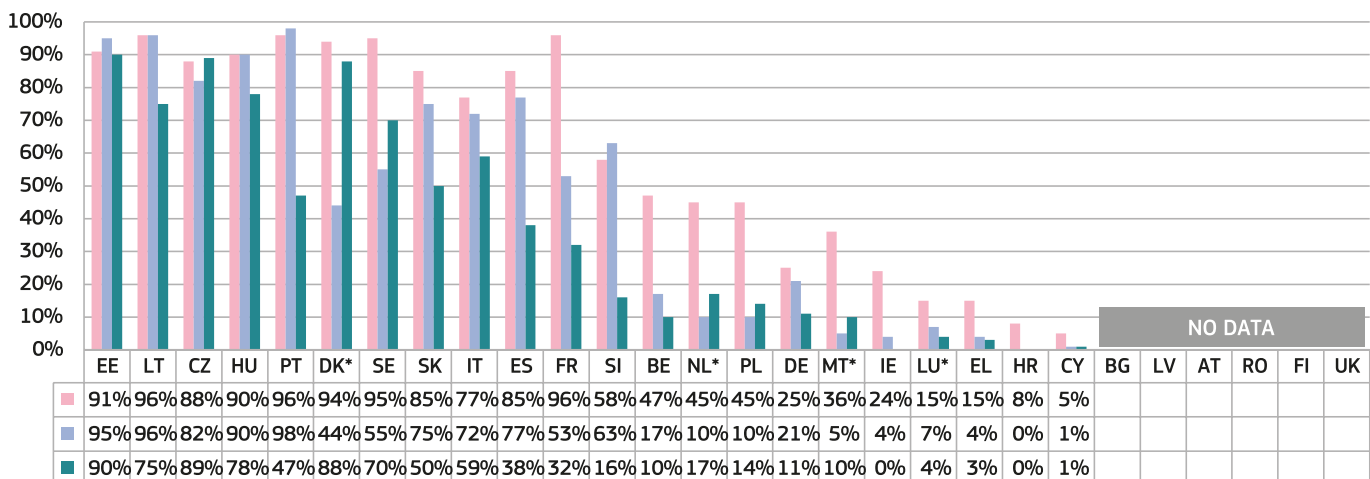
Accessibility

Exchanges between courts and lawyers

Figure 30 Use of ICT between courts and lawyers

For communication between court and lawyer | For electronic signature of documents | For submissions to court**

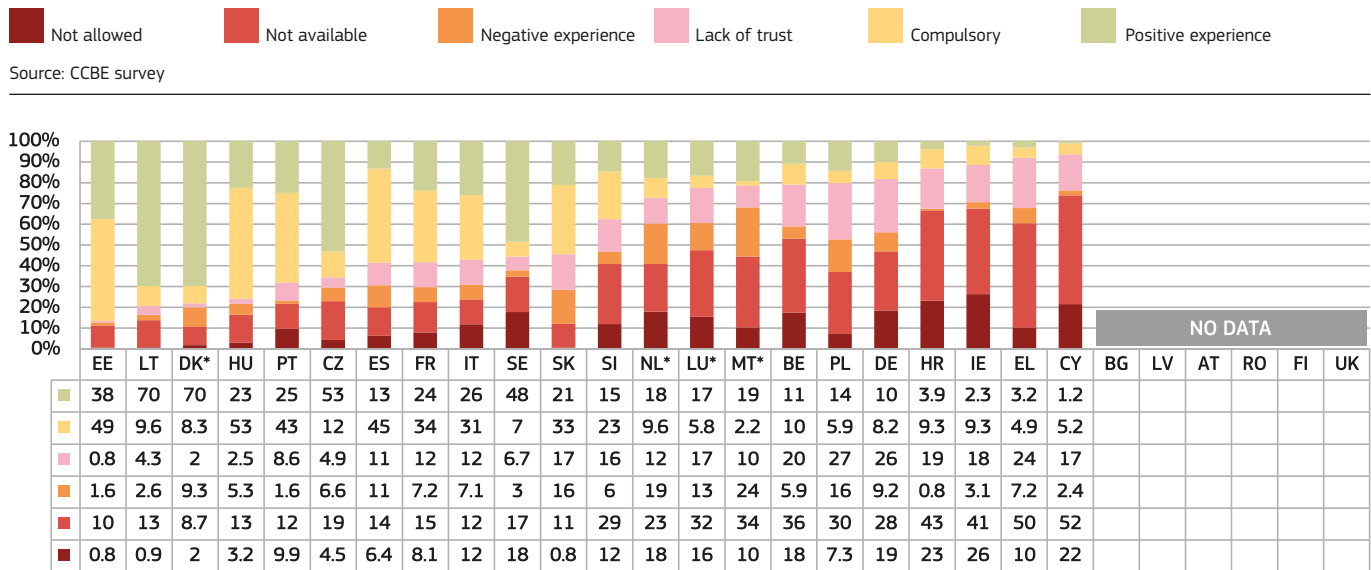
Source: CCBE survey



(*) Data for DK, NL, MT and LU from 2016. (**) Submissions to court covers the following answer options: 'electronic submission of a claim', 'electronic submission of summons to appear in court', 'electronic submission of evidence/supporting documents'.

Quality of justice systems Accessibility Exchanges between courts and lawyers

Figure 31 Reasons for the (non-)use of ICT between courts and lawyers



(*) Data for DK, NL, LU and MT from 2016.

Resources

Financial resources

Figure 37 General government total expenditure on law courts (in EUR per inhabitant)

Source: Eurostat

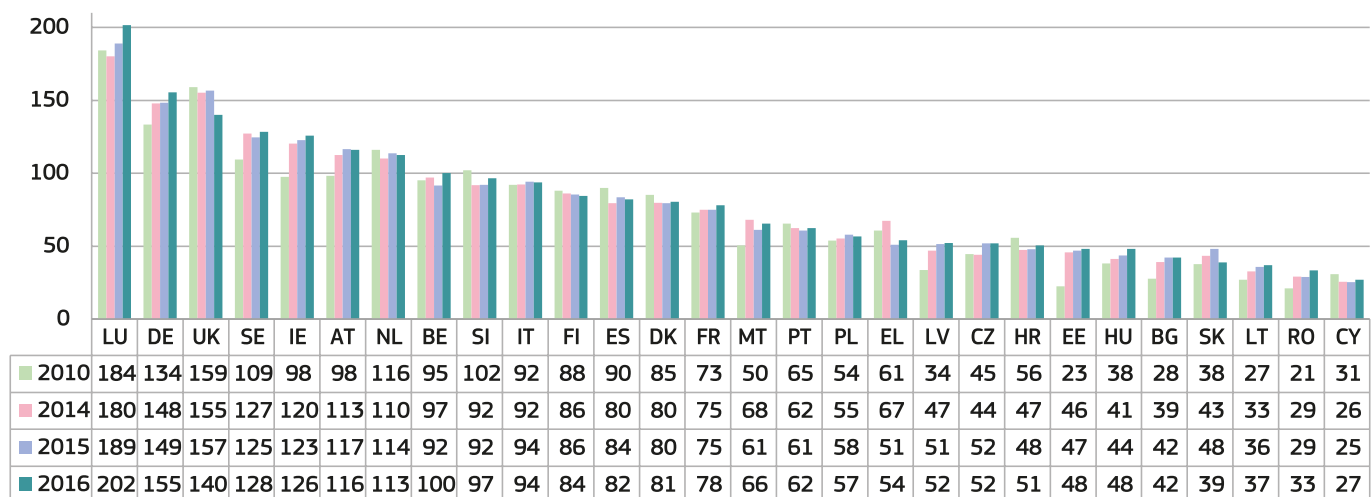
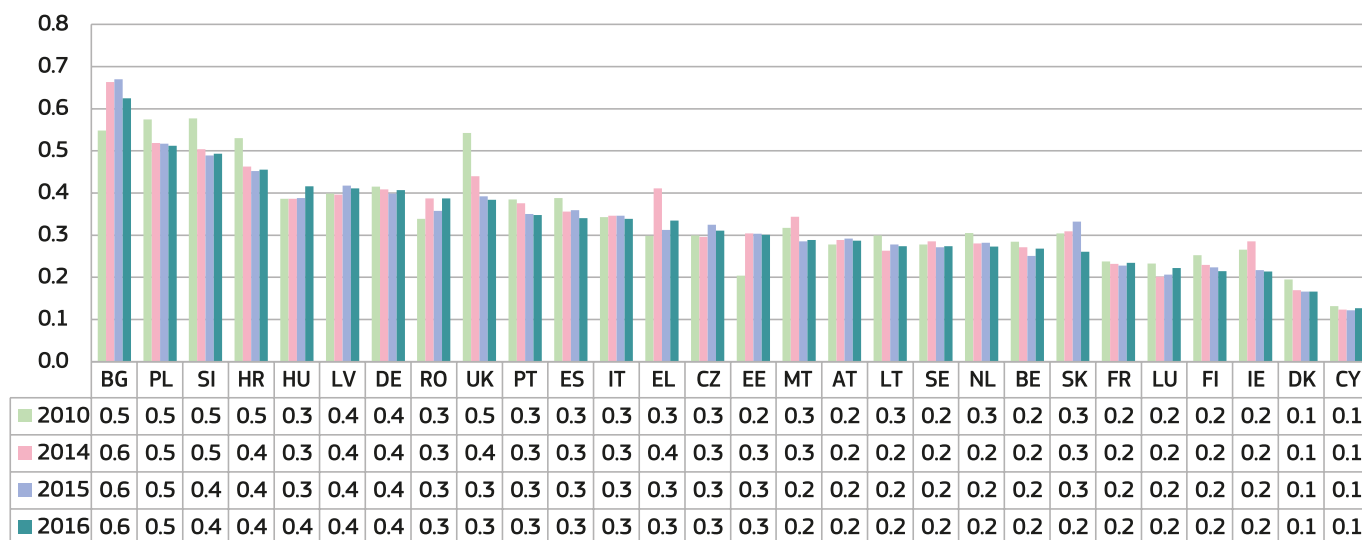


Figure 38 General government total expenditure on law courts (as a percentage of GDP)

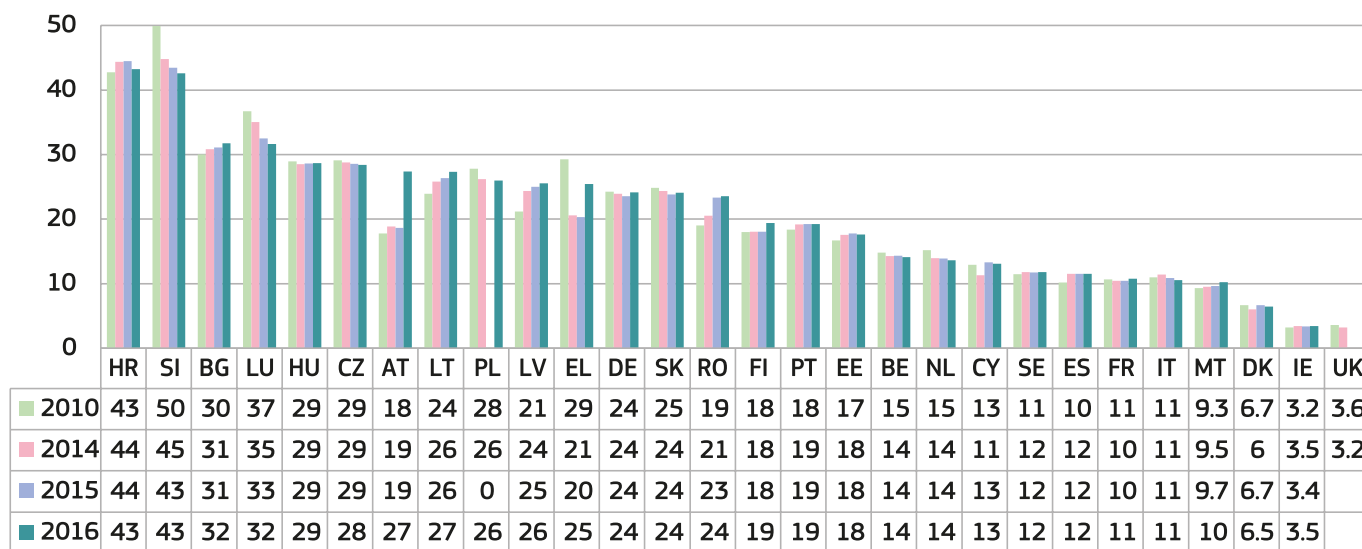
Source: Eurostat



Human resources

Figure 40 Number of judges (per 100 000 inhabitants)

Source: CEPEJ study

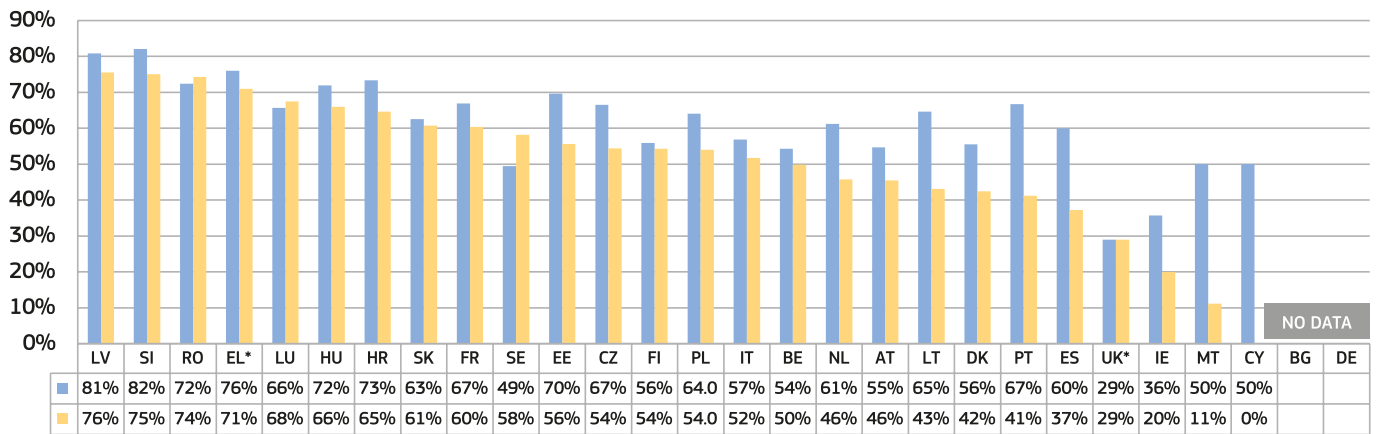


Quality of justice systems Resources Human resources

Figure 41 Proportion of female professional judges at 1st and 2nd instance courts in 2016

1st instance courts 2nd instance courts

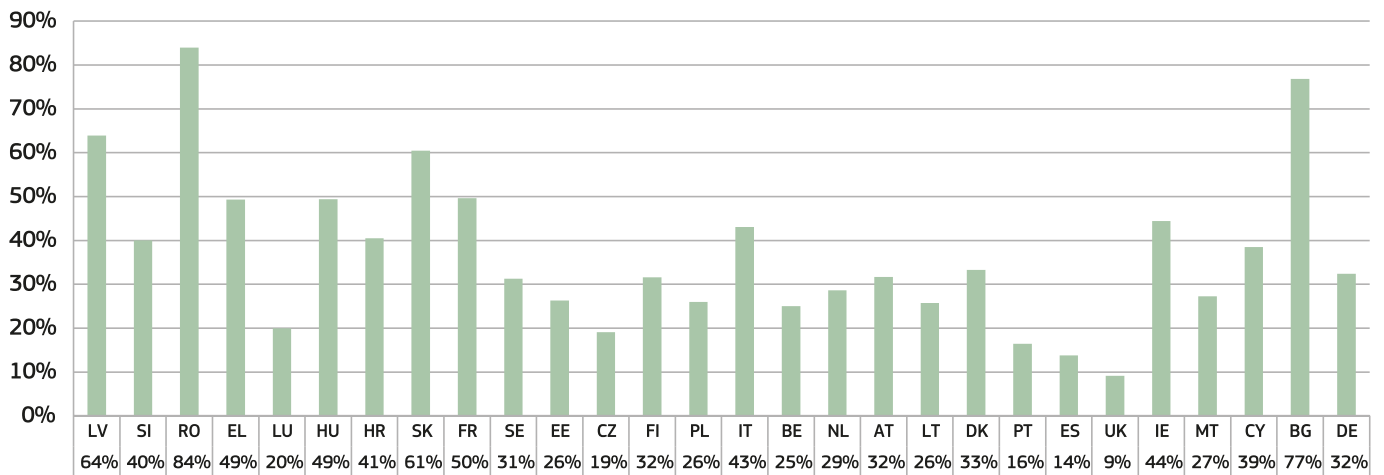
Source: CEPEJ study



(*) UK and EL: data for 2014.

Figure 42 Proportion of female professional judges at Supreme Courts in 2017

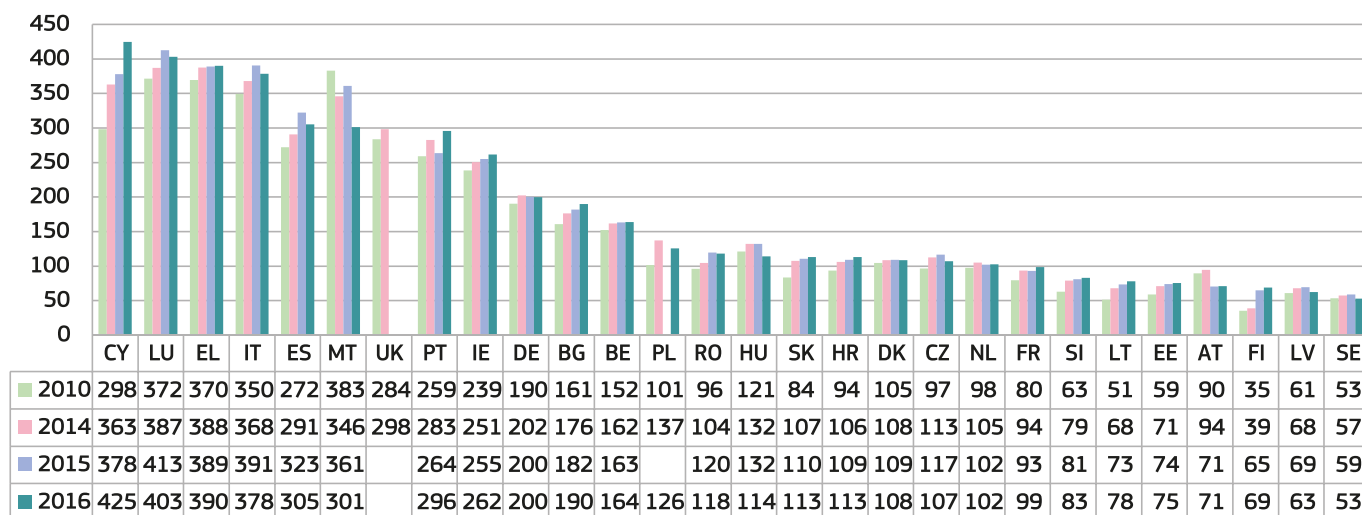
Source: European Commission



Quality of justice systems Resources Human resources

Figure 43 Number of lawyers (per 100 000 inhabitants)

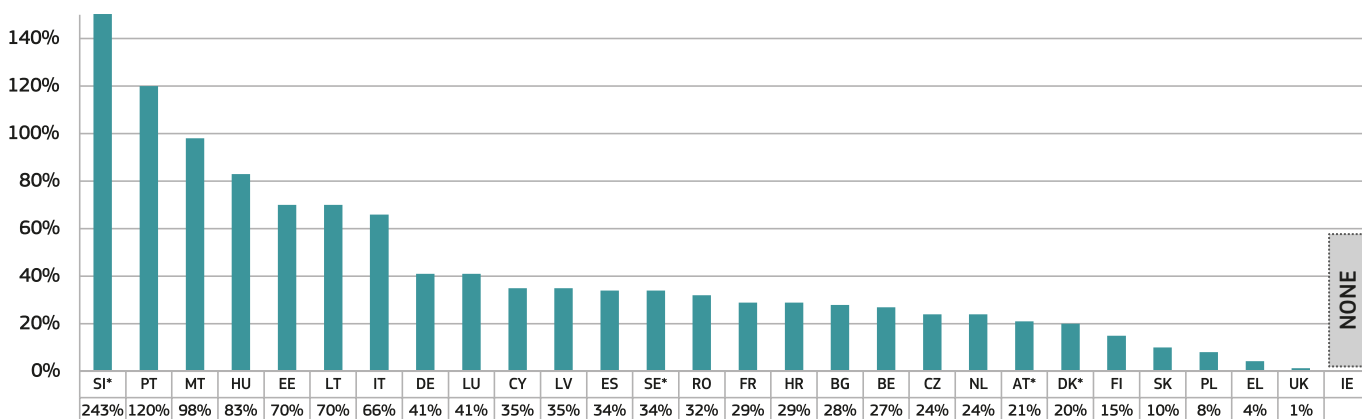
Source: CEPEJ study



Training

Figure 44 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)

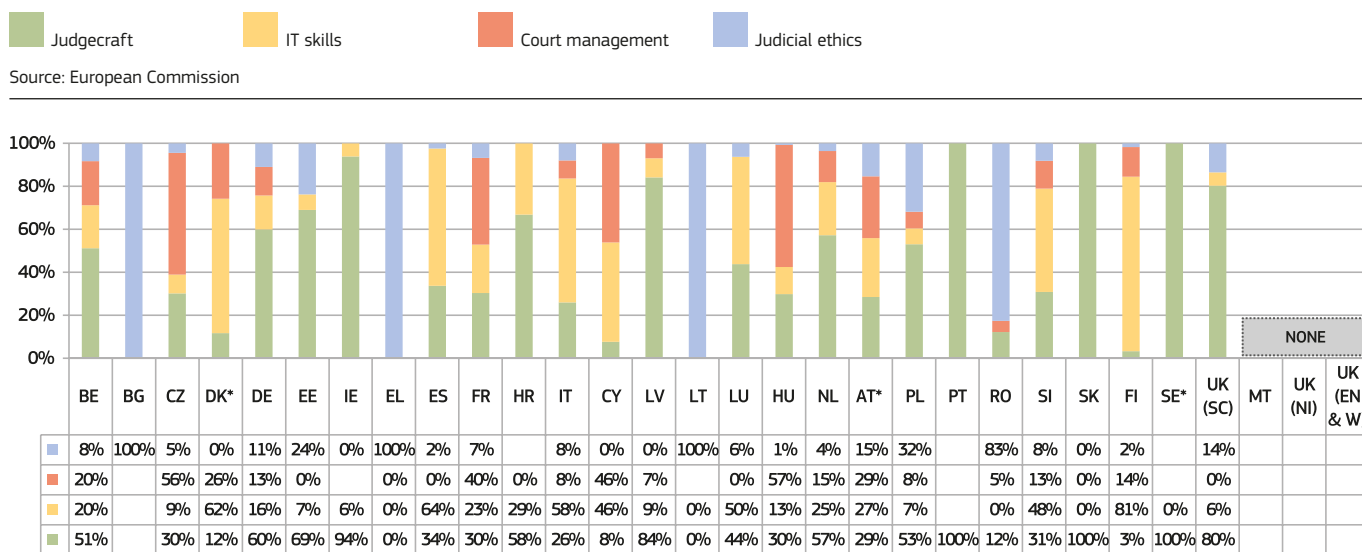
Source: European Commission



(*) Values for some Member States have been reduced for presentation purposes (SI=243%). In a few Member States the ratio of participants exceeds 100 %, meaning that some participants attended more than one training activity. DK: including court staff. AT: including prosecutors. SE data are for 2015.

Quality of justice systems Resources Training

Figure 45 Share of continuous training of judges on various types of skills (as a percentage of total number of judges receiving these types of training)

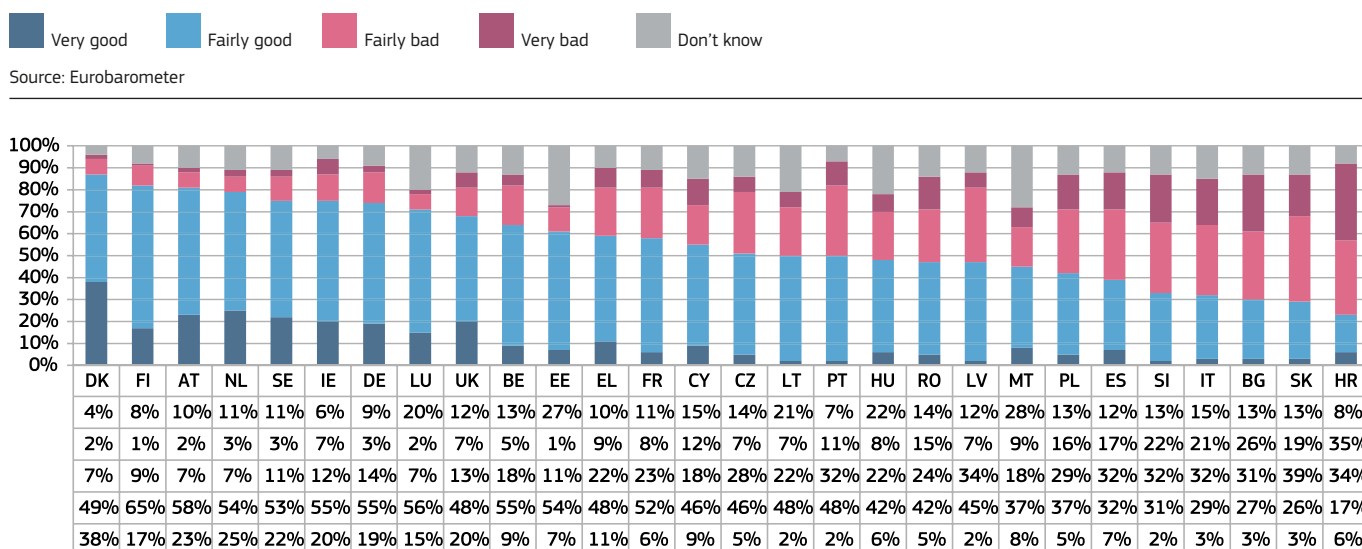


(*) SE data are for 2015. Training on judgecraft also covers judicial ethics. AT: including prosecutors. DK: including court staff.

Independence

Perceived judicial independence

Figure 55 Perceived independence of courts and judges among the general public



For presentation purposes, only the results of the survey from 2018 could be presented in the table below the chart.

Independence Perceived judicial independence

Figure 56 Main reasons among the general public for the perceived lack of independence (share of all respondents — higher value means more influence)

■ The status and position of judges do not sufficiently guarantee their independence
 ■ Interference or pressure from economic or other specific interests
 ■ Interference or pressure from government and politicians

Source: Eurobarometer

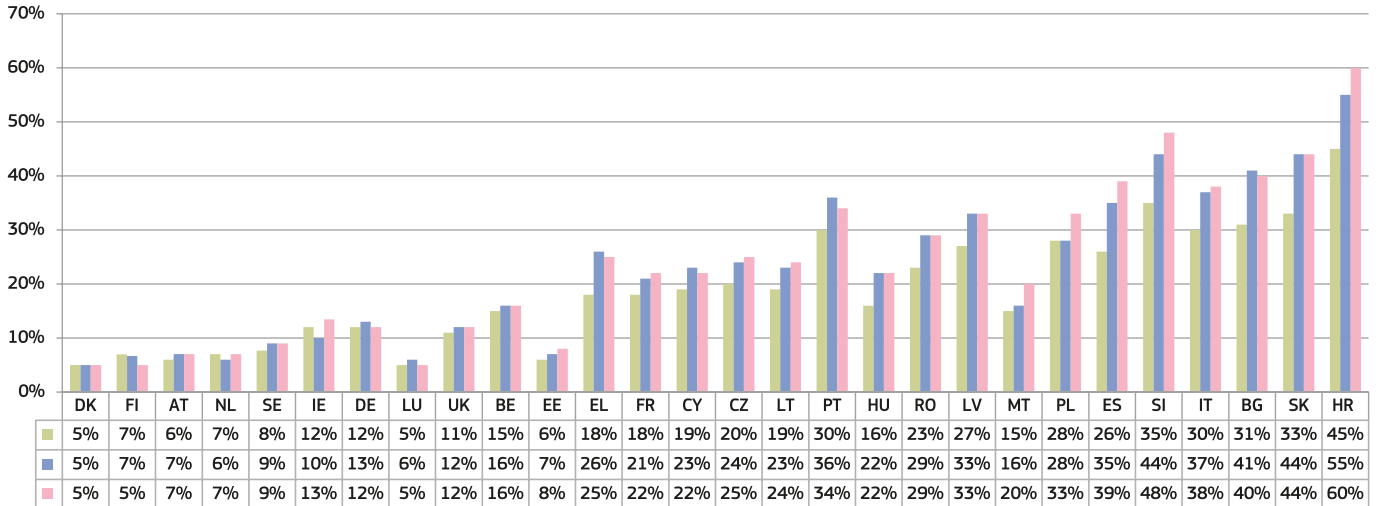
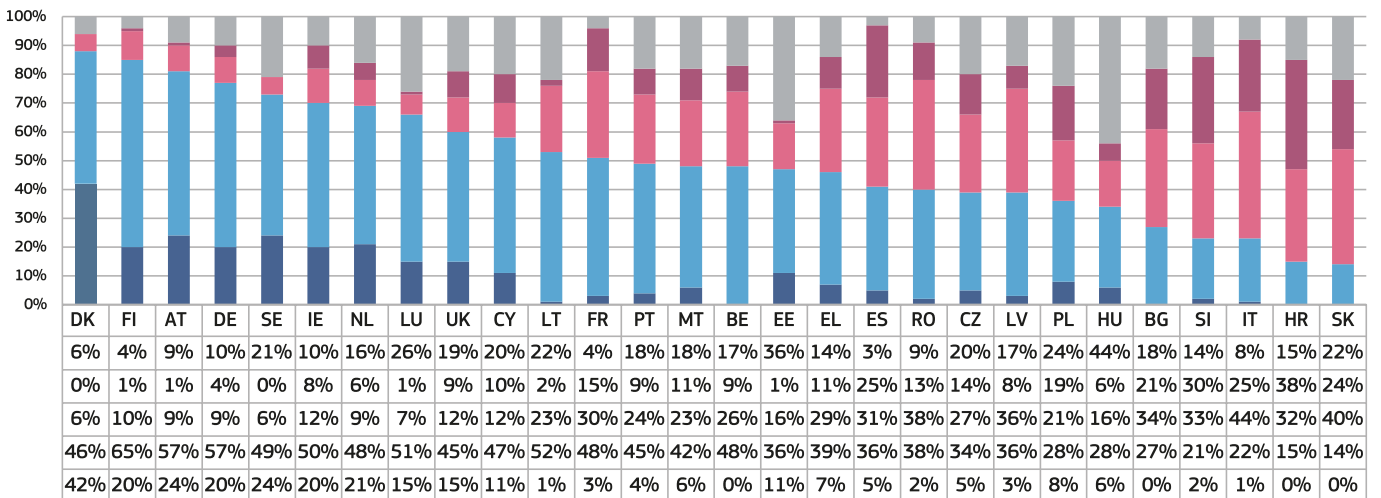


Figure 57 Perceived independence of courts and judges among companies

■ Very good
 ■ Fairly good
 ■ Fairly bad
 ■ Very bad
 ■ Don't know

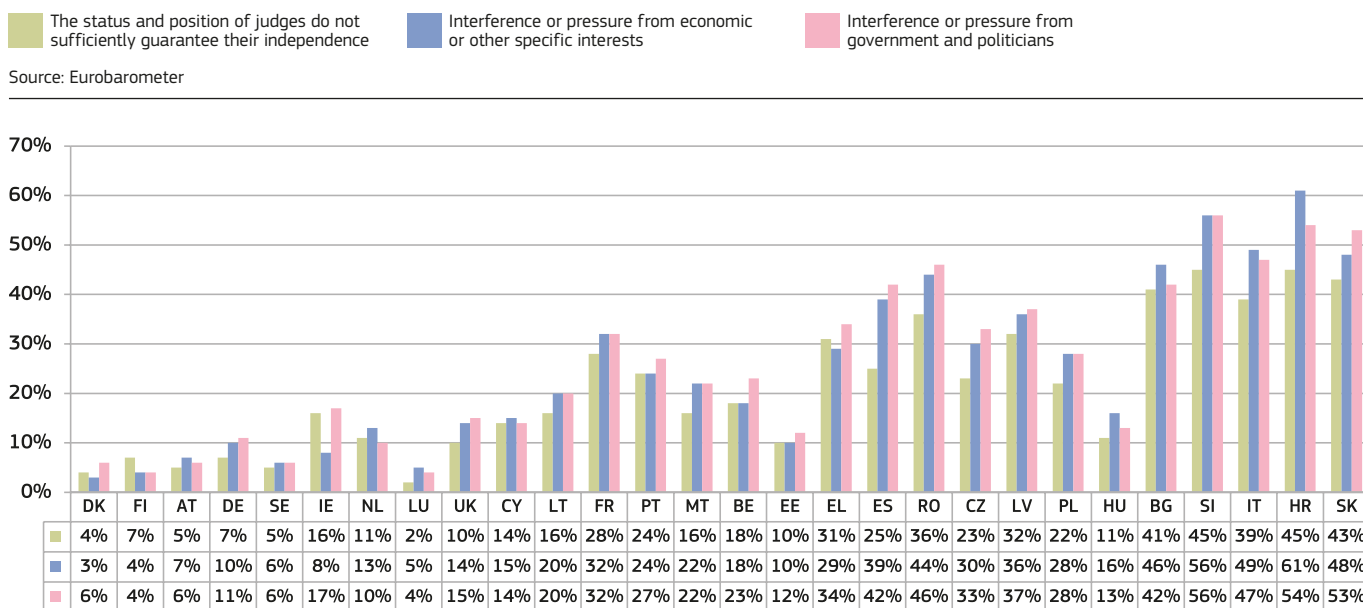
Source: Eurobarometer



For presentation purposes, only the results of the survey from 2018 could be presented in the table below the chart.

Independence Perceived judicial independence

Figure 58 Main reasons among companies for the perceived lack of independence (rate of all respondents — higher value means more influence)



Source: Eurobarometer

Figure 59 Businesses' perception of judicial independence (perception — higher value means better perception)

Source: World Economic Forum

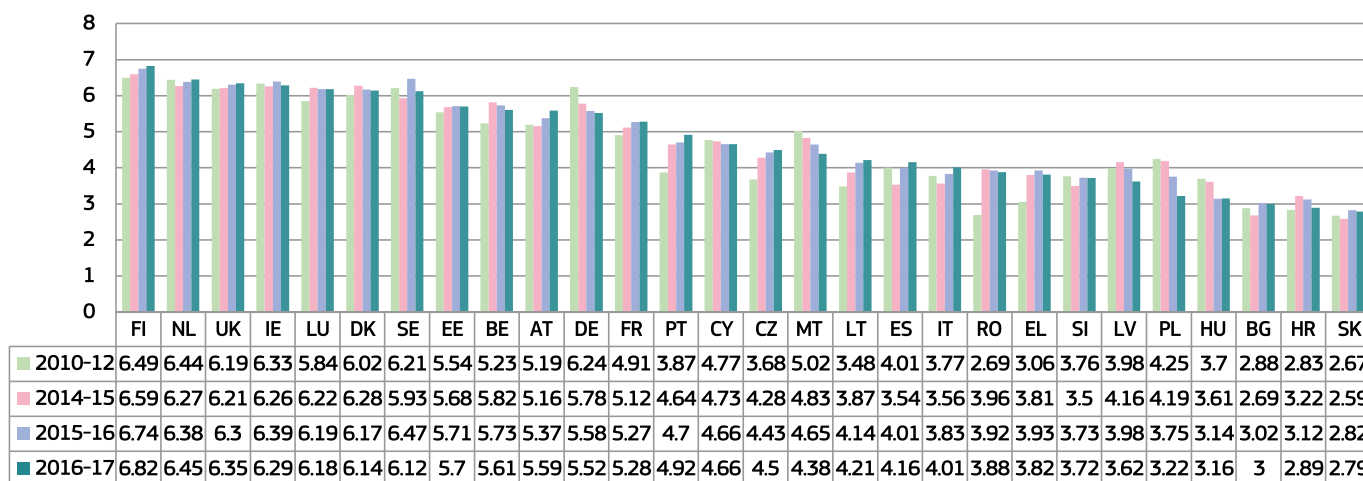


Figure 60 Judges' perception of judicial independence in 2017 (perception — higher value means better perception)

Source: European Network of Councils for the Judiciary

