



European  
Commission

# The 2015 EU Justice SCOREBOARD

Quantitative data

This document presents a selection of graphs from the 2015 EU Justice Scoreboard, with detailed quantitative data.

FIG. 2

Number of incoming civil, commercial, administrative and other cases per 100 inhabitants (First instance, 2010, 2012 and 2013)

(source: CEPEJ study)

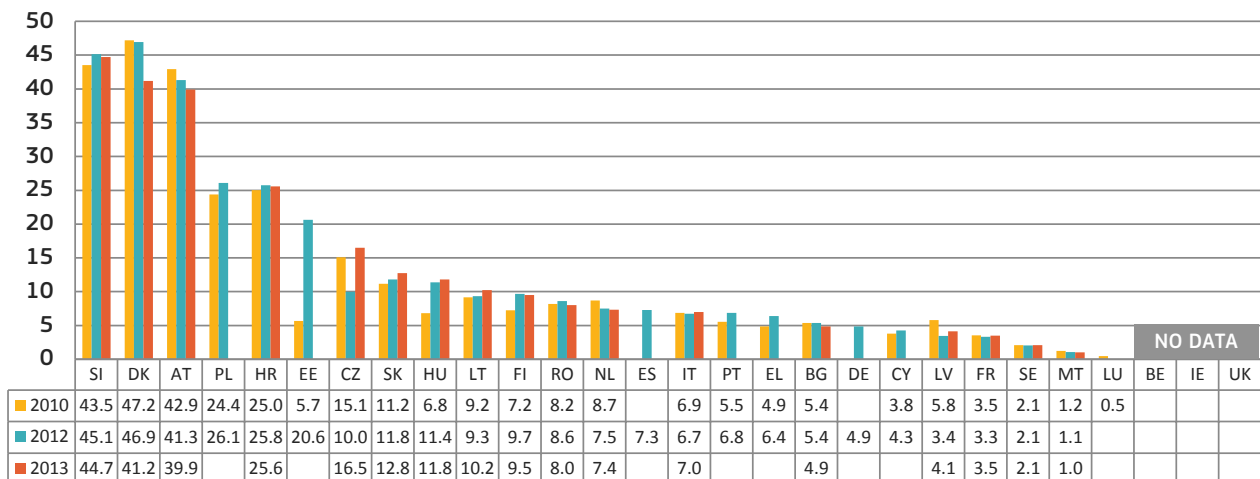


FIG. 3

Number of incoming civil and commercial litigious cases per 100 inhabitants (First instance, 2010, 2012 and 2013)

(source: CEPEJ study)

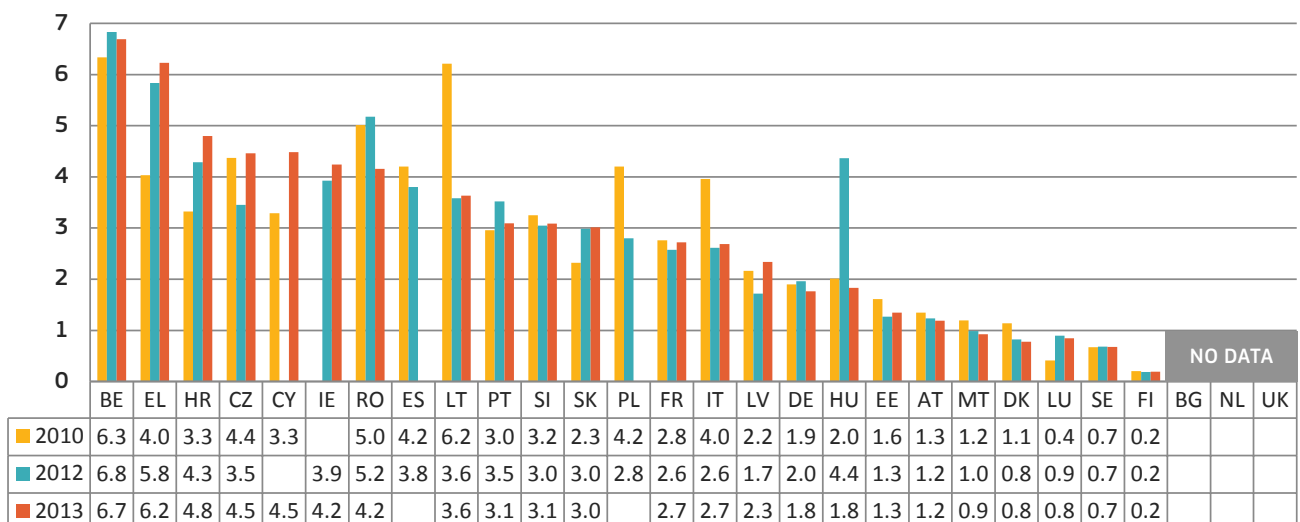


FIG. 4

Time needed to resolve civil, commercial, administrative and other cases (First instance/ in days)

(source: CEPEJ study)

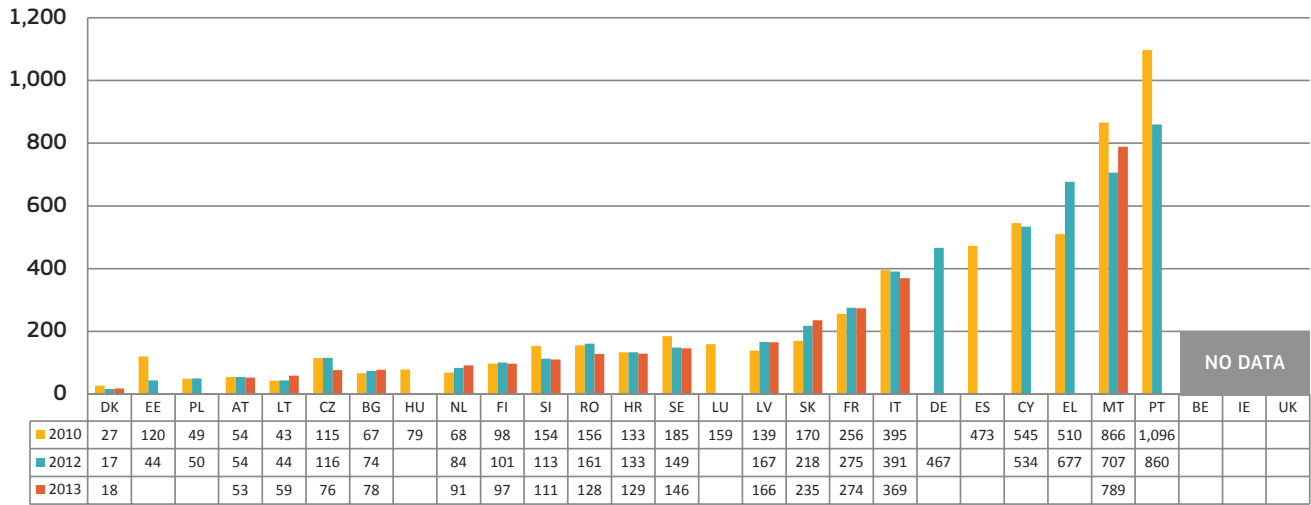


FIG. 5

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

(source: CEPEJ study)

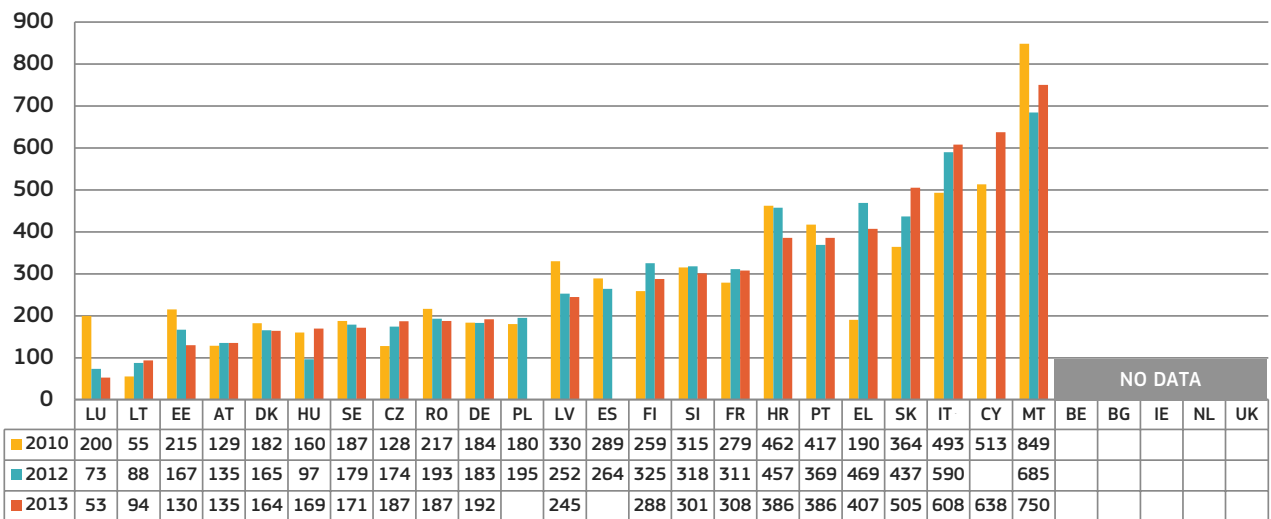


FIG. 6

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

(source: CEPEJ study)

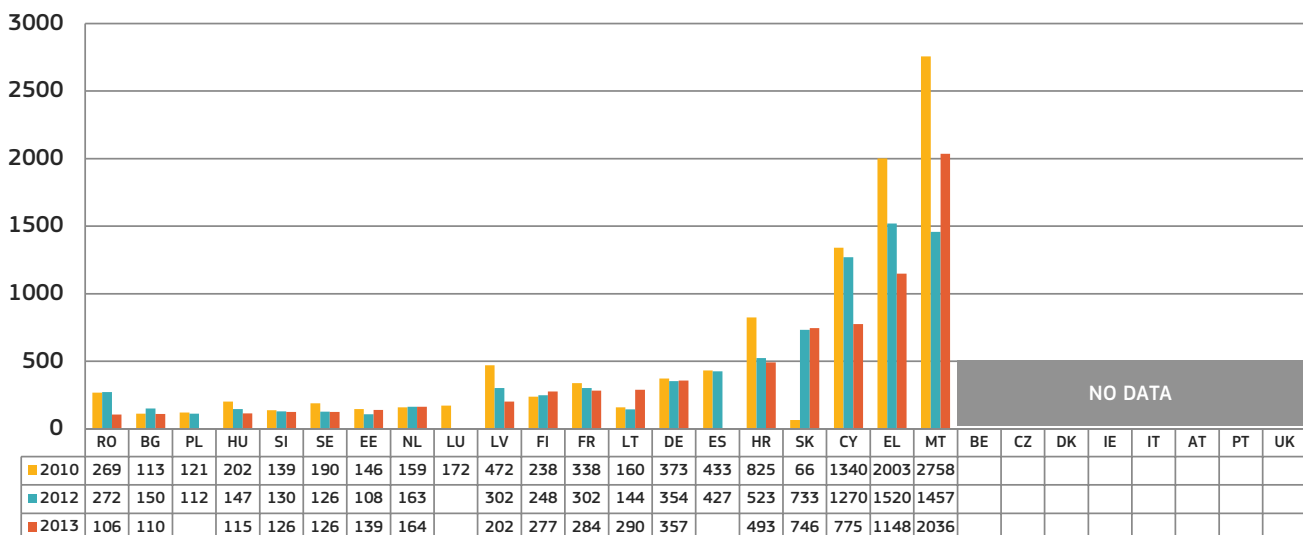


FIG. 7

Rate of resolving civil, commercial, administrative and other cases (First 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)

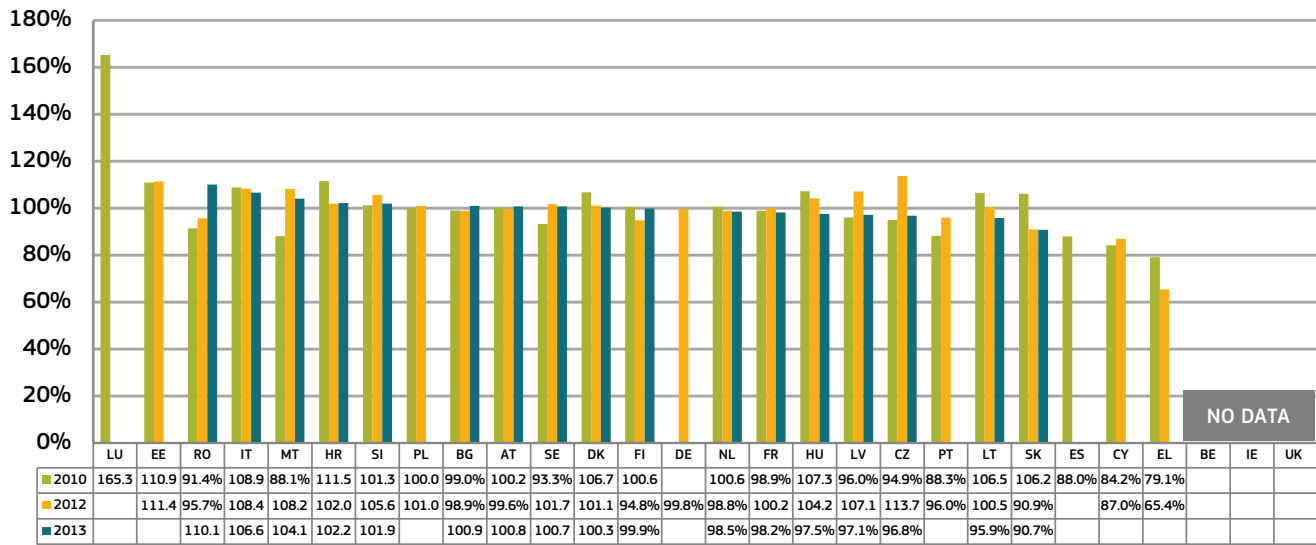


FIG. 8

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

(source: CEPEJ study)

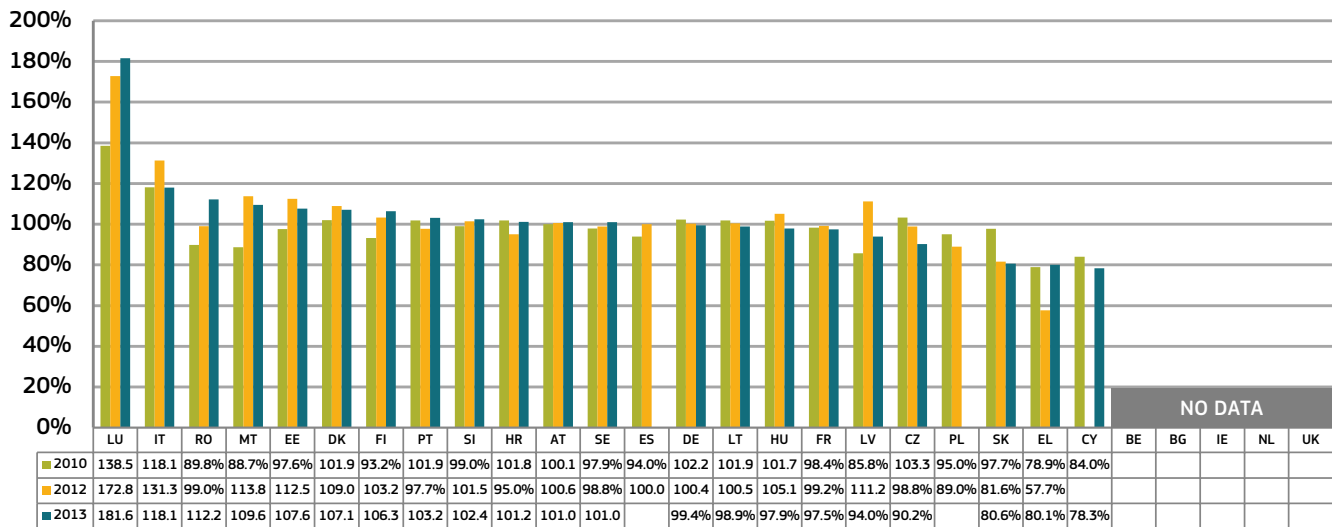


FIG. 9

Rate of resolving administrative cases (1st instance/in %)   
 (source: CEPEJ study)

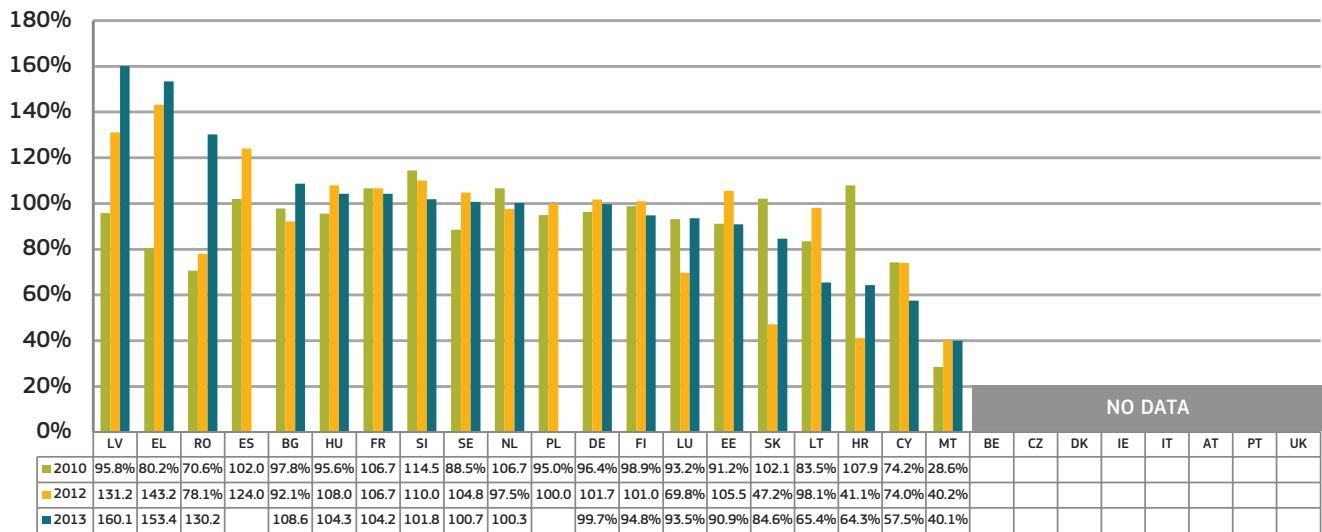


FIG. 10

Number of civil, commercial, administrative and other pending cases (1st instance/per 100 inhabitants)   
 (source: CEPEJ study)

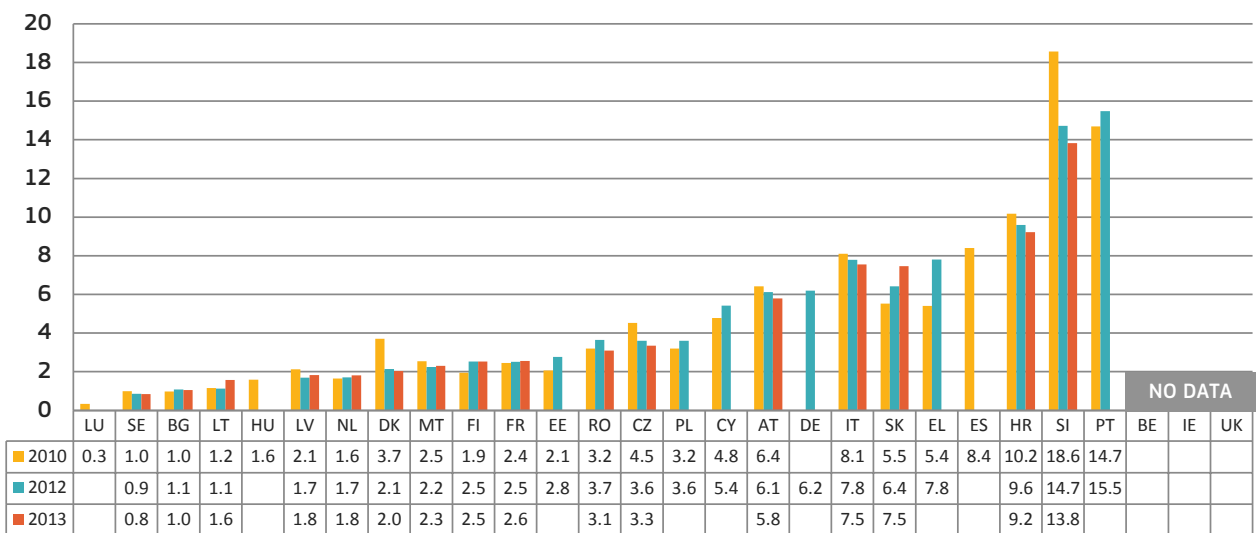
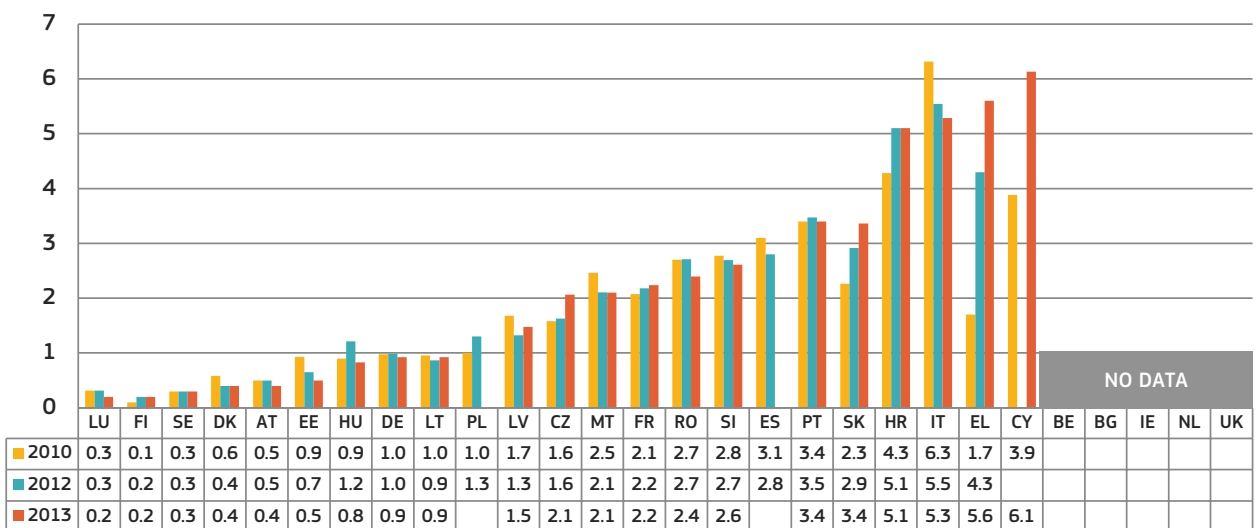


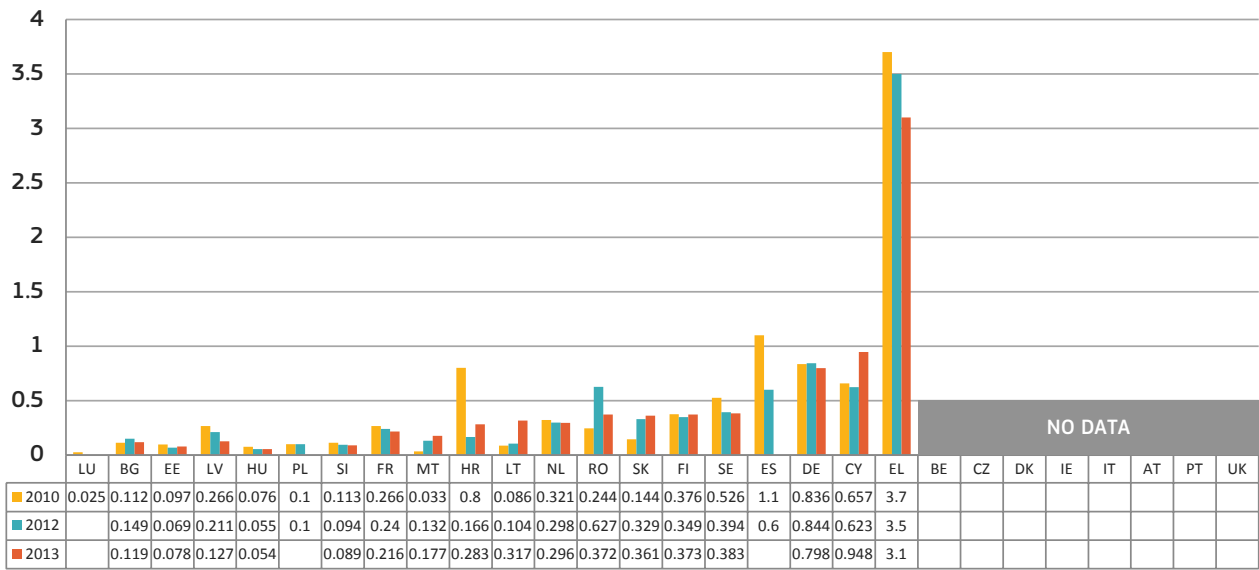
FIG. 11

Number of litigious civil and commercial pending cases (1st instance/per 100 inhabitants)   
 (source: CEPEJ study)



**FIG. 12**

Number of administrative pending cases (1st instance/per 100 inhabitants)  
(source: CEPEJ study)



**FIG. 13**

Time needed to resolve insolvency (in years)  
(source: World Bank: Doing Business)

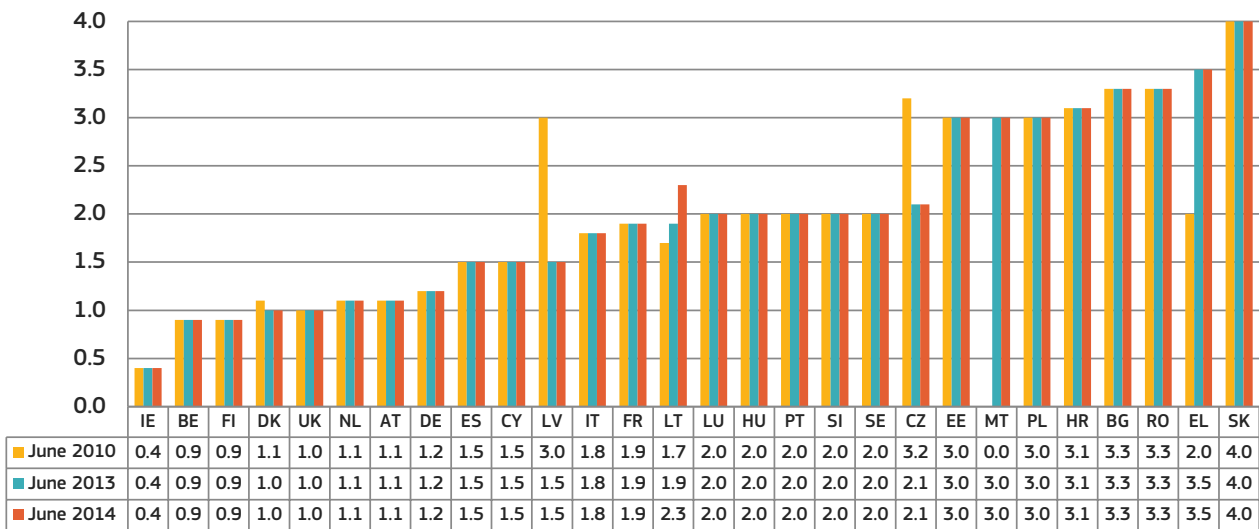


FIG. 14

Time needed to resolve judicial review cases against decisions of national competition authorities applying Articles 101 and 102 TFEU (in days)

(source: pilot data-collection exercise carried out by the European Commission with the European Competition Network)

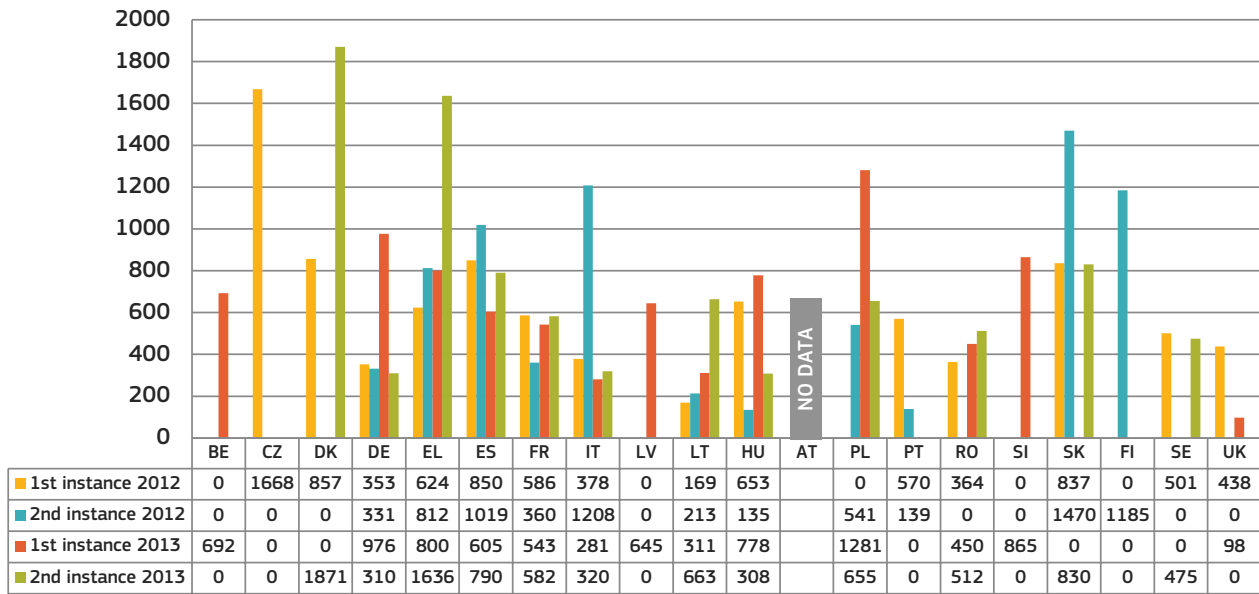


FIG. 15

Time needed to resolve appeals to decisions of consumer protection authorities (in days)

(source: pilot data-collection exercise carried out by the European Commission with the Consumer Protection Cooperation Network)

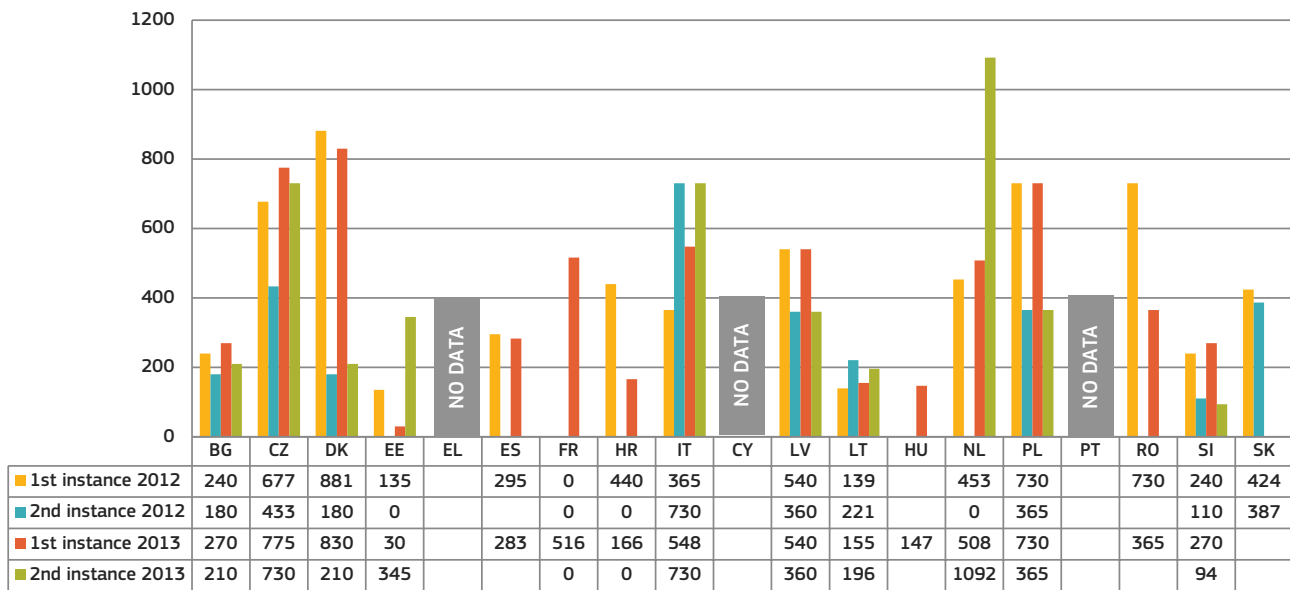


FIG. 16

Time needed to resolve cases of infringement of Community trademark (in days)  
(source: pilot data-collection exercise carried out by the European Commission with the European Observatory on Infringements of Intellectual Property Rights)

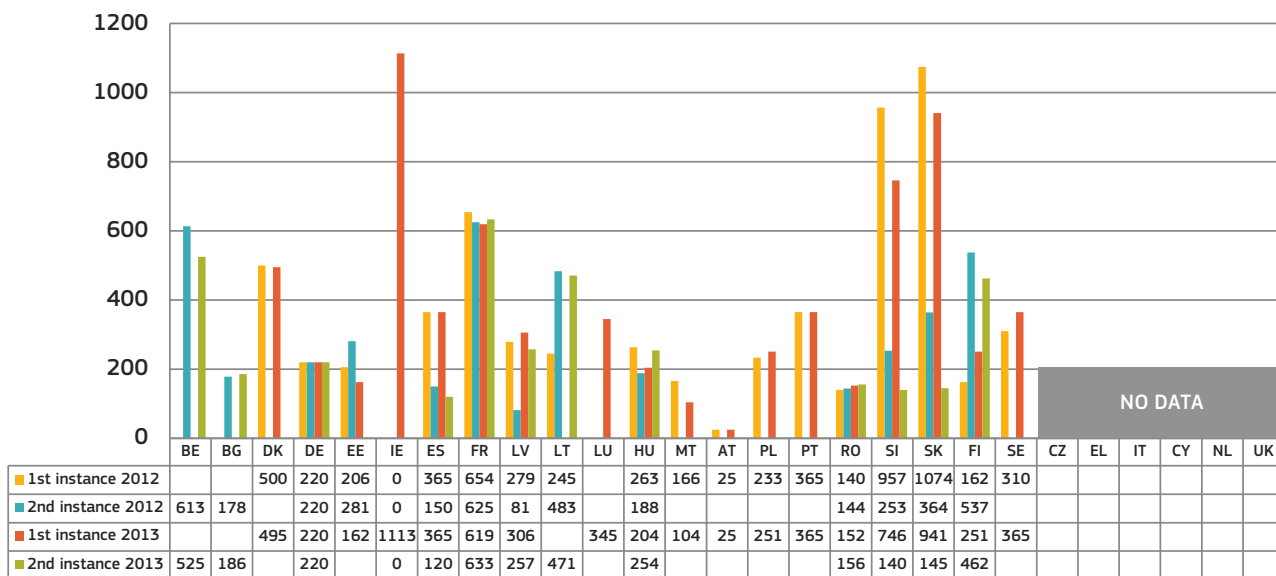


FIG. 17

Time needed to resolve cases in which public procurement rules applied (in days)  
(source: pilot study[1])

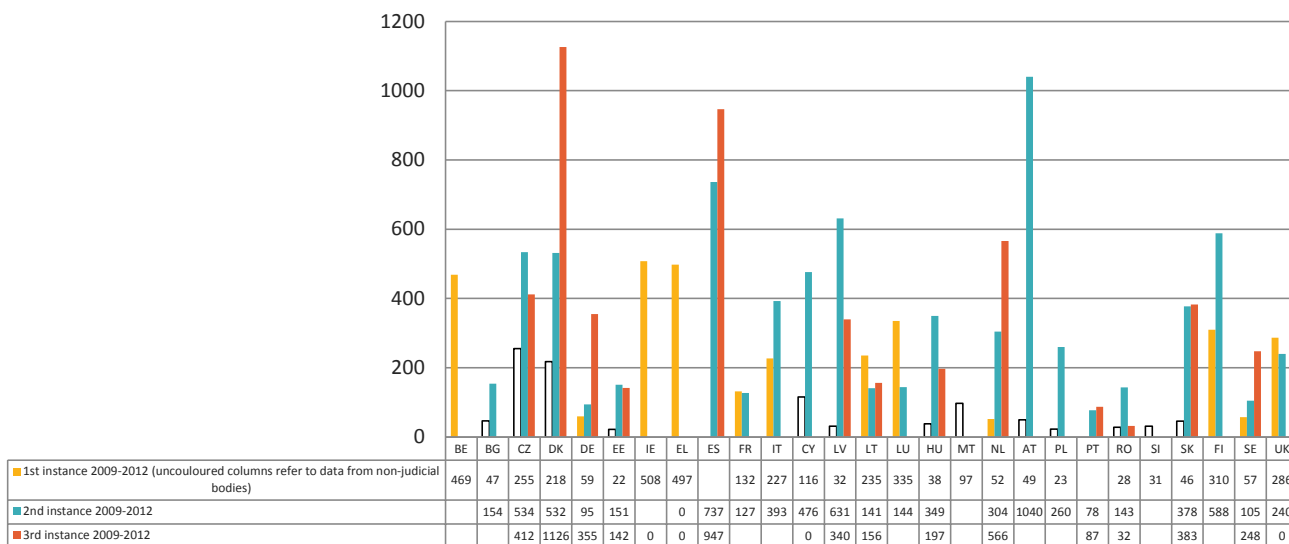


FIG. 35

Consumer complaints received by companies through various channels  
(source: Eurobarometer survey)

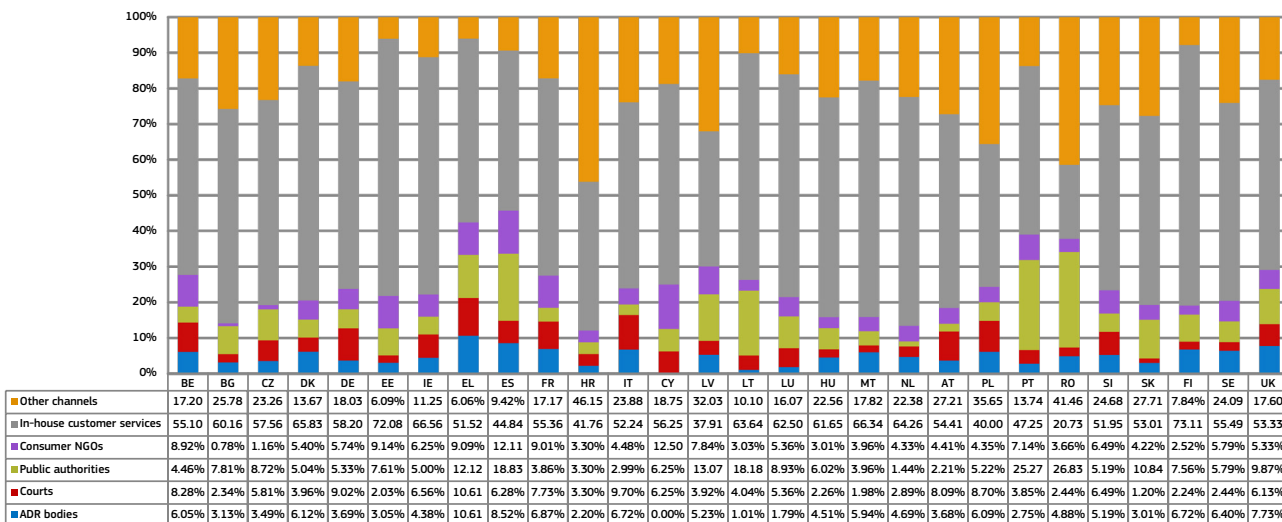


FIG. 37

Judges participating in continuous training activities in EU Law or in the law of another Member State (as a % of total number of judges )  
 ( source: European Commission, European Judicial Training, 2014)

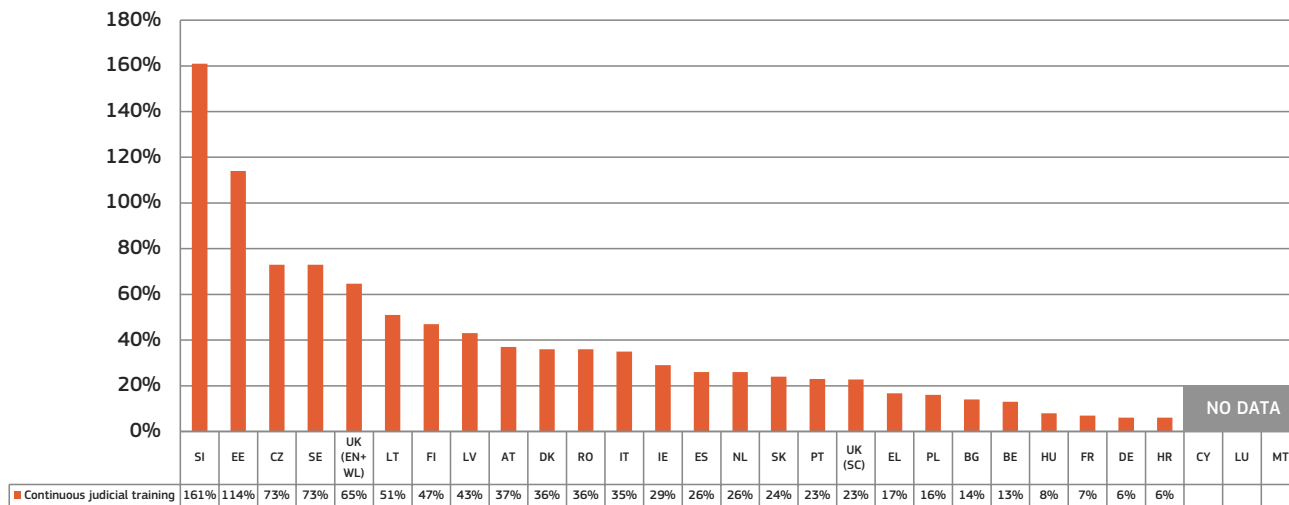


FIG. 38

Budget for courts (in EUR per inhabitant)  
 (source: CEPEJ study)

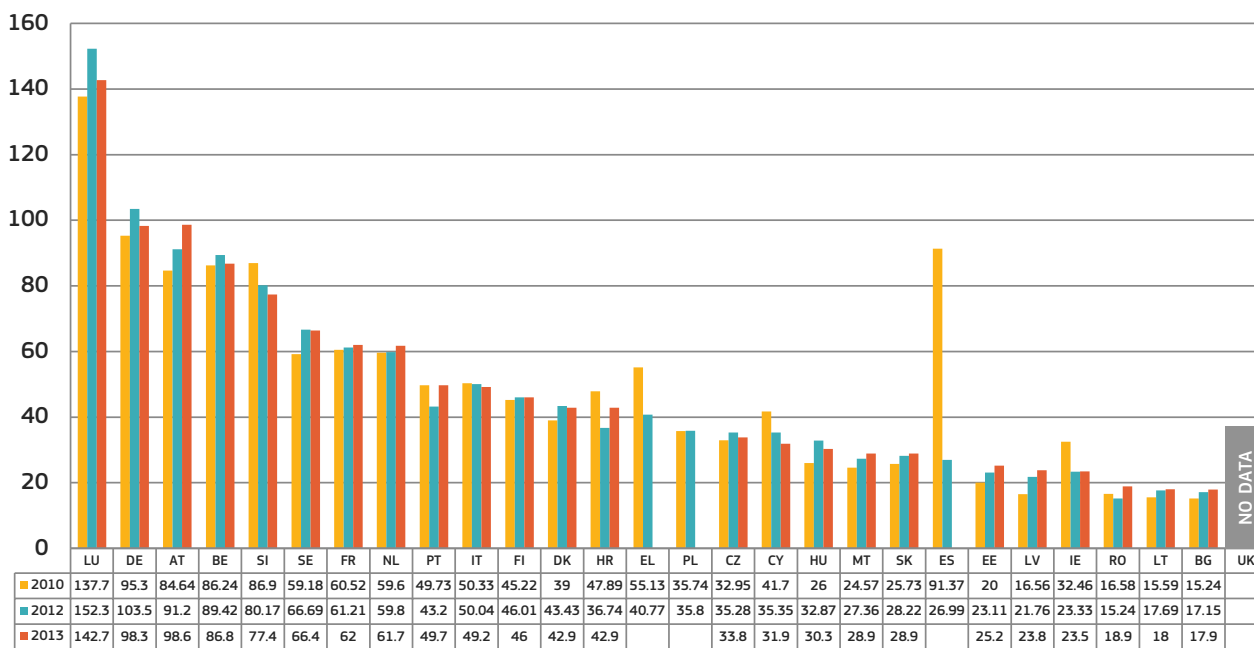




FIG. 39

Annual public budget allocated to legal aid per inhabitant in 2010, 2012 and 2013  
(source: CEPEJ study)

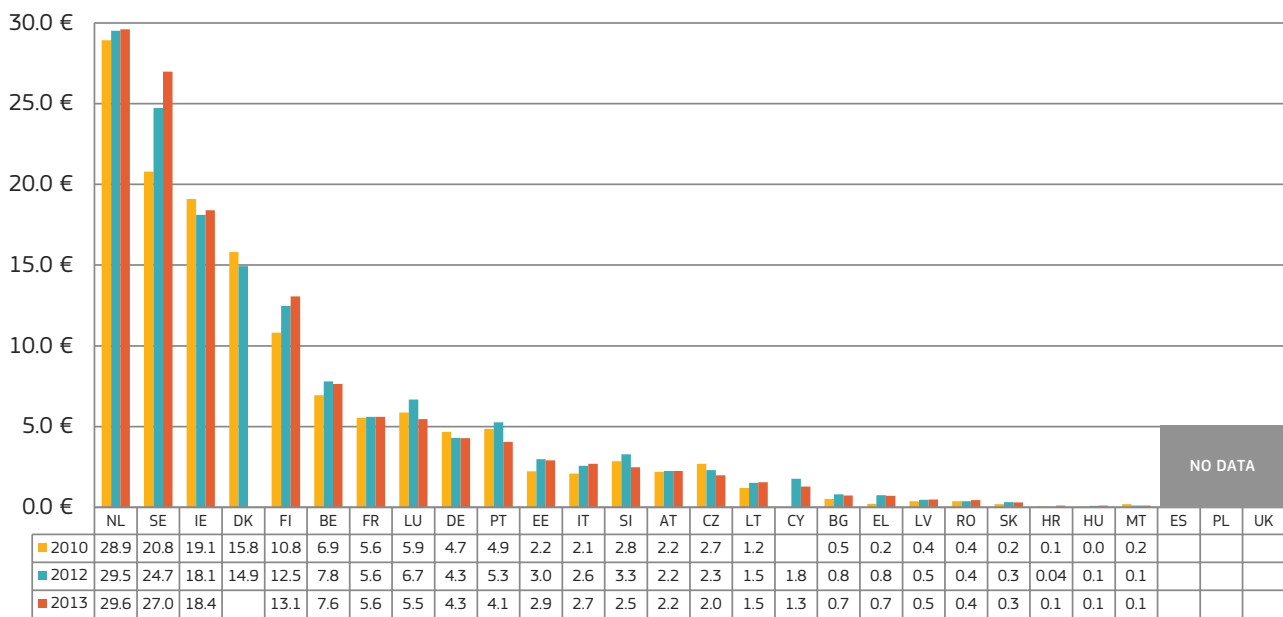


FIG. 40

General Government total expenditure on "law courts" (in EUR per inhabitant)  
(source: Eurostat) 2010-12

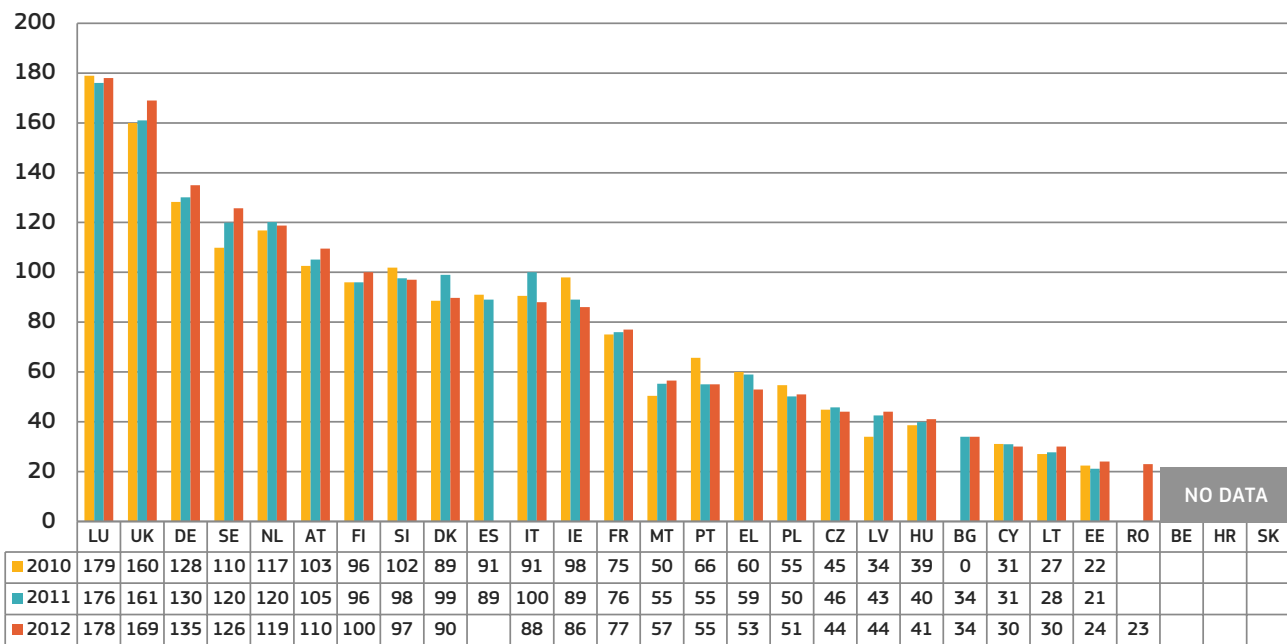


FIG. 41

General government expenditure on law courts as a percentage of GDP  
(source: Eurostat) 2010-12



FIG. 42

Number of lawyers (per 100.000 inhabitants)  
(source: CEPEJ study)

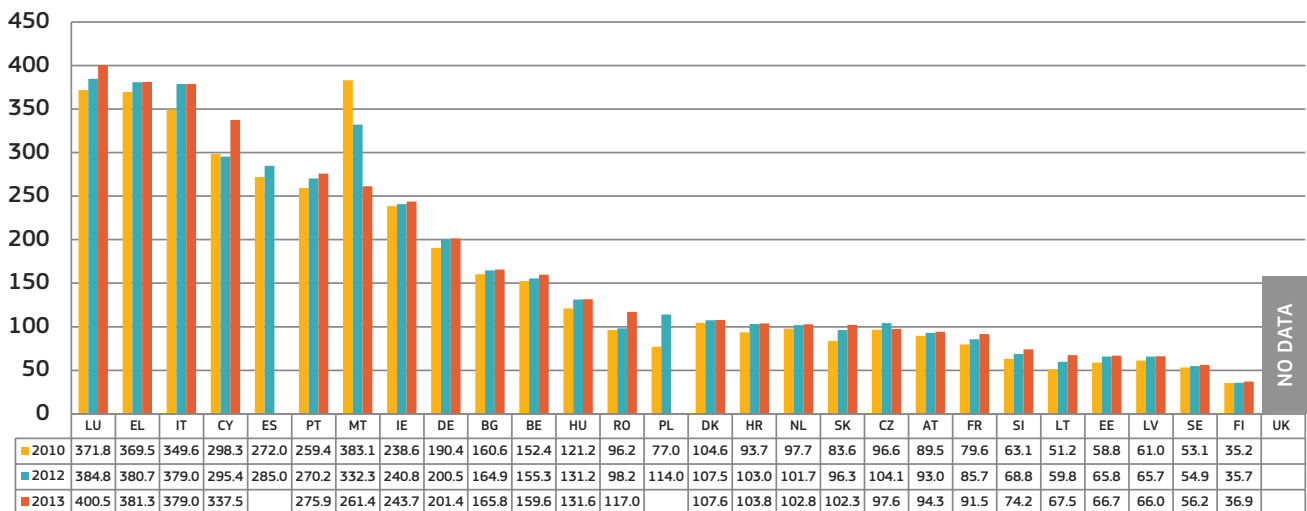


FIG. 43

Number of judges (per 100.000 inhabitants)  
(source: CEPEJ study)

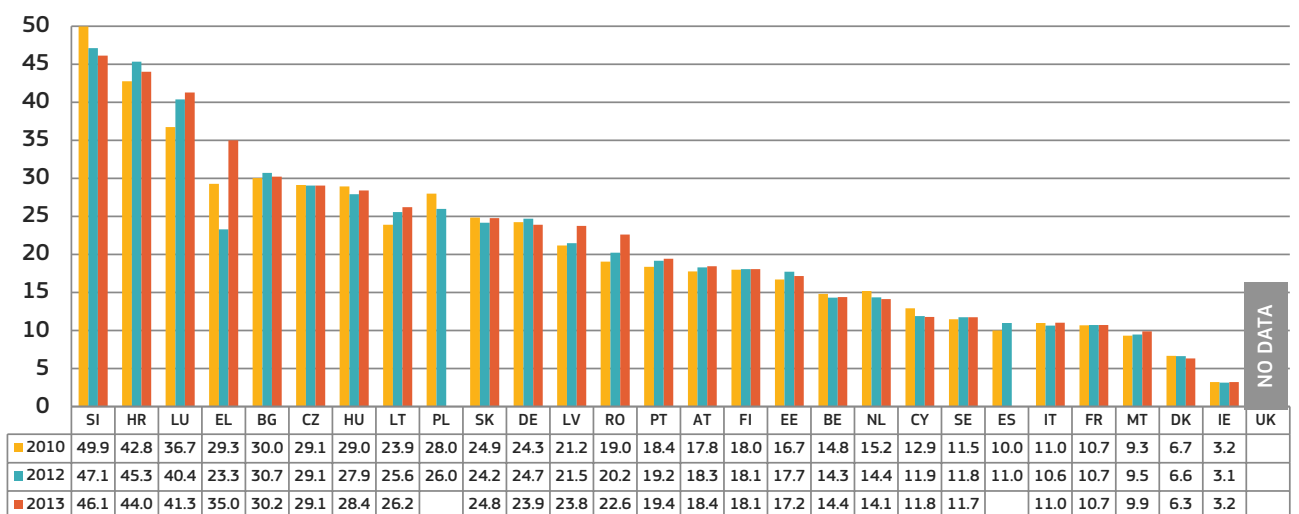


FIG. 44

Variation of the absolute number of all courts (geographic locations) between 2010-2013  
(source: CEPEJ study)

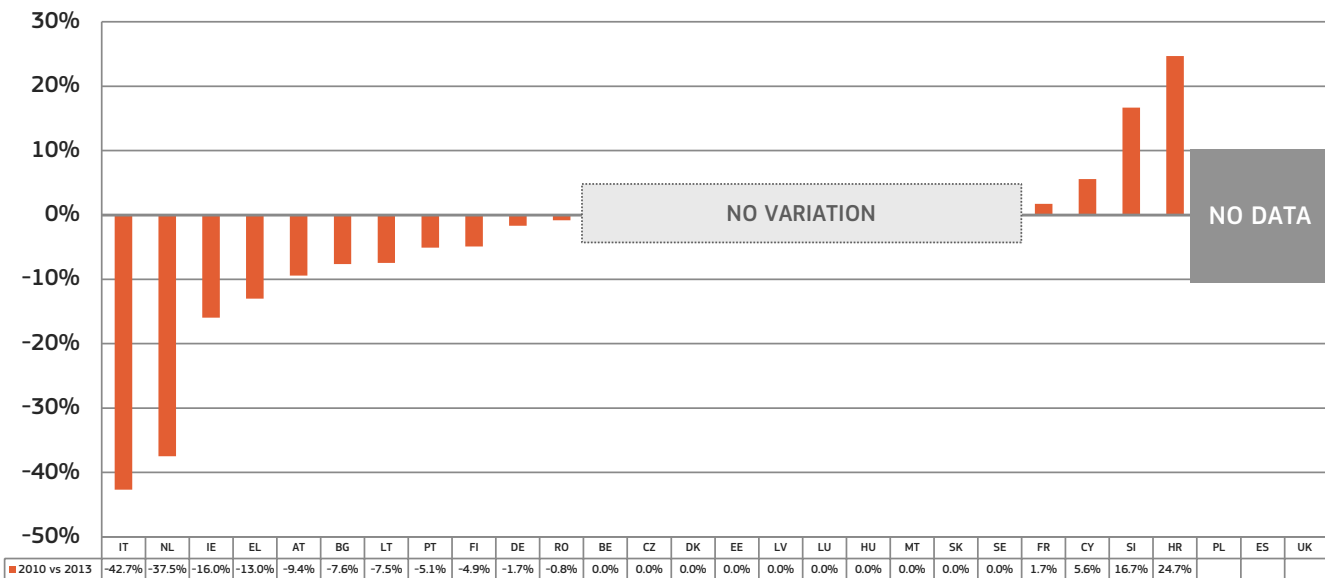


FIG. 45

Share of female professional judges at first and second instance and supreme courts  
(source: European Commission and CEPEJ study)

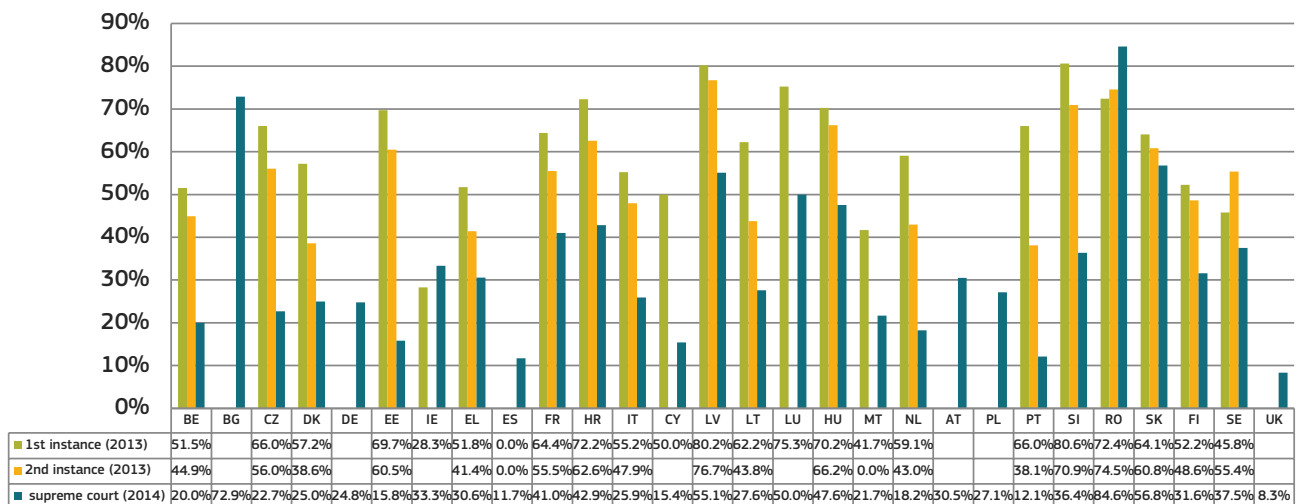


FIG. 46

Variation in share of female profession judges at both first and second instance from 2010 to 2013 as well as supreme courts from 2007 to 2014  
(source: European Commission and CEPEJ study)

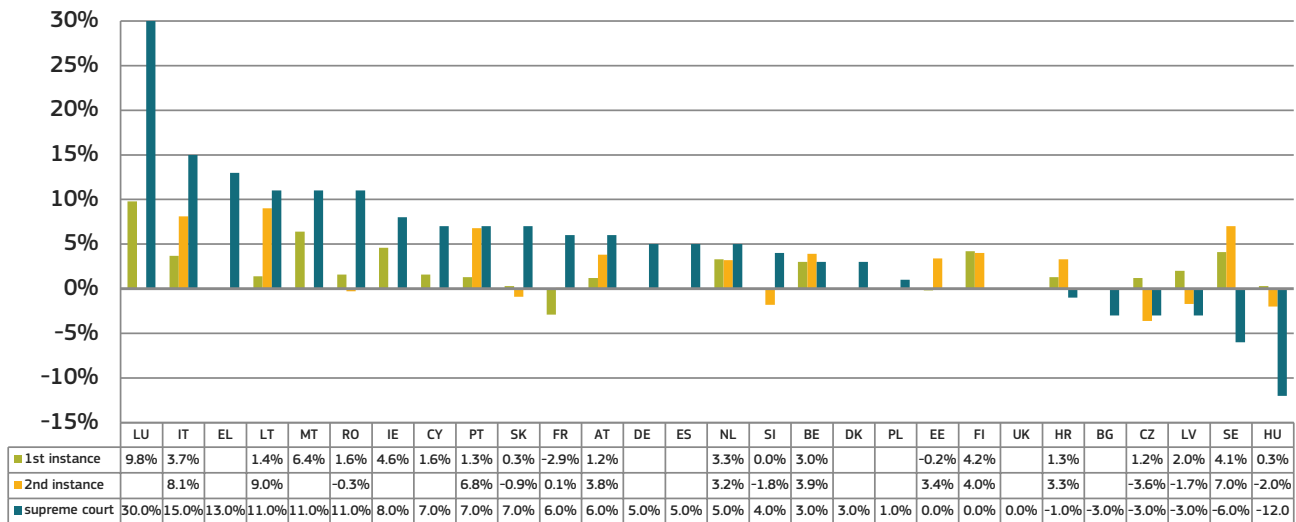


FIG. 47

Perceived judicial independence (perception – higher value means better perception)  
(source: World Economic Forum)

