



European  
Commission

# THE 2016 EU JUSTICE SCOREBOARD

Quantitative data | April 2016

This document contains a selection of graphs with quantitative data from the *2016 EU Justice Scoreboard*.

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



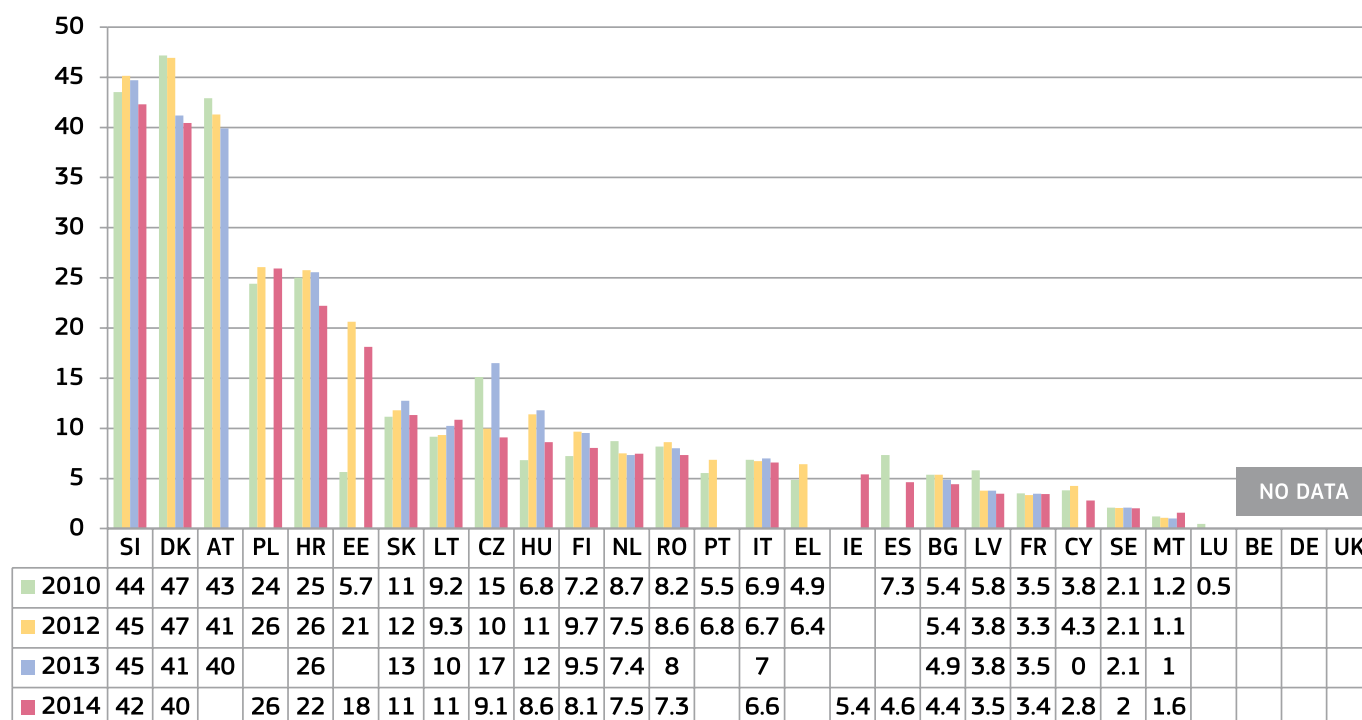
See the complete *2016 EU Justice Scoreboard* at:

[http://ec.europa.eu/justice/effective-justice/scoreboard/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/justice/effective-justice/scoreboard/index_en.htm)

## Workload in courts

**Figure 2** Number of incoming civil, commercial, administrative and other cases (first instance/per 100 inhabitants)

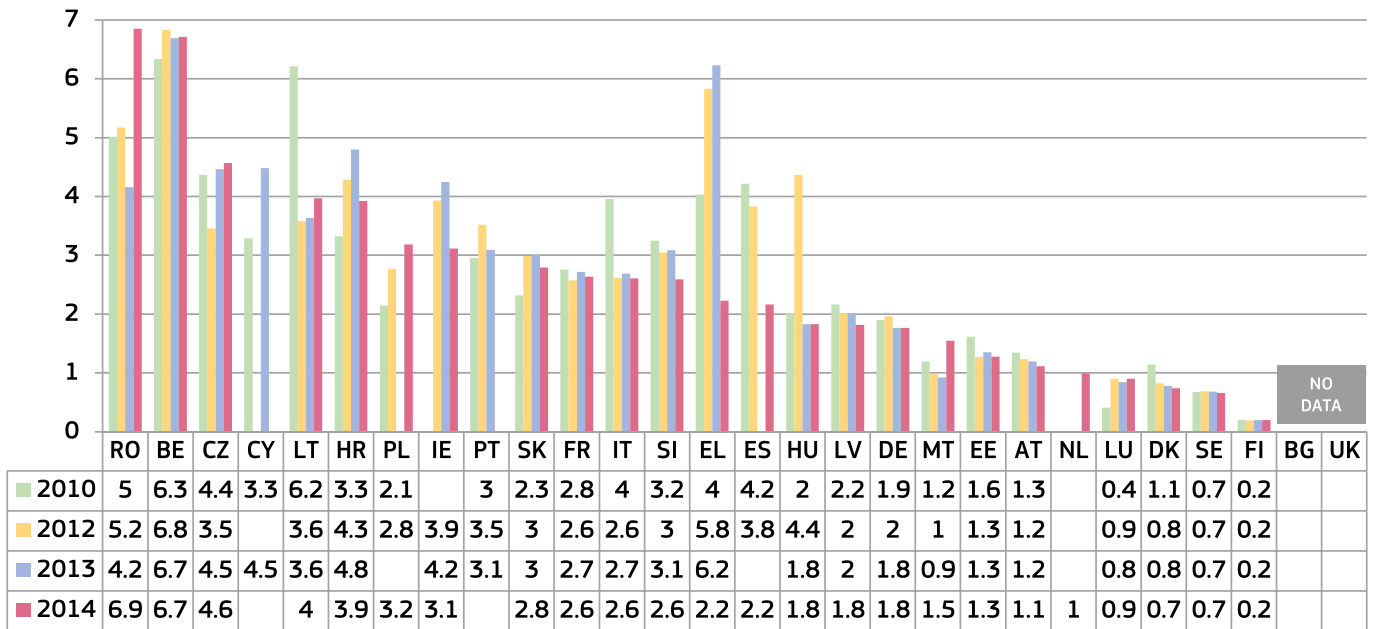
Source: CEPEJ study



Workload in courts

**Figure 3** Number of incoming civil and commercial litigious cases (first instance/per 100 inhabitants)

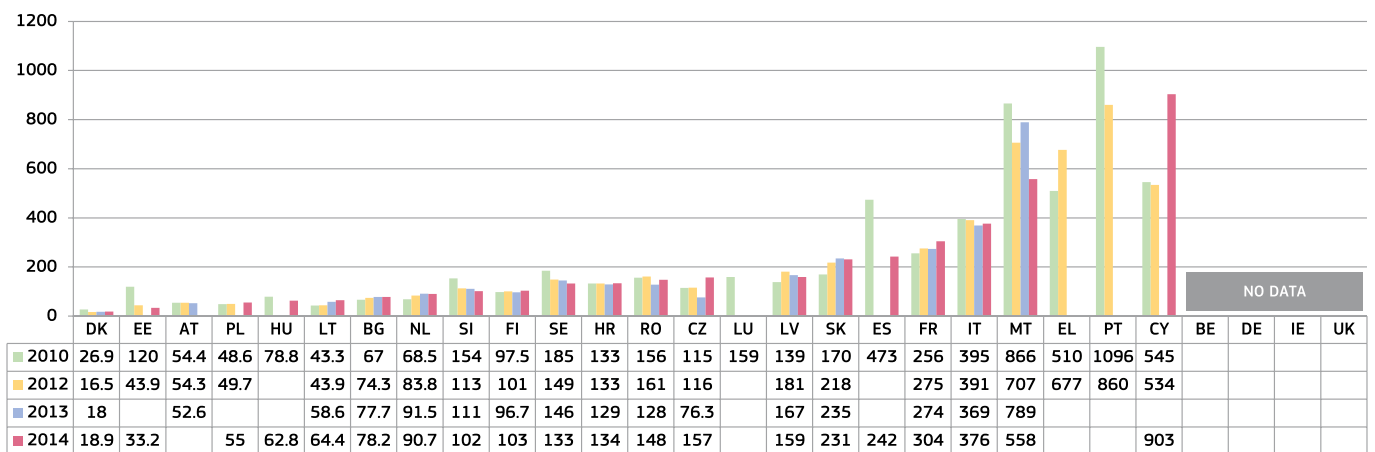
Source: CEPEJ study



Length of proceedings

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

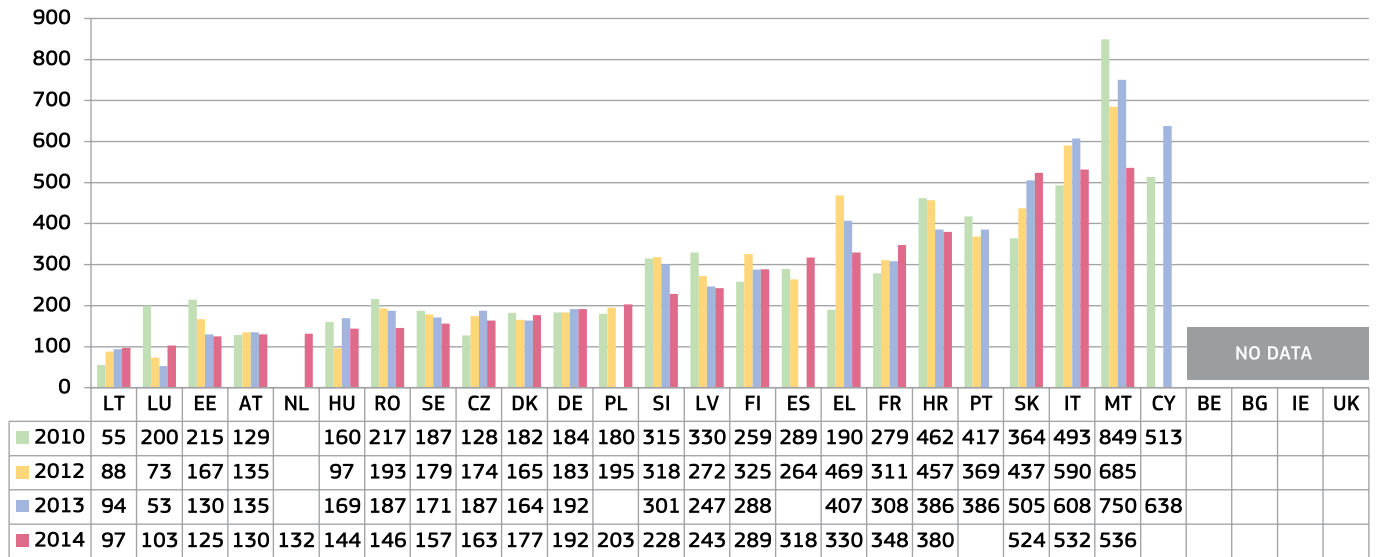
Source: CEPEJ study



Length of proceedings

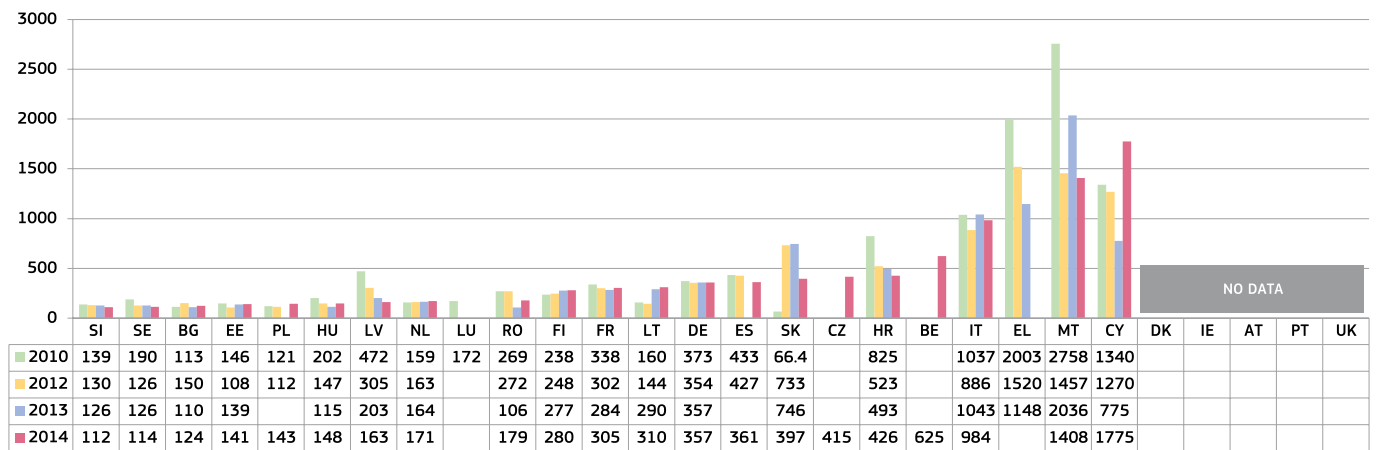
**Figure 5** Time needed to resolve litigious civil and commercial cases (first instance/in days)

Source: CEPEJ study



**Figure 6** Time needed to resolve administrative cases (first instance/in days)

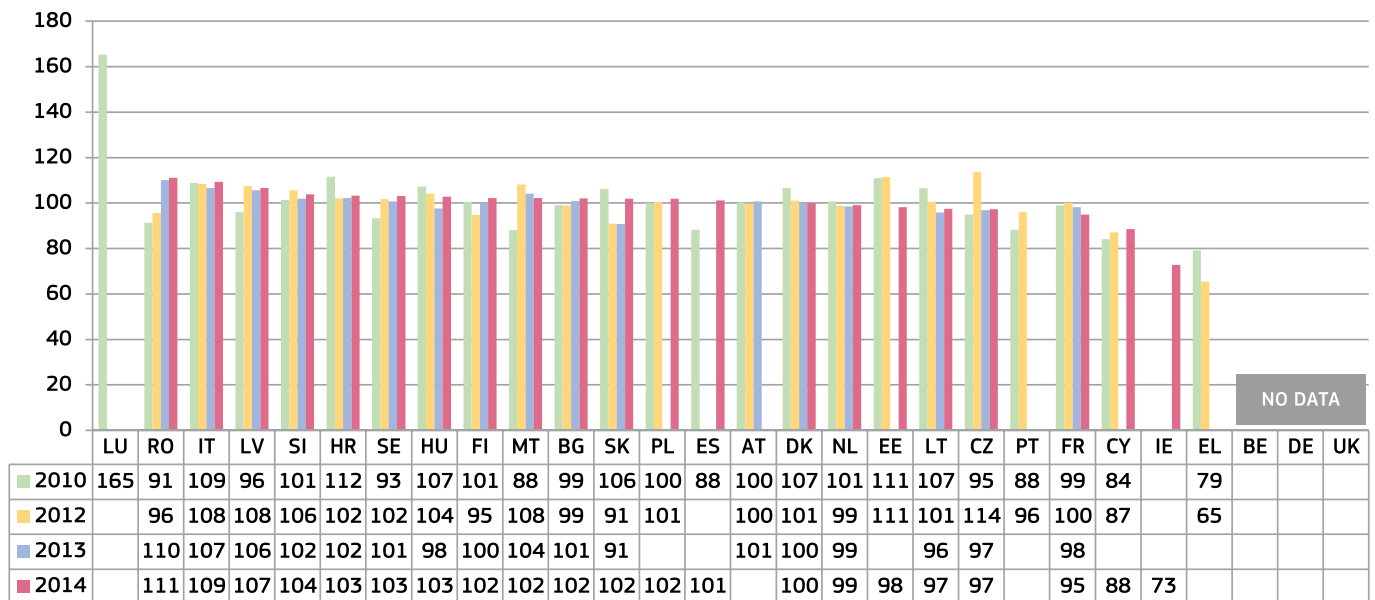
Source: CEPEJ study



## Clearance rate

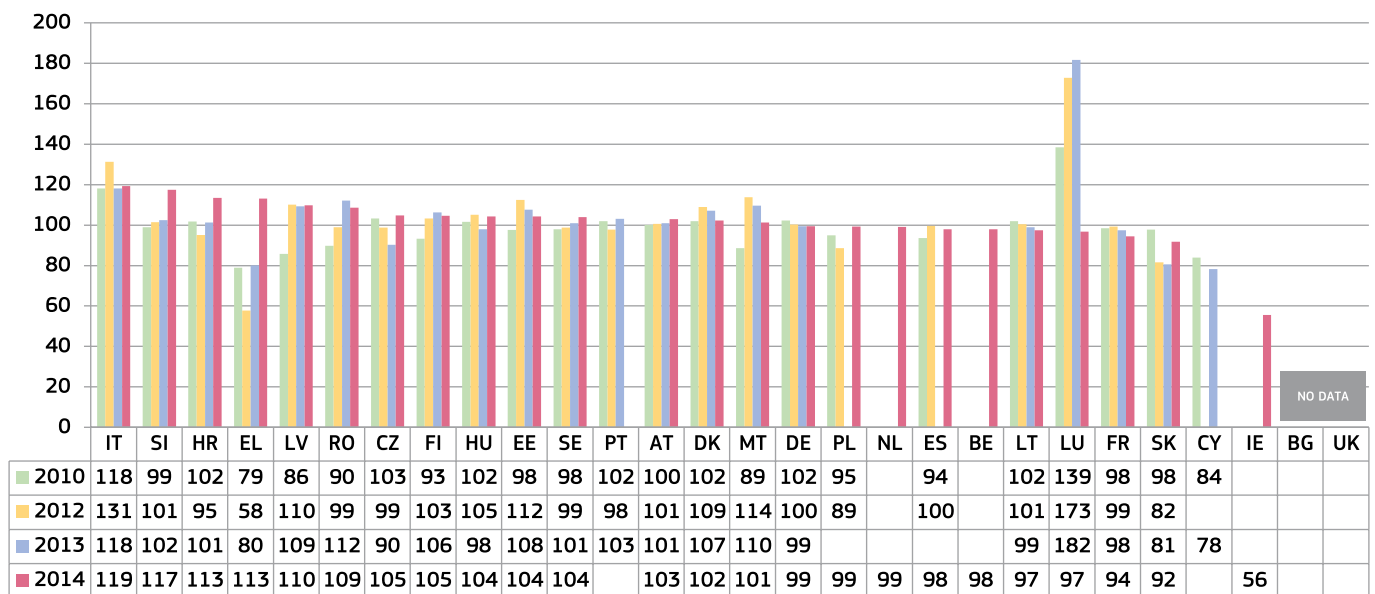
**Figure 7** Rate of resolving civil, commercial, administrative and other cases (first instance/in % — values higher than 100% indicate that more cases are resolved than come in, while values below 100% indicate that fewer cases are resolved than come in)

Source: CEPEJ study



**Figure 8** Rate of resolving litigious civil and commercial cases (first instance/in %)

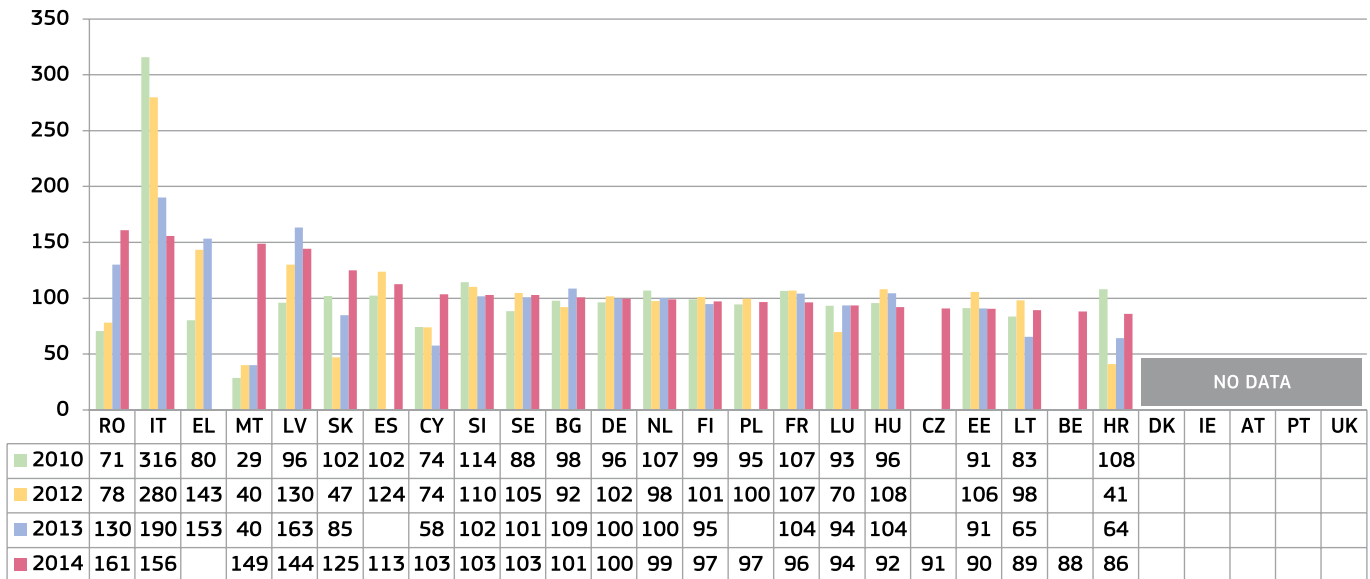
Source: CEPEJ study



Clearance rate

**Figure 9** Rate of resolving administrative cases (first instance/in %)

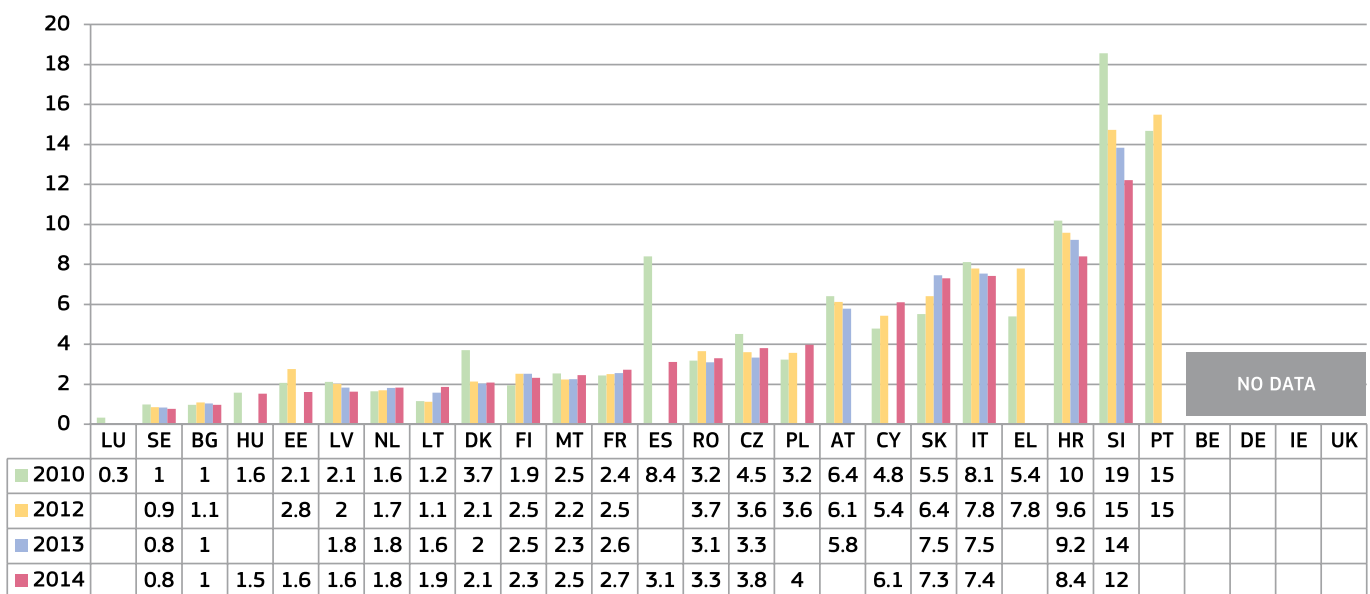
Source: CEPEJ study



Pending cases

**Figure 10** Number of civil, commercial, administrative and other pending cases (first instance/per 100 inhabitants)

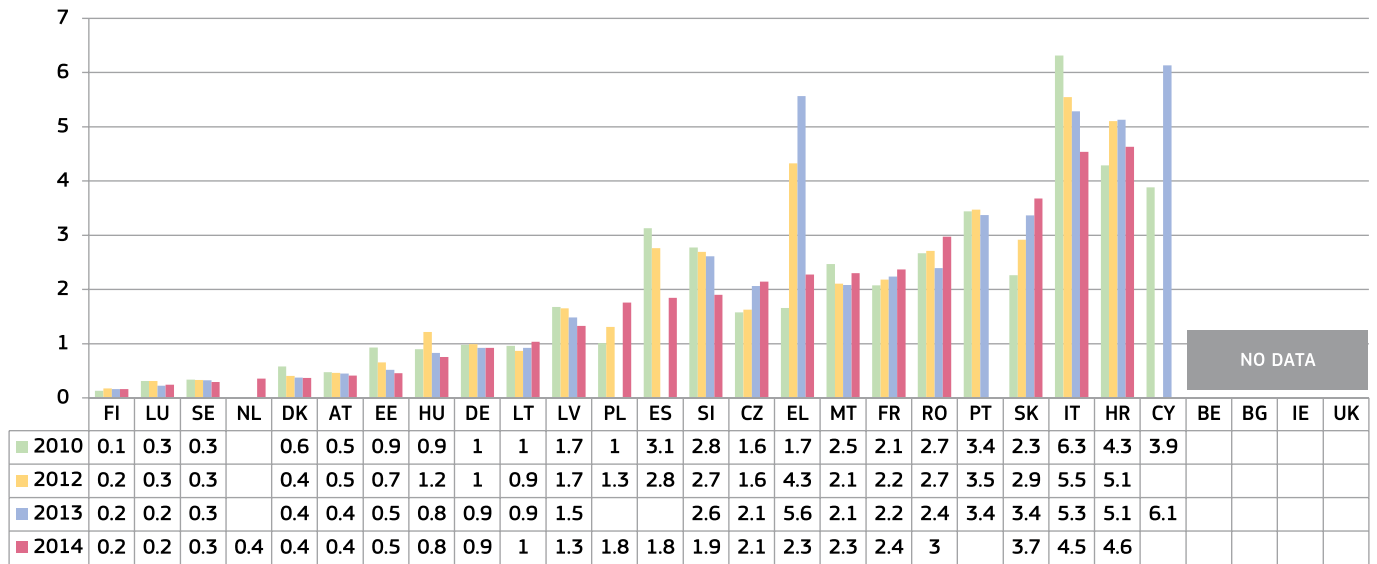
Source: CEPEJ study



Pending cases

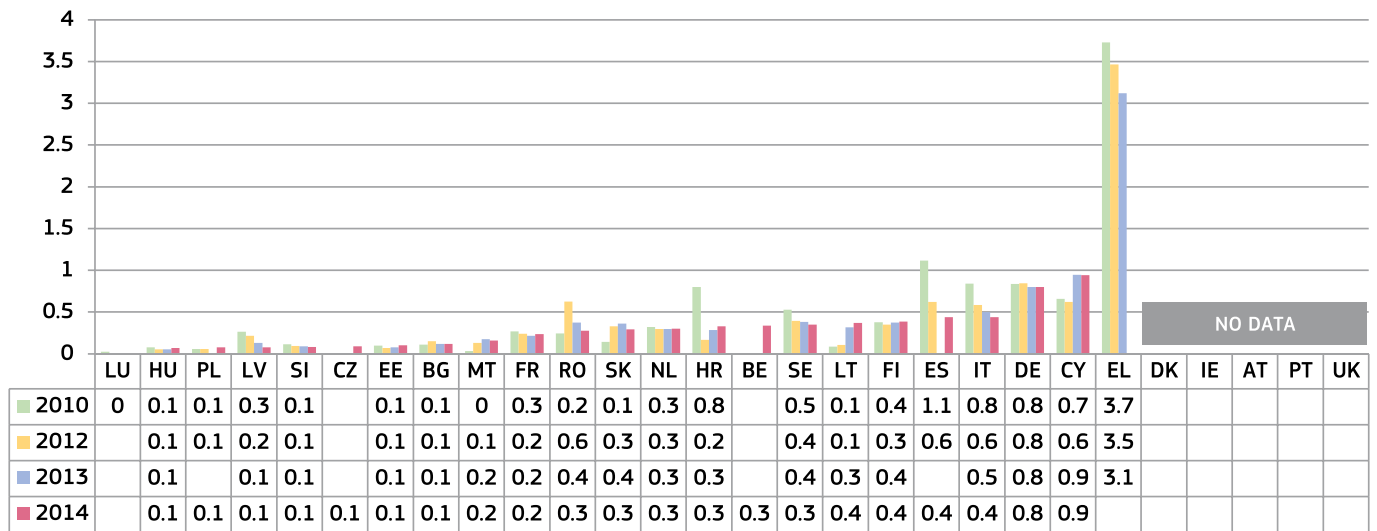
**Figure 11** Number of litigious civil and commercial pending cases (first instance/per 100 inhabitants)

Source: CEPEJ study



**Figure 12** Number of administrative pending cases (first instance/per 100 inhabitants)

Source: CEPEJ study

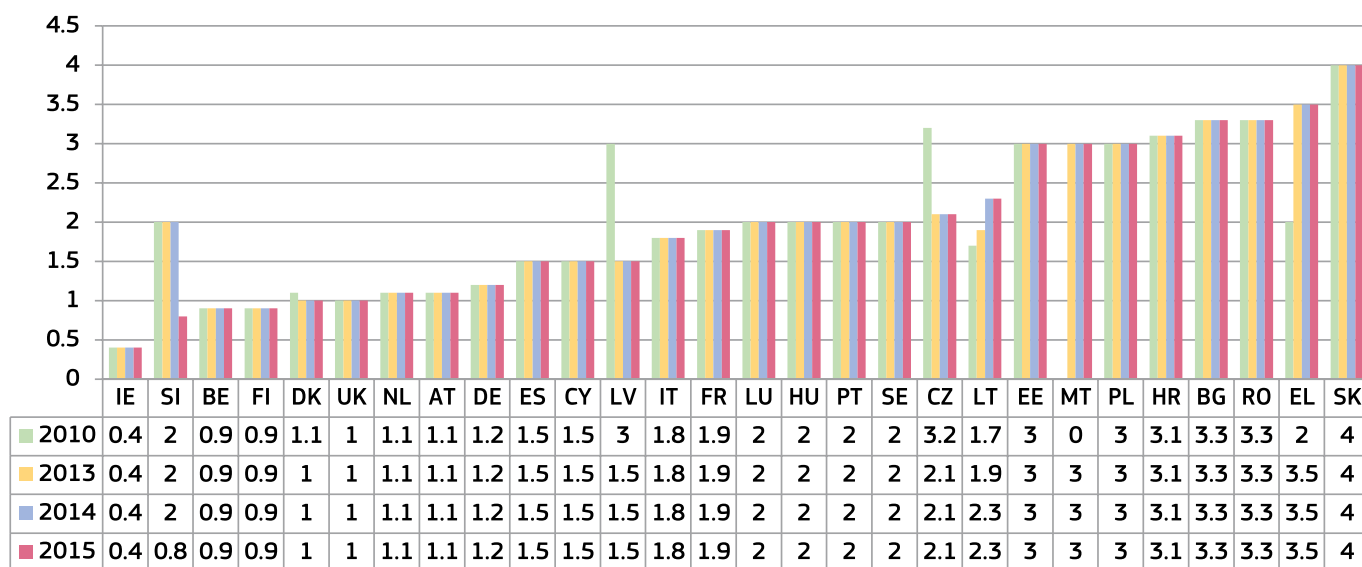


## Efficiency in specific areas

### Insolvency

**Figure 13** Insolvency: Time needed to resolve insolvency (in years)

Source: World Bank: Doing Business

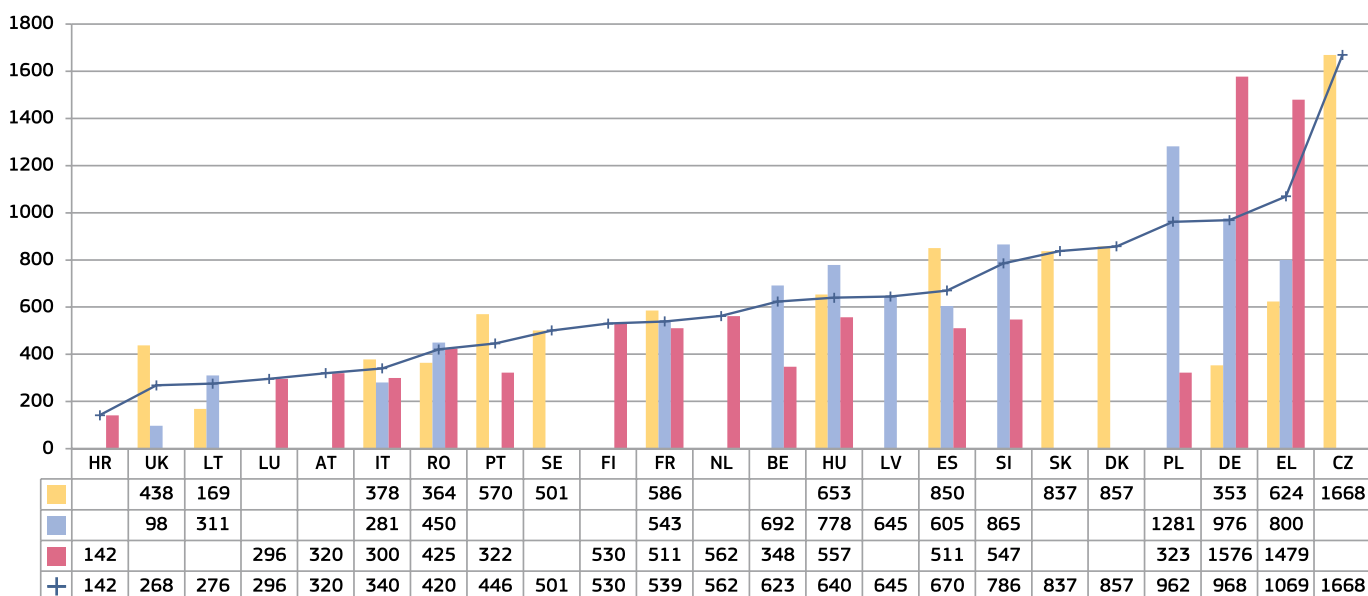


### Competition

**Figure 14** Competition: Average length of judicial review cases against decisions of national competition authorities applying Articles 101 and 102 TFEU (first instance/in days)

2012 2013 2014 + Average 2012, 2013, 2014

Source: European Commission with the European Competition Network



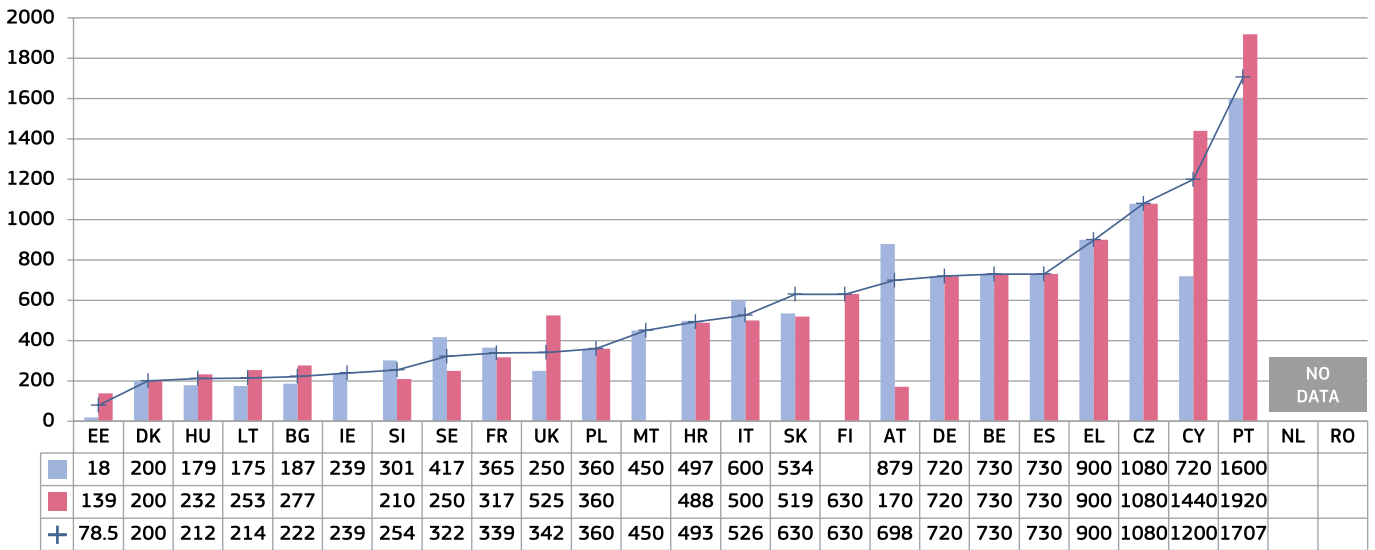
Efficiency in specific areas

Electronic communications

**Figure 15** Electronic communications: Average length of judicial review cases against decisions of national regulatory authorities applying EU law on electronic communications (first instance/in days)

2013 2014 + Average 2013, 2014

Source: European Commission with the Communications Committee

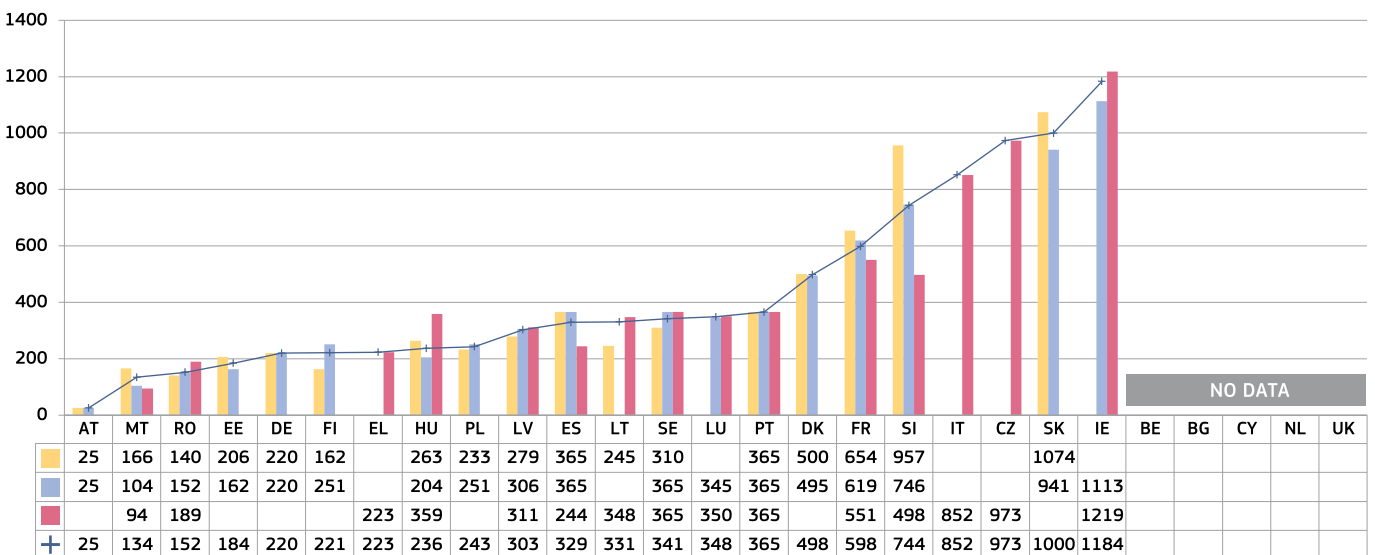


Community trademark

**Figure 16** Community trademark: Average length of Community trademark infringement cases (first instance/in days)

2012 2013 2014 + Average 2012, 2013, 2014

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





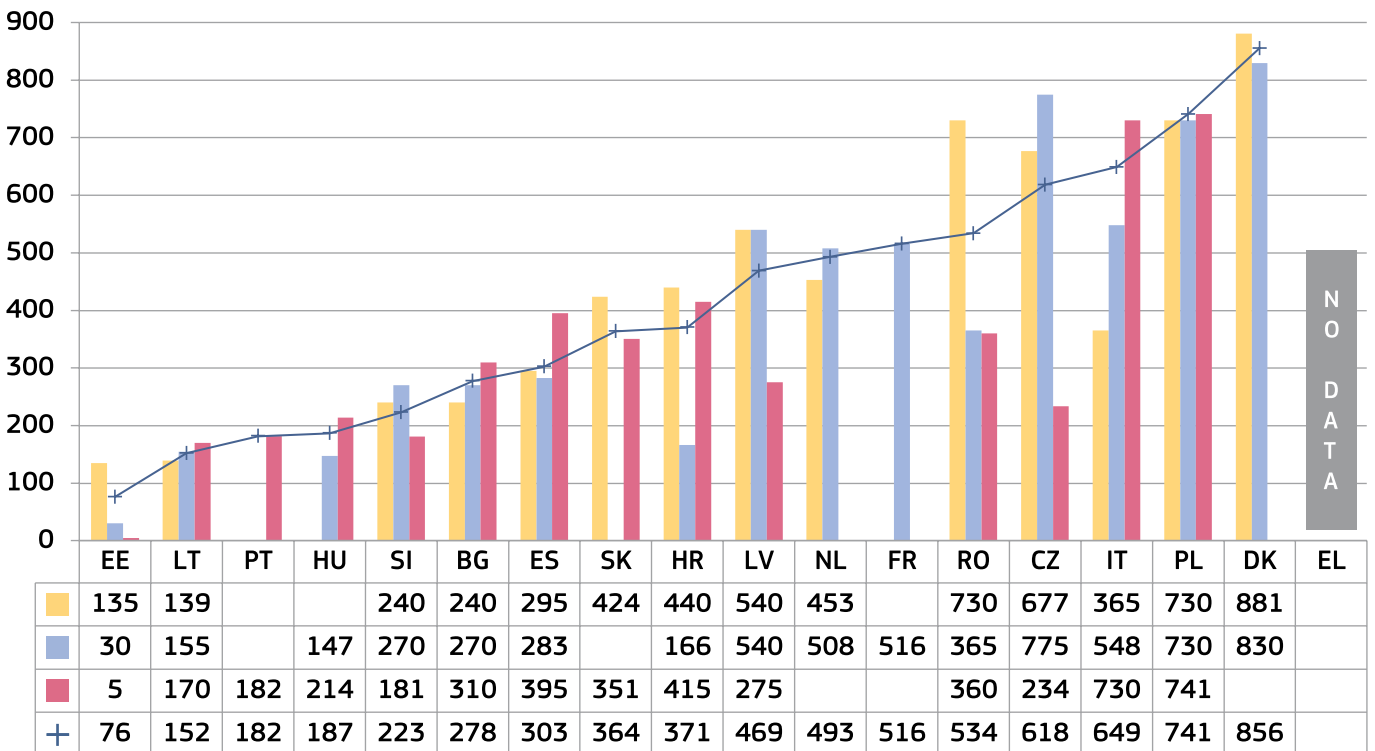
Efficiency in specific areas

Consumer protection

**Figure 17** Consumer protection: Average length of judicial review cases against decisions of consumer protection authorities applying EU law (first instance/in days)

2012 2013 2014 Average 2012, 2013, 2014

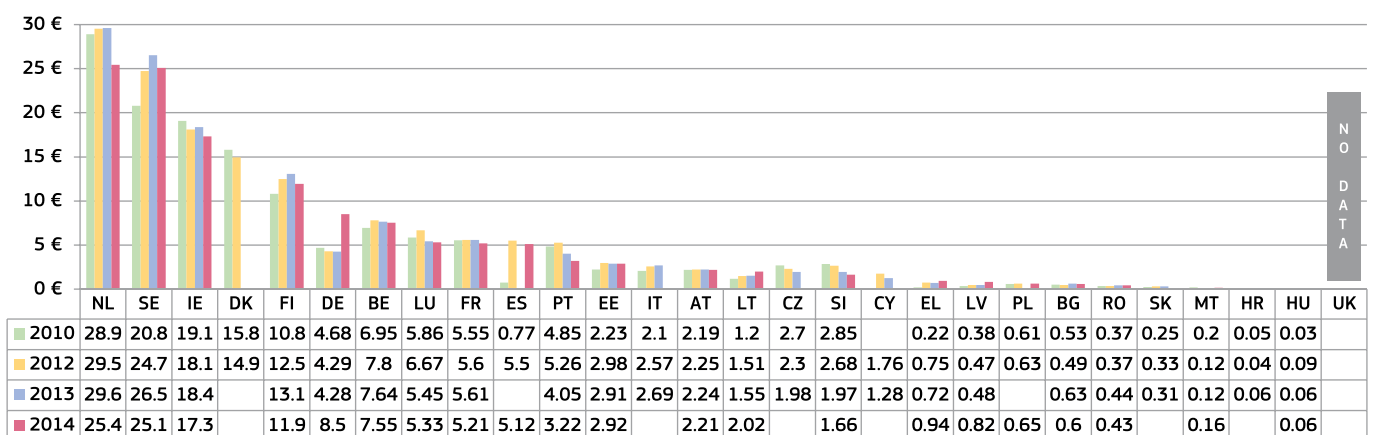
Source: European Commission with the Consumer Protection Cooperation Network



Providing legal aid

**Figure 19** Annual public budget allocated to legal aid (EUR per inhabitant)

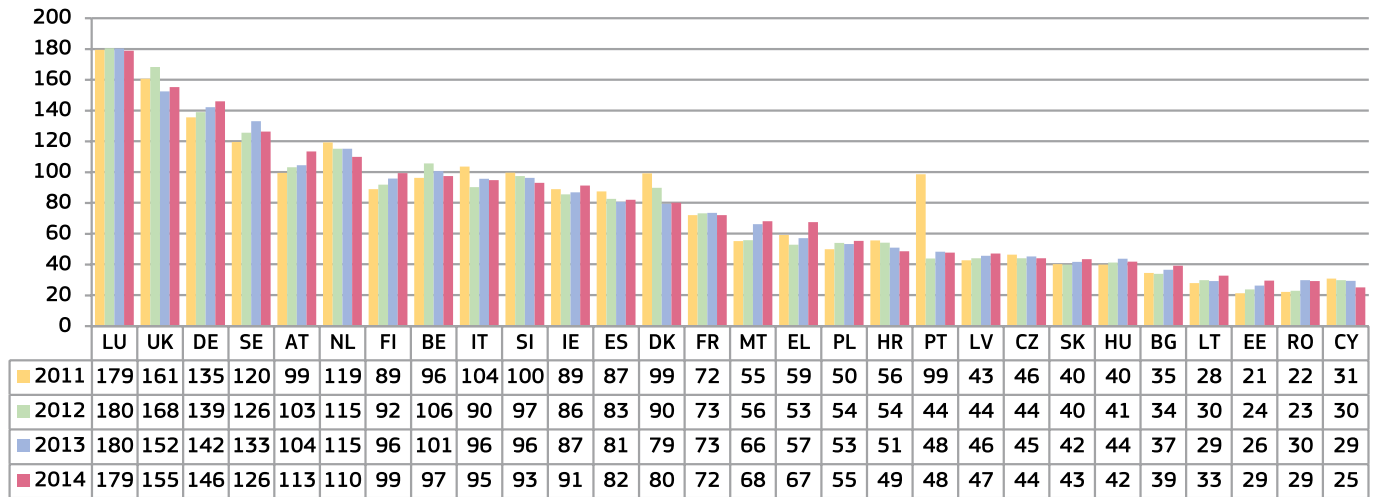
Source: CEPEJ study



## Financial resources

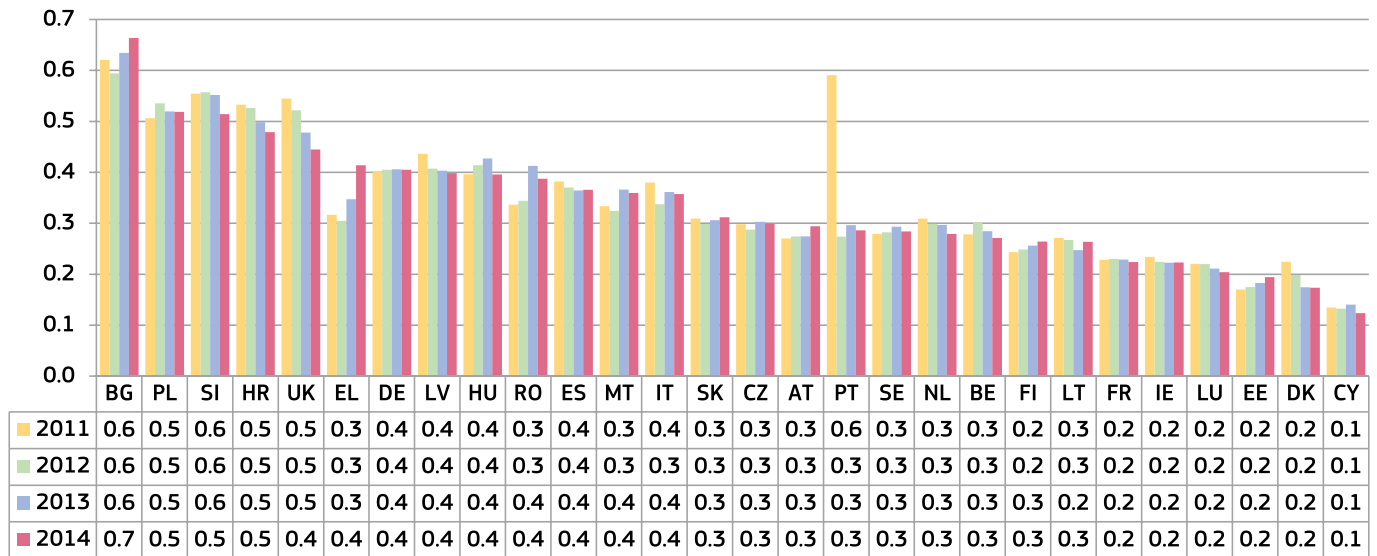
**Figure 28** General government total expenditure on law courts (in EUR per inhabitant)

Source: Eurostat



**Figure 29** General government expenditure on law courts (as a percentage of gross domestic product)

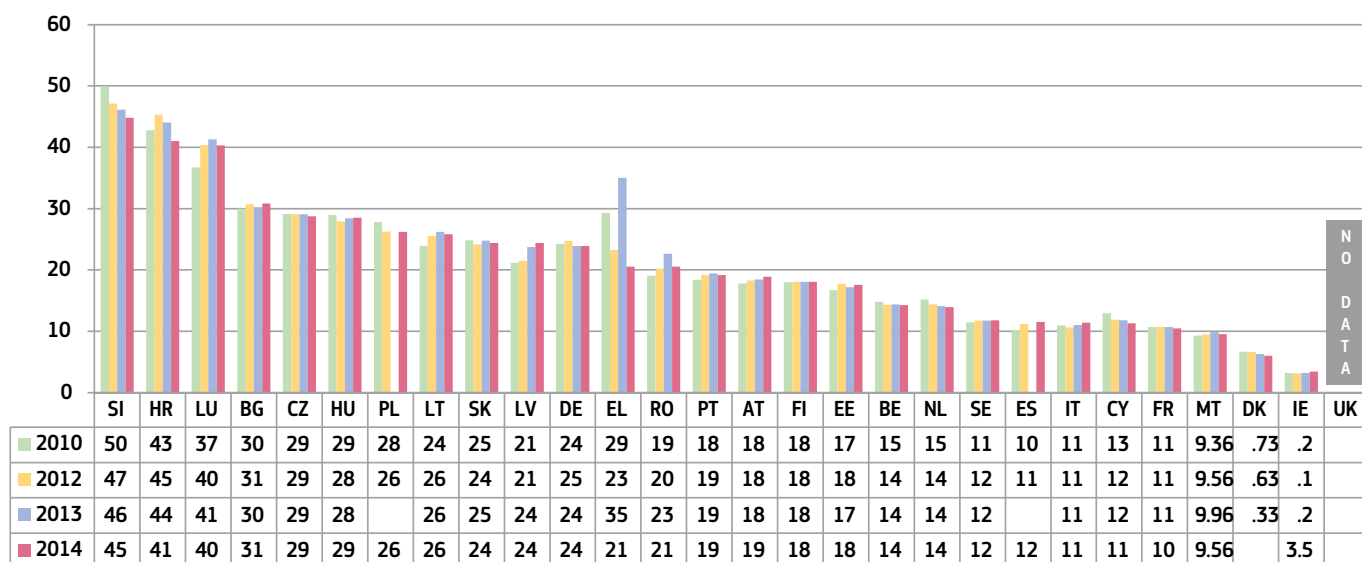
Source: Eurostat



## Human resources

**Figure 30** Number of judges (per 100 000 inhabitants)

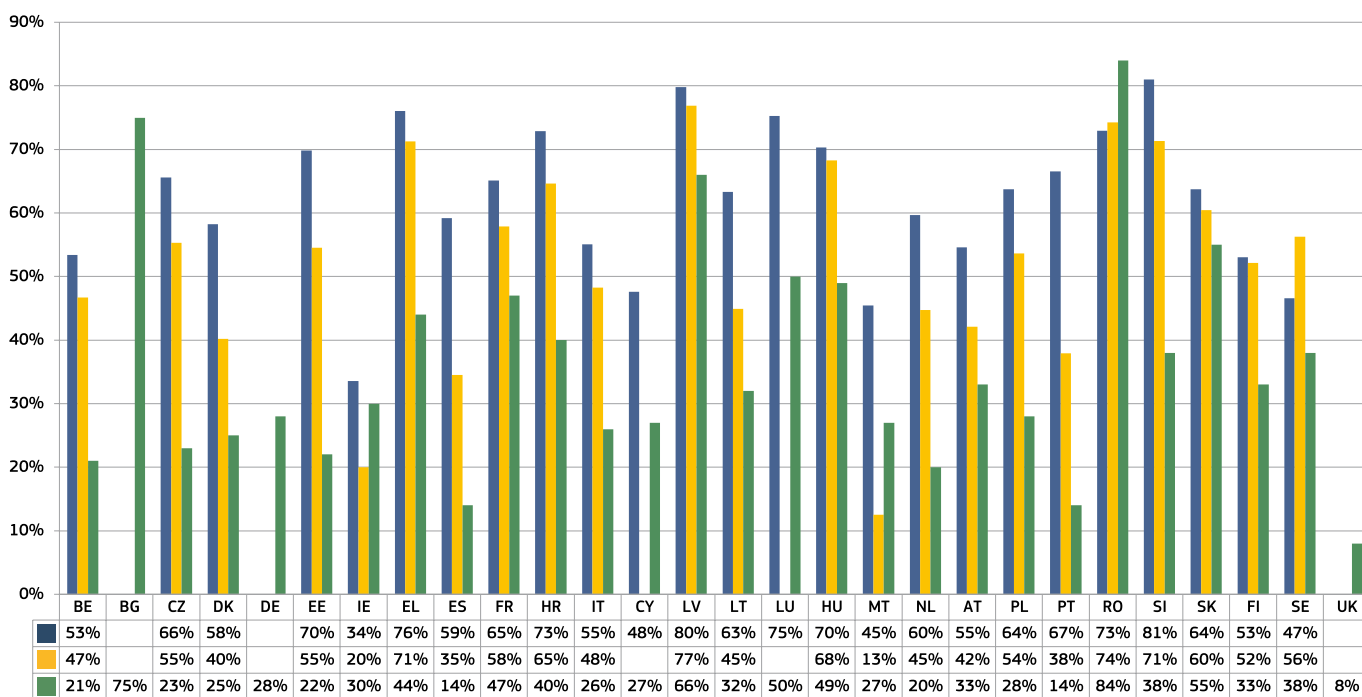
Source: CEPEJ study



**Figure 31** Proportion of female professional judges at first and second instance and Supreme Courts

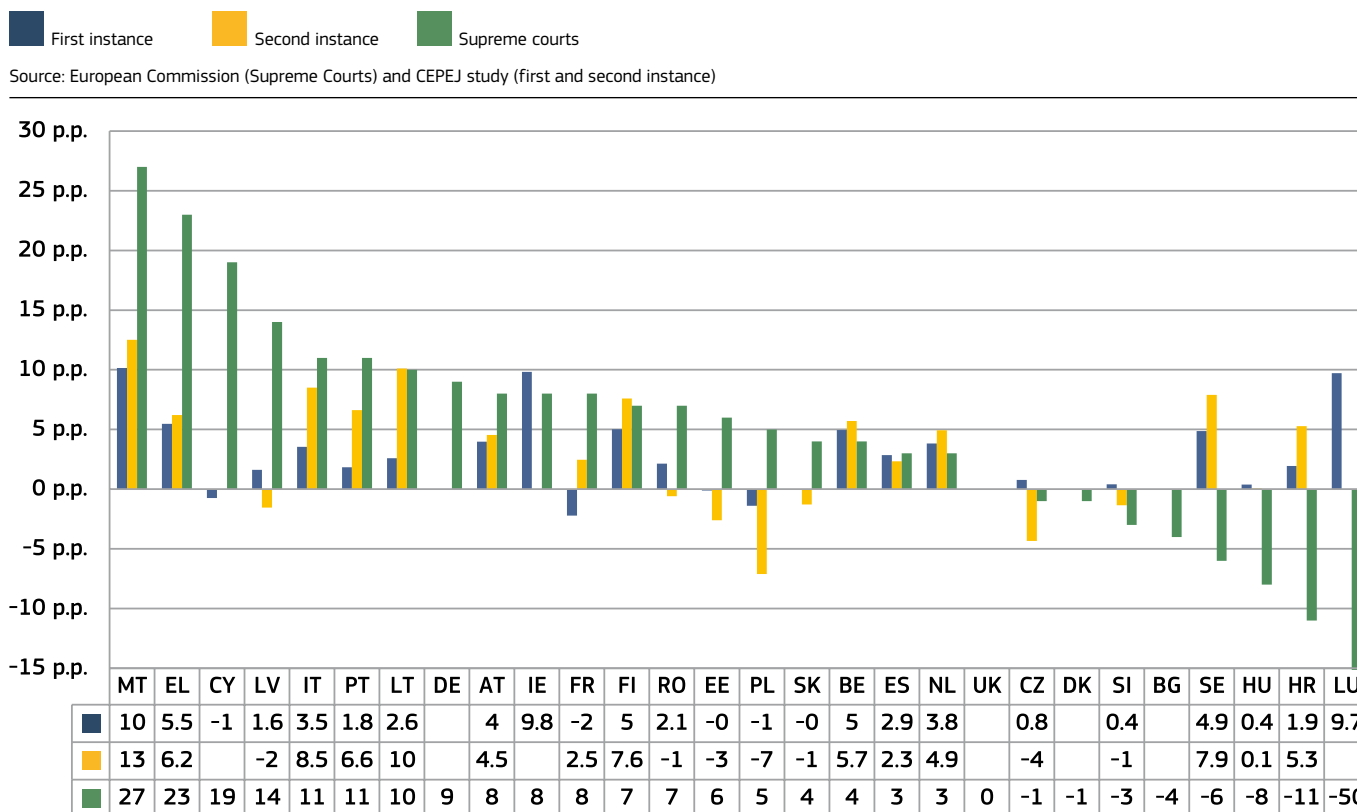
■ First instance (2014) ■ Second instance (2014) ■ Supreme courts (2015)

Source: European Commission (Supreme Courts) and CEPEJ study (first and second instance)



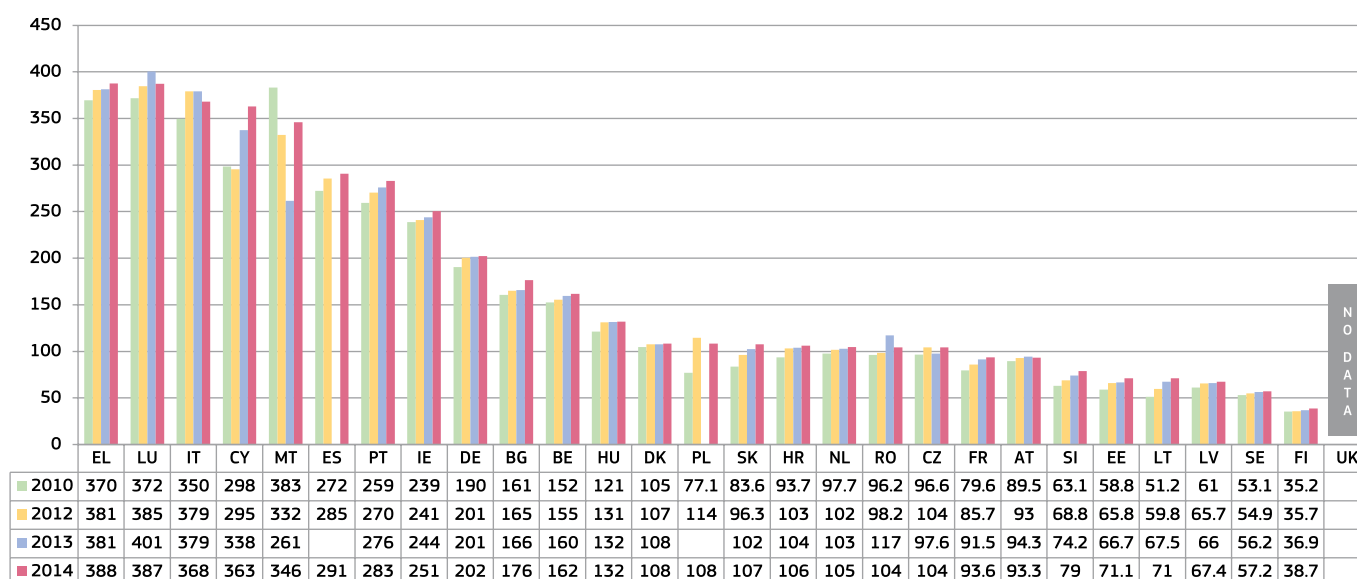
Human resources

**Figure 32** Variation in proportion of female professional judges at both first and second instance from 2010 to 2014 as well as at Supreme Courts from 2010 to 2015 (difference in percentage points)



**Figure 33** Number of lawyers (per 100 000 inhabitants)

Source: CEPEJ study



## Training

**Figure 35** 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)

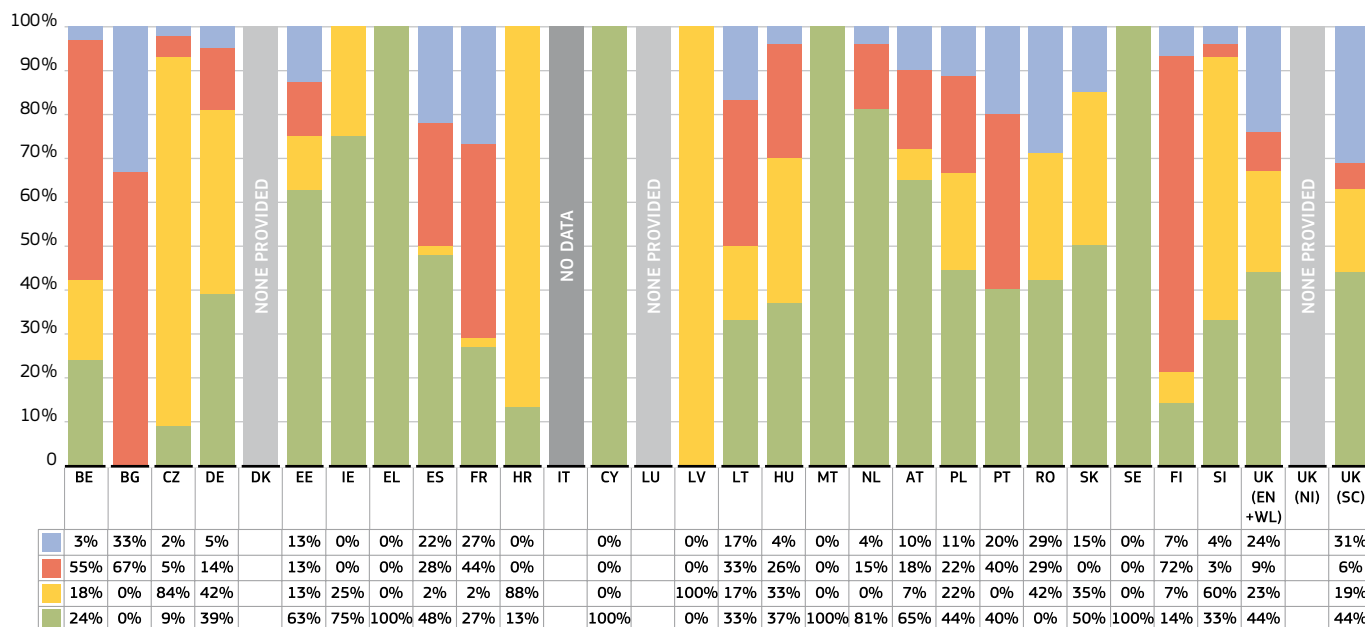
Source: European Commission, European judicial training 2015



**Figure 36** Percentage of continuous judicial training activities on various types of judicial skills

■ Judgecraft    
 ■ IT skills    
 ■ Court management    
 ■ Judicial ethics

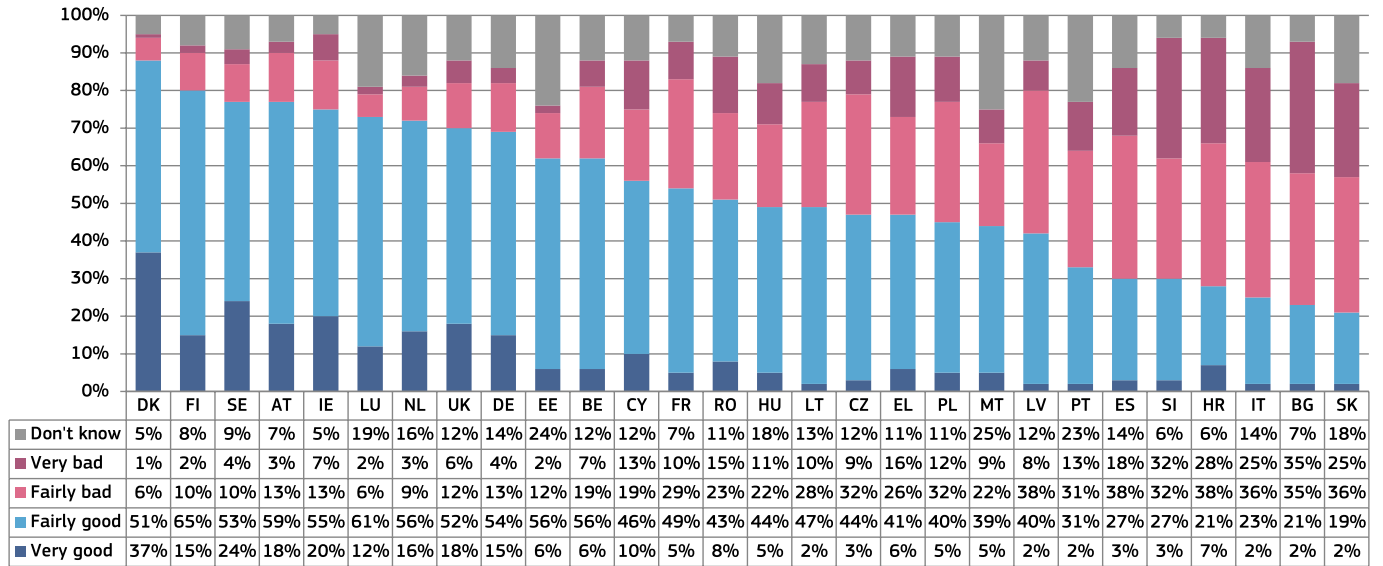
Source: European Commission



## Perceived judicial independence

**Figure 44** Perceived independence of courts and judges among the general public

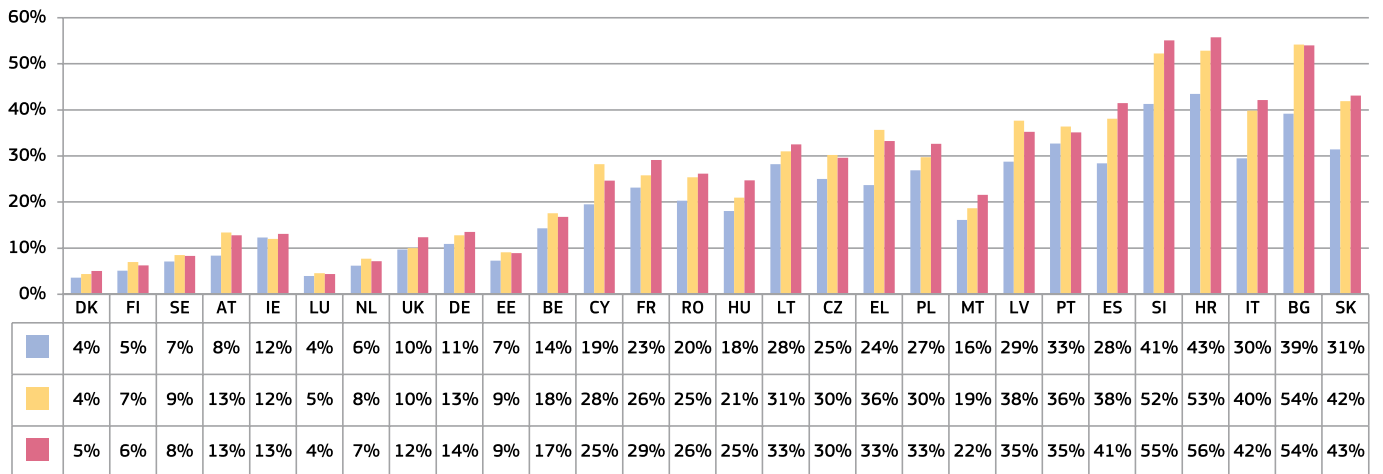
Source: Eurobarometer



**Figure 45** 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

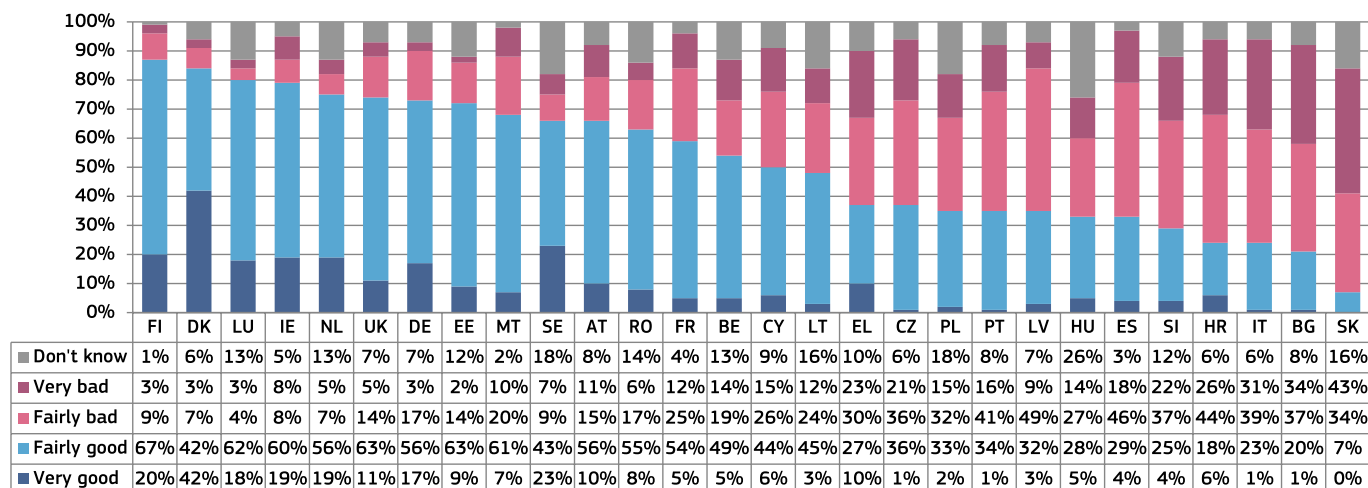
Source: Eurobarometer



Perceived judicial independence

**Figure 46** Perceived independence of courts and judges among companies

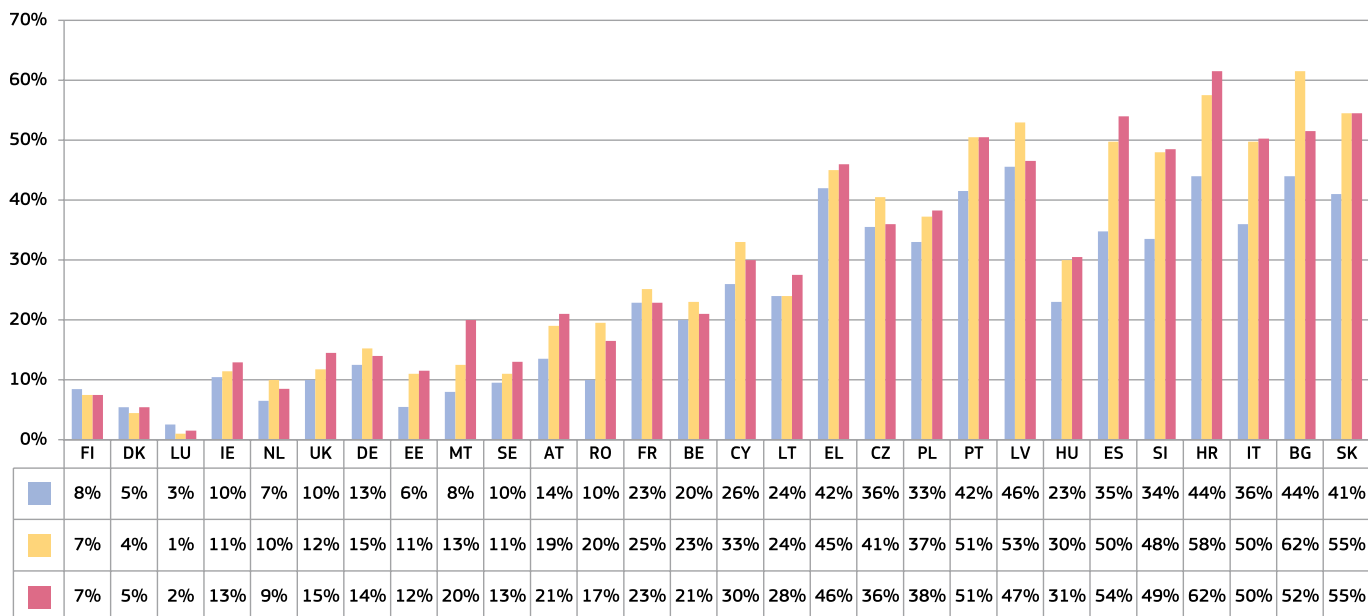
Source: Eurobarometer



**Figure 47** Main reasons among companies for the perceived lack of independence (rate 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



Perceived judicial independence

**Figure 48 WEF: businesses' perception of judicial independence** (perception — higher value means better perception)

Source: World Economic Forum

