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Part 1

EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE EFFICIENCY OF JUSTICE (CEPEJ)

Study on the functioning of judicial systems in the EU Member States

Facts and figures from the CEPEJ questionnaires 2012 to 2020

Study prepared under the authority of the Working Group on the evaluation of judicial systems
(CEPEJ-GT-EVAL)
for the attention of the European Commission (Directorate General Justice)

Part 1 - Data tables per indicator for all EU member States

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Executive summary

English version

The European Commission has requested the European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ) of the Council of Europe, relying on its own methodology for evaluating the functioning of the judicial systems of Council of Europe member States, to conduct a study aimed at analysing the situation of the judicial systems in the EU member States.

This study is based on the processing and analysing data and comments provided by member States through four evaluation cycles (2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018) and four specific questionnaires (2013, 2015, 2017 and 2019). It will constitute one of the sources used by the European Commission for the « EU justice Scoreboard ».

Structure of the study

Following the technical specifications provided by the European Commission, the study, based on 2019 data and also presenting the evolution in relation to 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 data, is structured in two main parts:

- the first part examines the judicial systems in the European Union (EU) member States providing data tables per indicator for the member States ;
- the second part contains country sheets, with a contextual analysis.

Main elements

The study provides an overview of the functioning of the justice public service based on the main elements, which, according to the CEPEJ, are constitutive of the effectiveness and quality of systems.

Budget of judicial systems

In order to understand and analyse budget data properly, the two concepts have to be distinguished: budget allocated to the judicial system on the one hand and budget allocated to the whole justice system on the other. They are used by the CEPEJ for the analysis of the resources allocated to justice in order to obtain an overview of the EU member States budgets.

There are indeed, depending on the State, common or separate financing mechanisms for the courts, the prosecution services and legal aid. Nevertheless, these three elements have been broken down as far as possible to allow comparisons, not only of the resources allocated to the prosecutorial or trial functions, despite the difference in the organisation of systems, but also of the amounts budgeted for access to justice.

Thus, the budget allocated to the « judicial system » consists of the addition of resources allocated:

- to courts;
- to legal aid;
- to the prosecution service.

It must be emphasized that the judicial system budget and the court budget, as precisely defined by the CEPEJ methodology to provide the most rigorous assessment of the effort of the member States, are not comparable with other indicators available by other European institutions.

The CEPEJ obtains a wider analysis of justice system with another calculation: the budgets of other services involved in the functioning of the public service of justice (prison, system of enforcement of court decisions, judicial protection of juveniles, etc.) are added to the judicial system budget to evaluate the « whole justice system ».

For a closer insight into the budgets allocated to judicial systems, the different components of these budgets were examined with different entries singled out: gross salaries of staff, information technologies (computers, software, investments and maintenance), justice expenses (such as remuneration of interpreters or experts), costs for the rental and running of premises, real estate investments and training.

Specifically between 2012 and 2019, the analysis of the data sent by the member States shows that a wide majority of the EU States have increased the contribution to their justice system (in absolute value), even in a persistent context of control of public expenditure.

Human resources

Different categories of judges (permanent, occasional, non-professional) can serve the justice system. The 2019 study focused on professional judges sitting permanently, whose number has a European average of 21,5 judges per 100 000 inhabitants (the median is 24,5 judges per 100 000 inhabitants). The median has slightly increased between 2018 and 2019, whereas trend of the distribution of the evolution (increase / decrease) between the countries is more in favour of the decrease. The number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants has decreased in 15 member States. Conversely, this number has increased or remained the same in 12 member States. More significant variation is noticed only for Austria 7,9% increase while for Malta and Latvia a decrease of 7,9 and 6,2 respectively.

Moreover, this number varies considerably from country to country according to the organisation of the judicial system and the existence of occasional judges, non-professional judges or even *Rechtspfleger*.

In almost all member States, judges receive initial training given the extent of the necessary knowledge to exercise this function. Finland, Malta and Sweden are the only member states where the initial training is only optional. Following that, over the course of a career, countries offer general or specialised in-service training to judges in order to maintain a high level of legal expertise. The general in-service trainings are mandatory only in five EU countries. Other in-service trainings are mostly optional.

The existence alongside judges of competent staff with defined functions and a recognised status is essential for the quality and efficiency of a judicial system. A difference is made between the five types of non-judge staff:

- the "*Rechtspfleger*" function (defined by the European Union of *Rechtspfleger* (EUR) as an independent judicial body),
- the non-judge staff whose function is to assist judges directly,
- the staff responsible for administrative matters such as court management,
- the technical staff,
- and other types of non-judge staff that fall outside of all the categories mentioned above.

Two observations can be made following an analysis of data provided by the member States. Firstly, the average number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants in 2019 has slightly increased compared with 2012. Secondly, 13 countries have staff with "*Rechtspfleger*" functions (or equivalent - no changes between 2012 and 2019). The average number of staff in this specialised body has increased within the studied period while the average number of assistant to judge decreased.

Judicial organisation

The study distinguishes three types of courts:

- ordinary courts of first instance with jurisdiction in all matters for which jurisdiction has not been assigned to a specialised court – their enumeration is made as legal entities
- specialised courts of first instance (also considered as legal entities)
- courts (at all levels) as geographic locations

The geographical locations per 100 000 inhabitants has decreased in most of the member States (the median was 1,71 per 100 000 inhabitants in 2012; 1,52 in 2015 and 1,29 in 2019). Since 2012, 16 countries have reduced their number of geographical locations, 6 have same number and the rest increased this number). Between 2018 and 2019, 3 countries reduced number of courts' geographic locations.

As regards the distribution of the disputes between legal entities, almost all the States have specialised courts of first instance.

The existing specialised courts deal mainly with administrative cases, commercial cases and with disputes related to the application of labour legislation. However, there are countries that have many specialised courts for different matters like Sweden.

Legal aid

Legal aid is one of the fundamental elements guaranteeing equal access to justice for all individuals. It is intended to provide, particularly for citizens without sufficient financial resources, the benefit of legal assistance for free or limited expenses.

Legal aid comprises two aspects, clearly distinguished by certain States:

- on the one hand, aid for access to law (legal information and advice, aid for an alternative to trial – ADR alternative dispute resolution),
- on the other hand, aid in asserting one's rights in the context of a judicial action as applicant or defendant in a trial.

Consequently, the CEPEJ drew up the following typology to quantify the resources allocated to legal aid:

- cases not brought to court with regards to aid for access to law
- cases brought to court with regards to aid for assistance or representation within a framework of litigation.

Concerning cases brought to court, it must be stressed that only a few States were able to distinguish within the overall budget the amounts allocated to legal aid in civil or criminal matters (4 countries out of 27).

In the tables concerning this indicator, the budgetary data of legal aid in member States are presented in absolute value and per inhabitant which enables a standardisation of the communicated data. This analytical method indicates quite large differences between States, with a group of northern European countries allocating considerable budgets in comparison with other surveyed countries. It must be borne in mind that certain states in fact have few cases that are eligible for legal aid but grant a large amount per case, whereas other states make the opposite choice to limit the amounts granted per case while making the conditions of admission to legal aid more open.

The average amount allocated per inhabitant has increased between 2012 and 2019 (from 5,8 € to 8,3 €) and also between 2018 and 2019 (from 8,2 to 8,3 €).

Lawyers

After a continuous increase between 2012 and 2015, and decrease in 2016, the average number of lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants in the EU member States seems to be stabilized now. An increase of 15,5% has been recorded in the period from 2012 and 2019, while between 2018 and 2019 only a slight rise of both median and average values has been identified.

Even if the southern States seem to have larger bars (number of lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants), the wide dispersal of values, also verifiable with the number of lawyers per professional judge, is also likely to indicate a considerable heterogeneity within the tasks actually carried out by qualified persons and persons entitled to plead in accordance with national law, to act on behalf of his clients, to practice law, to take part in judicial proceedings or to advise and to represent their clients in legal matters (Definition of the lawyers' legal practice in accordance with the Recommendation Rec(2000)21 of the Committee of Ministers, Council of Europe).

ADR - Alternative Dispute Resolution measures

In various European countries, the use of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) measures is now widely accepted among the public and legal professionals. It contributes to the improvement of effectiveness of justice by providing courts users with alternatives to a regular judicial procedure.

There are different types of ADR in the member countries:

Mediation: refers to a voluntary trial in a non-binding private dispute settlement in which an impartial and independent third party assists the parties in facilitating discussions aiming to resolve their difficulties and to reach an agreement.

Court-related mediation: within this type of mediation, there's always an intervention of a judge and of a prosecutor who facilitates, advises, decides and/or approves the procedure.

Conciliation: the main objective of a conciliator is to reconcile, most of the time he/she will do so by seeking for concessions. He/she may make suggestions to the parties aimed to settle a dispute. The conciliator has more power and plays a more proactive role in comparison with the mediator.

Arbitration: the parties choose a neutral third party - an arbitrator whose final decision is binding. The parties may present evidences and testimonies to the arbitrators. Sometimes, several arbitrators are appointed to work as a court. Arbitration is most widely used for commercial disputes settlements because it provides a greater confidentiality.

Court-related mediation exists in all States, essentially in civil and commercial spheres. Mediation other than court-related and arbitration also exist in all the surveyed countries.

It could be noted that the average number of accredited or registered mediators per 100 000 inhabitants has strongly increased between 2012 and 2019 (from 9,9 in 2012 to 17,7, in 2019). This may contribute to strengthen awareness of the member States that having a high level of trained mediators supports the policies of enhancement of ADR.

Performance of the courts

One of the essential components of the proper functioning of courts is related to the respect of the fair trial principle within a reasonable time (Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights). This should be fully taken into account when considering the workload of the court, the length of procedures and the specific measures to reduce the length of delays in proceedings and to improve the efficiency.

The CEPEJ has chosen to develop efficiency court indicators on the European level. The first indicator is the Clearance Rate which indicates precisely the capacity of the courts and judicial system to deal with the flow of incoming cases.

The second indicator is the calculated Disposition Time of pending cases and it measures in terms of number of days the estimated time required to close a pending case.

Looking at the productivity of courts of first instance in other than criminal cases from 2012 to 2019, by only taking into account these two quantitative angles, it should be acknowledged that the median of the Clearance Rate improved between 2012 and 2014 and has been stable in the following years with slight decrease in 2019 (from 100,6% in 2018 to 99,9% in 2019). As regards the Disposition Time, there is a decrease between 2012 and 2019 (133 days in 2012 to 111 in 2019). However, it should be noted that Disposition Time increased between 2018 and 2019 by 20 days.

Administrative cases have highest Disposition time calculated at 347 days on average. They take notably longer time than the civil and commercial cases that need 258 days on average.

This performance must be contextualised with regard to the evolution of the median number of incoming other than criminal cases per 100 inhabitants which decreased between 2012 and 2019 (9,0 cases per 100 inhabitants in 2012 compared with 7,2 in 2019). The same trend has been identified for the median number of incoming litigious civil and commercial cases per 100 inhabitants (2,9 in 2012 and 1,9 in 2019), whereas the median number of new administrative cases per 100 inhabitants has been relatively stable during the same period (0,28 and 0,25 respectively).

The median number of other than criminal pending cases in courts, which was relatively stable between 2013 and 2017, increased significantly in 2018 (3,3 cases per 100 inhabitants) but decreased in 2019 to the similar level that was recorded in 2017 and previous years (2,8 cases). On the other hand, for the civil and commercial litigious cases the median number declined between 2012 and 2019 (respectively 1,7 and 1,1). Similar trend has been identified for administrative cases (the number varied between 0,3 and 0,2 cases in the period 2012-2019).

System for measuring and evaluating the functioning of courts

In a lot of countries many fields of courts activity (incoming or postponed cases, courts' decisions, length of proceedings) are currently undergoing evaluation and follow-up procedures. In terms of court management, arrangements for regular monitoring of the activity are made everywhere in Europe. These are intended to review the day-to-day activity of courts through data gathering and statistical analyses. A majority of States indicate to disseminate these elements in an annual activity report.

These systems increasingly exceed the simple periodic review of the courts performance, to offer the management staff a longer-term view, which includes the definition of objectives and is based on indicators to achieve useful projections in allocating budgetary or human resources.

Nowadays, the majority of countries use performance or activity indicators at court level. The number of countries that defined qualitative standards also increased above half of the EU members in recent years (15 states in 2019). In fact, the European Court of Human Rights recalls that it is crucial that the courts of a democratic society should inspire confidence to court users.

The use of information technology (IT) in courts and for the benefit of court users

While initially acting as a simple support tool for productivity, the information technology (IT) is always one of the major levers for improvement of the efficiency of courts. The increasingly strategic approach by the ministries of justice and management staff of the courts, essentially inspired by new public management policies, is indeed based on the extraordinary possibilities of the automation of IT tasks in order to free up budgetary and human resources.

Compared with previous cycles, no major changes should be noticed in the 27 evaluated member States. Most of the justice systems have already developed IT to assist the judges and their staff, to administrate their courts and to communicate with their users. The electronic case management systems and the communication with users seem to have been improved in a lot of countries. There is slight increase in the evaluation for some countries that is logical in IT development. The decrease noted in others is due to more precise questionnaire that resulted in clarifying the development for certain countries.

French version

La Commission européenne a demandé à la Commission européenne pour l'efficacité de la justice (CEPEJ) du Conseil de l'Europe de réaliser une étude ayant pour objet l'analyse de la situation des systèmes judiciaires dans les Etats membres de l'UE, en se basant sur sa propre méthodologie utilisée dans le cadre l'évaluation du fonctionnement des systèmes judiciaires des Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe.

Cette étude s'appuie sur le traitement et l'analyse des données et commentaires communiqués par les Etats membres au travers de quatre cycles d'évaluation (2012, 2014, 2016 et 2018) et de quatre questionnaires spécifiques (2013, 2015, 2017 et 2019). Elle sera l'une des sources utilisées par la Commission Européenne pour rédiger le « Tableau de bord de la justice dans l'UE ».

Structure du rapport

Conformément à la note technique de la Commission Européenne, l'étude, porte sur les données de 2019 et leur évolution par rapport aux données de 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 et 2018. Elle est divisée en deux parties :

- la première décrit les systèmes judiciaires des Etats membres de l'Union européenne (UE) à l'aide de tableaux de données par indicateur pour les Etats membres ;
- la seconde contient des fiches par pays, qui réalisent une analyse contextualisée.

Principaux éléments

L'étude dresse un état des lieux relatif au fonctionnement du service public de la justice sur la base des éléments qui, d'après la CEPEJ, sont principalement constitutifs de l'efficacité et de la qualité des systèmes.

Le budget des systèmes judiciaires

Pour bien comprendre et analyser les données budgétaires, il faut distinguer les deux notions : le budget alloué au système judiciaire d'une part et le budget alloué au système de justice dans son ensemble, d'autre part. Elles sont utilisées par la CEPEJ pour l'analyse des ressources allouées à la justice afin d'obtenir une vue d'ensemble des budgets des États membres de l'UE.

Il existe en effet, selon les Etats, des modes de financement communs ou distincts des juridictions, des ministères publics et de l'aide judiciaire. Ces trois éléments ont toutefois été décomposés au maximum pour permettre des comparaisons, non seulement des moyens alloués aux fonctions de poursuite ou de jugement, malgré la différence d'organisation des systèmes, mais aussi des montants attribués à l'accès à la justice.

Ainsi, le budget alloué au « système judiciaire » se compose de l'addition des moyens affectés :

- aux tribunaux;
- à l'aide judiciaire;
- au C118 ministère public.

Il doit être souligné que le budget des systèmes judiciaires et celui des tribunaux, tels que définis précisément par la méthodologie de la CEPEJ pour fournir une évaluation rigoureuse de l'effort des Etats membres, ne sont pas comparables à d'autres indicateurs disponibles au sein d'autres institutions européennes.

La CEPEJ obtient une analyse plus large du système de justice avec un autre calcul : les budgets des autres services concourant au fonctionnement du service public de la justice (prison, service d'exécution des décisions, protection judiciaire de la jeunesse etc.) sont additionnés à celui du système judiciaire pour évaluer le « système de justice dans son ensemble ».

Afin d'appréhender les budgets alloués aux systèmes judiciaires de façon plus fine, les différentes composantes de ces budgets ont été examinées en distinguant différents postes : les salaires bruts des personnels, les technologies de l'information (ordinateurs, logiciels, investissements et maintenance), les frais de justice (comme la rémunération des interprètes ou des experts), les coûts de location et de fonctionnement des bâtiments, les investissements immobiliers, la formation.

Spécifiquement entre 2012 et 2019, l'analyse des données communiquées par les Etats membres révèle qu'une large majorité des Etats de l'UE ont augmenté (en valeur absolue) la contribution à leur système de justice, en dépit d'un contexte persistant de contrôle des dépenses publiques.

Ressources humaines

Plusieurs catégories de juges (permanents, occasionnels, non professionnels) peuvent concourir au système judiciaire. L'étude 2019 s'est concentrée sur les juges professionnels siégeant à titre permanent, dont le nombre s'élève en moyenne à 21,5 juges pour 100 000 habitants (la médiane est à 24,5 juges pour 100 000 habitants). La médiane a légèrement augmenté entre 2018 et 2019, alors que la tendance de la répartition de l'évolution (hausse / baisse) entre les pays est plus favorable à la diminution. Le nombre de juges pour 100 000 habitants a diminué dans 15 États membres. A l'inverse, ce nombre a augmenté ou est resté le même dans 12 Etats membres. Une variation plus significative n'est observée que pour l'Autriche avec 7,9 % d'augmentation, tandis que Malte et la Lettonie ont connu une diminution de 7,9 et 6,2 respectivement.

Ce nombre varie toutefois considérablement d'un Etat à l'autre en fonction de l'organisation des systèmes judiciaires et de l'existence de juges occasionnels, non-professionnels ou même de Rechtspfleger.

Dans la plupart des Etats membres, les juges bénéficient d'une formation initiale au vu de l'étendue des connaissances nécessaires à l'exercice de la fonction. La Finlande, Malte et la Suède sont les seuls États membres où la formation initiale est uniquement facultative. Par la suite, en cours de carrière, les pays offrent une formation continue générale ou spécialisée aux juges afin de maintenir un niveau élevé d'expertise juridique. Les formations continues générales ne sont obligatoires que dans cinq pays de l'UE. Les autres formations continues sont pour la plupart facultatives.

L'existence aux côtés des juges d'un personnel compétent avec des fonctions définies et un statut reconnu est une condition essentielle pour la qualité et l'efficacité d'un système judiciaire. Une différence est opérée entre cinq types de personnels non-juges :

- la fonction de "Rechtspfleger" (définie par L'Union Européenne des Greffiers de Justice et Rechtspfleger (EUR) comme un organe judiciaire indépendant),
- le personnel non-juge dont la fonction est d'assister directement les juges,
- les personnes responsables de tâches administratives telles que la gestion des tribunaux
- le personnel technique
- les personnels non-juges n'entrant dans aucune de ces catégories.

Deux constats peuvent être dressés à l'issue d'une analyse des données communiquées par les Etats membres. En premier lieu, le nombre de personnels non-juges pour 100 000 habitants en 2019 a légèrement augmenté par rapport à l'année 2012. En second lieu, 13 pays ont des personnels avec des fonctions de "Rechtspfleger" (ou équivalent - pas de modification entre 2012 et 2019). Le nombre moyen de personnel dans ce corps spécialisé a augmenté durant la période étudiée alors que le nombre moyen d'assistants des juges a décliné.

Organisation judiciaire

L'étude distingue trois types de tribunaux :

- les tribunaux de droit commun de première instance compétents dans toutes les matières pour lesquelles la compétence n'a pas été donnée à une juridiction spécialisée – leur dénombrement est effectué en tant qu'entités juridiques
- les tribunaux spécialisés de première instance, compris également comme entités juridiques
- les tribunaux (tous niveaux confondus) en tant qu'implantations géographiques

Le nombre d'implantations géographiques pour 100 000 habitants a décliné dans la plupart des Etats membres (la médiane était de 1,71 tribunaux pour 100 000 habitants en 2012, 1,52 en 2015 et 1,29 en 2019). Depuis 2012, 16 pays ont réduit leur nombre d'implantations géographiques, 6 ont gardé le même nombre, tandis que le reste des pays a augmenté ce nombre. Entre 2018 et 2019, 3 pays ont réduit le nombre d'implantations géographiques.

En ce qui concerne la répartition des contentieux entre entités juridiques, presque tous les Etats disposent de tribunaux de première instance spécialisés.

Les tribunaux spécialisés existants traitent majoritairement des affaires administratives, commerciales et de contentieux relatif à l'application de la législation de travail. Toutefois, certains pays, comme la Suède, disposent de nombreux tribunaux spécialisés dans différentes matières.

Aide judiciaire

L'aide judiciaire est un des éléments fondamentaux garantissant un égal accès à la justice pour tous les individus. Elle doit permettre, en particulier pour les citoyens qui n'ont pas de moyens financiers suffisants de pouvoir bénéficier gratuitement ou à moindre coût d'une assistance juridique.

L'aide judiciaire comporte deux aspects, que distinguent clairement certains Etats :

- d'une part, l'aide à l'accès au droit (information et conseil juridique, aide pour une alternative au procès – ADR alternative dispute resolution),
- d'autre part l'aide pour faire valoir ses droits dans le cadre d'une action en justice en tant que demandeur ou défendeur dans un procès civil.

En conséquence, la CEPEJ a dressé la typologie suivante pour quantifier les moyens alloués à l'aide judiciaire :

- les affaires non portées devant les tribunaux en ce qui concerne l'aide à l'accès au droit
- les affaires portées devant les tribunaux en ce qui concerne l'aide à l'assistance ou à la représentation dans un cadre contentieux.

Dans le cadre contentieux, il doit être relevé qu'un faible nombre d'Etats a été en capacité de distinguer dans le budget total les montants attribués à une aide judiciaire en matière civile ou pénale (4 pays sur 27).

Dans les tableaux concernant cet indicateur, sont présentées les données budgétaires de l'aide judiciaire dans les Etats membres en valeur absolue et par habitant afin d'obtenir une standardisation des données communiquées. Cette méthode d'analyse révèle des différences assez nettes entre les Etats, avec un groupe de pays d'Europe du nord allouant des moyens considérables par rapport aux autres pays étudiés. Il convient de garder à l'esprit que dans certains Etats peu d'affaires sont éligibles à l'aide judiciaire, mais qu'un montant élevé est accordé pour chacune d'entre elles. D'autres Etats font le choix opposé de limiter le montant par affaire tout en élargissant les conditions d'admission à l'aide judiciaire.

Le montant moyen alloué par habitant a augmenté entre 2012 et 2019 (de 5,8 € à 8,3 €) et aussi entre 2018 et 2019 (de 8,2 à 8,3 €).

Avocats

Après une augmentation continue entre 2012 et 2015, et une diminution en 2016, le nombre moyen d'avocats pour 100 000 habitants dans les Etats membres de l'UE semble maintenant stabilisé. Une augmentation de 15,5% a été enregistrée entre 2012 et 2019, alors qu'entre 2018 et 2019, seule une légère augmentation des valeurs médianes et moyennes a été identifiée.

Même si les Etats du sud paraissent avoir des barreaux plus importants (nombre d'avocats pour 100 000 habitants), la forte dispersion des valeurs, également vérifiable avec le nombre d'avocats par juge professionnel, est également susceptible de révéler une grande hétérogénéité dans les tâches effectivement exercées par des personnes qualifiées et habilitées conformément au droit national à plaider, à agir au nom de ses clients, à pratiquer le droit, à ester en justice ou à conseiller et représenter leurs clients en matière juridique (Définition de l'activité d'avocat au regard de la Recommandation Rec(2000)21 du Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe).

Mesures alternatives au règlement des litiges (ADR - alternative dispute resolution)

Dans différents pays européens, l'utilisation des mesures alternatives au règlement des litiges (ADR) est maintenant largement acceptée par le public et les professionnels du droit. Ces mesures contribuent à l'amélioration de l'efficacité de la justice en fournissant aux usagers des alternatives à une procédure judiciaire régulière.

Il existe différents types d'ADR dans les pays membres :

La médiation: il s'agit d'un procès volontaire, non contraignant de règlement des litiges privés dans lequel un tiers impartial et indépendant aide les parties à faciliter la discussion afin de les aider à résoudre leurs difficultés et de parvenir à un accord

La médiation conduite ou renvoyée par le tribunal : dans ce type de médiation, il y a toujours intervention d'un juge, d'un procureur qui facilite, conseille, décide ou/et approuve la procédure.

La conciliation: le principal objectif du conciliateur est de concilier, la plupart du temps en recherchant des concessions. Il/Elle peut proposer aux parties des suggestions pour le règlement d'un litige. Par rapport au médiateur, le conciliateur a plus de pouvoir et il est davantage proactif.

L'arbitrage: les parties choisissent un tiers impartial - un arbitre, dont la décision définitive est contraignante. Les parties peuvent présenter des preuves et des témoignages devant les arbitres. Parfois, il y a plusieurs arbitres désignés qui travaillent en tant que juridiction. L'arbitrage est le plus souvent utilisé pour la résolution des litiges commerciaux car il offre une plus grande confidentialité.

La médiation conduite ou renvoyée par le tribunal existe dans tous les Etats, essentiellement en matière civile ou commerciale. La médiation autre que celle conduite ou renvoyée par le tribunal et l'arbitrage existent également dans tous les pays étudiés.

Il peut être relevé que la moyenne du nombre pour 100 000 habitants de médiateurs accrédités ou enregistrés a fortement augmenté entre 2012 et 2019 (de 9,9 en 2012 à 17,7 en 2019). Cela peut contribuer à sensibiliser davantage les États membres au fait que le fait de disposer d'un niveau élevé de médiateurs formés soutient les politiques de renforcement des ADR.

Performance des tribunaux

Un des éléments essentiels du bon fonctionnement des tribunaux est lié au respect du principe fondamental du procès équitable dans un délai raisonnable (Article 6 de la Convention Européenne des Droits de l'Homme). Il convient d'en tenir pleinement compte lorsque l'on considère la charge de travail du tribunal, la durée des procédures et les mesures spécifiques pour en réduire la longueur et en améliorer l'efficacité.

La CEPEJ a choisi de développer des indicateurs d'efficacité des tribunaux au niveau européen. Le premier indicateur est le taux de variation du stock d'affaires pendantes (Clearance Rate) qui montre précisément la capacité du tribunal et du système judiciaire à faire face aux flux d'affaires nouvelles.

Le second indicateur est la durée estimée d'écoulement du stock d'affaires pendantes (calculated Disposition Time) et il mesure en nombre de jours la durée nécessaire estimée pour qu'une affaire pendante soit terminée.

En observant, sous ces deux seuls angles quantitatifs, la productivité des tribunaux de première instance entre 2012 et 2019 en matière autre que pénale, il doit être relevé que la médiane du Clearance Rate s'est améliorée entre 2012 et 2014 et est restée stable les années suivantes avec une légère baisse en 2019 (de 100,6 % en 2012 à 99,9 % en 2019). En ce qui concerne le Disposition Time, il y a une diminution entre 2012 et 2019 (133 jours en 2012 à 111 en 2019). Toutefois, il convient de noter que le Disposition Time a augmenté de 20 jours entre 2018 et 2019.

Les affaires administratives ont le Disposition Time le plus élevé, calculé à 347 jours en moyenne. Elles sont nettement plus longues que les affaires civiles et commerciales qui nécessitent 258 jours en moyenne.

Cette performance est également à contextualiser au regard de l'évolution du nombre médian total d'affaires nouvelles autres que pénales pour 100 habitants, qui a baissé entre 2012 et 2019 (9,0 affaires pour 100 habitants en 2012 contre 7,2 en 2019). La même tendance a été identifiée pour le nombre médian de nouvelles affaires civiles et commerciales contentieuses pour 100 habitants (2,9 en 2012 et 1,9 en 2019), alors que le nombre médian de nouvelles affaires administratives pour 100 habitants a été relativement stable pendant la même période (0,28 et 0,25 respectivement).

Le nombre médian d'affaires pendantes autres que pénales dans les tribunaux, qui était relativement stable entre 2013 et 2017, a considérablement augmenté en 2018 (3,3 affaires pour 100 habitants) alors qu'il a baissé en 2019 au même niveau qu'en 2017 et les années précédentes (2,8 affaires). En revanche, pour les affaires civiles et commerciales contentieuses, le nombre médian a diminué entre 2012 et 2019 (respectivement 1,7 et 1,1). Une tendance similaire a été identifiée pour les affaires administratives (le nombre a varié entre 0,3 et 0,2 affaires au cours de la période 2012-2019).

Système pour mesurer et évaluer le fonctionnement des tribunaux

De nombreux domaines d'activité des tribunaux (affaires nouvelles ou renvoyées, décisions rendues, durée des procédures) font actuellement l'objet, dans de nombreux pays, de procédures d'évaluation et de suivi. En matière d'administration judiciaire, un suivi régulier de l'activité est mis en place partout en Europe ; ces dispositifs sont censés analyser l'activité quotidienne des tribunaux au travers de collectes de données et d'analyses statistiques. Une majorité d'Etats indique qu'ils restituent ces éléments dans un rapport annuel d'activité.

Ces systèmes dépassent de plus en plus le simple examen périodique de la performance des tribunaux, pour offrir aux personnels de direction une vision à plus long terme, qui intègre la notion d'objectifs et s'appuie sur des indicateurs pour réaliser des projections utiles à l'affectation des moyens budgétaires ou humains.

La majorité des pays utilisent aujourd'hui des indicateurs de performance ou d'activité au niveau des tribunaux. Le nombre de pays ayant défini des standards qualitatifs a également augmenté de plus de la moitié des membres de l'UE au cours des dernières années (15 États en 2019).

Par ailleurs, la Cour Européenne des Droits de l'Homme rappelle qu'il est fondamental que les tribunaux d'une société démocratique inspirent confiance aux justiciables.

L'utilisation des technologies de l'information (TI) dans les tribunaux et au bénéfice des usagers des juridictions

De simple support à la productivité, les technologies de l'information (TI) sont devenues progressivement l'un des leviers majeurs de modernisation des juridictions. L'approche de plus en plus stratégique des ministères de la justice et des personnels de direction dans la gestion des juridictions, inspirée essentiellement par les politiques de nouvelle gestion publique, s'est en effet fondée sur les extraordinaires possibilités d'automatisation de tâches de l'informatique afin de libérer des moyens budgétaires et humains.

Comparé aux cycles précédents, aucun changement majeur n'est à relever dans les 27 États membres évalués, la plupart des systèmes judiciaires ayant déjà investi dans les TI pour assister les juges et leurs personnels, pour administrer leurs tribunaux et communiquer avec les usagers. Les systèmes électroniques de gestion des affaires et la communication avec les usagers semblent s'être améliorées dans de nombreux pays. Il y a une légère hausse de l'évaluation pour certains pays, ce qui est logique dans le développement des TI. La diminution constatée dans d'autres pays est due à un questionnaire plus précis qui a permis de clarifier le développement pour certains pays.

Methodology

The methodology used for this study completely follows CEPEJ methodology for its biennial evaluation using a questionnaire for evaluating judicial systems. This Scheme is filled by the CEPEJ's national correspondents, whose responses are statistically processed and analysed by the Secretariat of the CEPEJ.

With the data collected, the CEPEJ has built a database to compare situations and developments between the member states (when such comparisons are scientifically consistent).

Such inter-governmental work requires permanent dialogue and full transparency with the member states of the Council of Europe.

- **Data collection, validation and analysis**

Numbers indicated between brackets following the letter Q refer to the questions of the CEPEJ questionnaire.

From a methodological point of view, and with a commitment to quality, consistency and comparability of the data supplied, data collection is primarily responsibility of the CEPEJ's national correspondents. The national correspondents are the unique interlocutors of the Secretariat when collecting new data. States providing such data are liable for the quality of data used in the survey.

According to CEPEJ methodology, an extensive work is carried out by the CEPEJ Secretariat to verify the quality of the data submitted by the correspondents. This quality check process requires a certain time in order to guarantee the reliability of the quantitative and qualitative data to be finally presented to European Commission.

The reference year for the data collection is 2020. As for previous cycle, wherever data for 2020 is not possible to obtain notation NA (not available) is used. Only in exceptional cases and only for questions that are used for standardisation, CEPEJ can accept 2019 data. This data is population, GDP per capita and average annual salary.

The study itself is based on 2020 data as well on previous cycles (every year, starting with 2012) wherever evolution and trends are presented. "

- **The quality of data**

The reader should bear in mind and always interpret statistical figures presented (including in the country fiches) in the light of their attached narrative comments.

The CEPEJ has chosen to process and present only the data which offered a high level of quality and accountability: it decided to disregard figures which were too different from one country to another or from one exercise to another without sufficient explanations, or when they did not present sufficient guarantees of reliability. For some issues covered by this study, no data could be provided. This could mean that none were available, that the data could not be collected as such or that no data meeting these requirements had been provided within the deadline set.

- The following abbreviations have been used in this study:

NA: data not available;

NAP: data non applicable;

CR: Clearance Rate;

DT: Disposition Time.

Methodological disclaimer

1) The data analysed have been provided by the member states until beginning of December 2021 and have then been validated during quality control process finalised beginning of December 2021. Amendments provided by member states after the delivery of this study may appear in future reports, as CEPEJ's database is regularly updated. This also explains why previous cycle data updated on the day of this delivery, may not always fully coincide with the data published in previous CEPEJ reports and studies (even sometimes replacing data with "NA").

The validation has been made according to CEPEJ's methodology. However, the full reliability of data depends mostly on the data providers. It should be kept in mind that the accuracy of some entries was confirmed by national correspondents without specific explanation on potential discrepancies.

Spain provided the last set of data for 2020 only at the end of December 2021. The quality control ended beginning of January 2022.

2) Some data cannot be compared with previous data since the questionnaire was modified between the different evaluation cycles.

3) It should also be noted that the minimum, maximum, average and median values in certain tables are calculated with quantified data (excluding answers "NA" or "NAP").

4) The CEPEJ works in full transparency vis-à-vis the member states as regards the purpose of the data collection exercise. According to CEPEJ methodology, only the final version of the study can be disseminated, after possible comments from the member states. Before the final version of the study, all the data collected remains confidential. When using data provided by the CEPEJ in public reports, European Commission should always mention "Source: CEPEJ data". If CEPEJ data are presented together with other data, the source of the different data must be clearly mentioned.

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General data: economic and demographic data in 2020 (Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5)

| States | Population | GDP* per capita (in €) | Average gross annual salary (in €) | Exchange rate** in 2020 (on 1st Jan. 2021) |
|---------------------|------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Austria | 8 932 664 | 42 502 € | 35 240 € | NAP |
| Belgium | 11 521 238 | 39 160 € | 41 938 € | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 6 916 548 | 8 845 € | 8 509 € | 1,95583 |
| Croatia | 4 036 355 | 12 170 € | 14 681 € | 7,54223 |
| Cyprus | 896 000 | 23 397 € | 24 882 € | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 10 701 777 | 20 278 € | 16 279 € | 26,25000 |
| Denmark | 5 840 045 | 53 470 € | 40 872 € | 7,43790 |
| Estonia | 1 329 460 | 20 324 € | 17 376 € | NAP |
| Finland | 5 533 793 | 42 701 € | 43 140 € | NAP |
| France | 67 407 241 | 33 959 € | 34 495 € | NAP |
| Germany | 83 155 031 | 40 027 € | 56 580 € | NAP |
| Greece | 10 718 565 | 15 424 € | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 9 890 640 | 13 940 € | 12 901 € | 360,90000 |
| Ireland | 4 977 400 | 74 912 € | 40 283 € | NAP |
| Italy | 59 257 566 | 27 815 € | 31 233 € | NAP |
| Latvia | 1 893 223 | 15 431 € | 13 716 € | NAP |
| Lithuania | 2 795 680 | 17 510 € | 17 143 € | NAP |
| Luxembourg | 634 730 | 101 056 € | 63 015 € | NAP |
| Malta | 514 565 | 24 634 € | 18 923 € | NAP |
| Netherlands | 17 475 415 | 45 900 € | 62 700 € | NAP |
| Poland | 38 244 000 | 12 953 € | 13 437 € | 4,61480 |
| Portugal | 10 295 909 | 19 638 € | 18 044 € | NAP |
| Romania | 19 186 201 | 11 290 € | 13 385 € | 4,86940 |
| Slovakia | 5 459 781 | 16 770 € | 15 275 € | NAP |
| Slovenia | 2 108 977 | 22 014 € | 22 300 € | NAP |
| Spain | 47 344 649 | 23 692 € | 22 849 € | NAP |
| Sweden | 10 379 295 | 47 455 € | 43 092 € | 10,05300 |
| Average | 16 572 102 | 30 640 € | 28 550 € | |
| Median | 8 932 664 | 23 397 € | 22 575 € | |
| Minimum | 514 565 | 8 845 € | 8 509 € | |
| Maximum | 83 155 031 | 101 056 € | 63 015 € | |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| % of NA | 0% | 0% | 4% | |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | |

* In current prices

** Local currency needed to obtain 1 €

Austria data on average salary is for 2019. Germany provides annual household income instead of annual average gross salary.

General data

Comments provided by the national correspondents

Question 066. Are quality standards determined for the judicial system at national level (are there quality systems for the judiciary and/or judicial quality policies)?

Question 067. Do you have specialised personnel entrusted with implementation of these national level quality standards?

Question 073. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly court performance based primarily on the defined indicators?

Question 073-0. If yes, please specify the frequency:

Question 073-1. Is this evaluation of the court activity used for the later allocation of resources within this court?

Question 073-2. If yes, which courses of action are taken?

Question 070. Do you regularly monitor court activities (performance and quality) concerning:

Question 077-1. Concerning public prosecution activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators?

Question 078-1. If yes, please select the main performance and quality indicators for the public prosecution services that have been defined:

Question 073-3. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly the performance of the public prosecution services based primarily on the defined indicators?

Question 073-4. If yes, please specify the frequency:

Question 073-5. Is this evaluation of the activity of public prosecution services used for the later allocation of resources within this public prosecution service?

Question 073-6. If yes, which courses of action are taken?

Question 070-1. Do you regularly monitor public prosecution activities (performance and quality) concerning:

Question 071. Do you monitor the number of pending cases and cases that are not processed within a reasonable timeframe (backlogs) for:

Question 072. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?

Question 077. Concerning court activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators?

Question 078. If yes, please select the main performance and quality indicators that have been defined for courts:

Question 083-2. Are there quantitative performance targets defined for each public prosecutor (e.g. the number of decisions in a month or year)?

Question 083-3. Who is responsible for setting the individual targets for each public prosecutor

Question 120. Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work?

Question 120-1. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:

Austria

Q073-0 (2020): monthly statistics about incoming and closed cases (more frequent)

Periodic check lists (annual)

Internal audit examination all 4 to 7 years (less frequent)

Q073-0 (2019): Operational Information System (BIS) annually

Periodic check lists

Less frequent:

Internal Audit all 4 to 7 years

More frequent:

Monthly statistics about incoming and closed cases ("Kurzstatistik")

Q073-0 (2018): Operational Information System (BIS) annually

Periodic check lists (on October 1st of every year)

Internal audit examination all 4 to 7 years (less frequent)

Monthly statistics about incoming and closed cases ("Kurzstatistik") (more frequent)

Q073-0 (2017): Operational Information System (BIS) annually
Periodic check lists (on October 1st of every year)
Internal audit examination all 4 to 7 years (less frequent)
Monthly statistics about incoming and closed cases ("Kurzstatistik") (more frequent)
Q073-0 (2016): Operational Information System (BIS) annually
Periodic check lists (on October 1st of every year)
Internal audit examination all 4 to 7 years (less frequent)
Monthly statistics about incoming and closed cases ("Kurzstatistik") (more frequent)

Q070 (General Comment): .

Q070 (2017): "other": e.g. certain kinds of decisions, clearance rate (annually)
Q073-4 (2020): Monthly statistics about incoming and closed cases (more frequent)

Periodic check lists (annual)
Internal audit examination all 4 to 7 years (less frequent)
Q073-4 (2018): Operational Information System (Sta-BIS) annually
Periodic check lists (on October 1st of every year)
Internal audit examination all 4 to 7 years (less frequent)
Monthly statistics about incoming and closed cases ("Kurzstatistik") (more frequent)

Q072 (2016): Supreme administrative Court: Statistic of incoming cases, number of decisions delivered, number of postponed cases, length of proceedings (timeframes) and age of cases

Q083-3 (2018): There are no specific targets given to public prosecutors.

Belgium

Q073 (2017): There are ad hoc evaluation systems within the courts. But there is not yet a central or coordinated system.

Q073 (2016): There are ad hoc evaluation systems within the courts. But there is no central or coordinated system.

Q070 (2017): There are ad hoc systems for monitoring activities within the courts. There is a central service responsible for the collection of statistics which ensures the annual publication of statistics. The Central Statistical Service is developing a uniform and coordinated policy, but there is (as yet) no central system for regular monitoring of activities.

Q070 (2016): There are ad hoc systems for monitoring activities within the courts. There is a central service responsible for the collection of statistics which ensures the annual publication of statistics. But there is no (yet) central system for regular monitoring of activities.

Q073-4 (2020): "More frequent :

- by means of monthly statistics on the number of cases handled (general prosecutors' offices)
- on the basis of bi-monthly dashboards (public prosecutors' offices)
- quarterly at the meetings of the public prosecutor with the public prosecutors and the labour auditors".

Q073-6 (2020): "comments for question 73-5:

Evaluation used at the local level (public prosecutor's offices, labor auditorates, general prosecutor's offices)"

Q071 (2016): There are ad hoc evaluation systems within the courts. But there is no central or coordinated system.

Q072 (2020): Monitoring mechanism via dashboards for prosecution services.

Q120 (General Comment):

This is the evaluation system in the judicial system

Bulgaria

Q066 (General Comment): Ordinance № 2 from 23.02.2017 on the indicators, methodology and procedure for appraisal of a judge, chairman and deputy chairman of a court

Article 4. The Ordinance aims: 1. to affirm the rule of law and ensure effective protection of the rights of judges; 2. to ensure a lawful, transparent and fair procedure for career growth; 3. to increase the personal motivation for professional development of the judges, to maintain and improve the quality of their work; 4. to prevent corruption in the system of the judiciary; 5. to contribute to increasing the trust in the judiciary. Article 5. (1) The appraisal is an objective assessment of the professional, business and moral qualities of a judge, chairman and deputy chairman of a court, demonstrated in the performance of his position. (2) A unified appraisal form for a judge, chairman and deputy chairman of a court shall be filled in according to a sample pursuant to the appendix for the assessment as a result of the appraisal. Article 6. The appraisal guarantees professional self-improvement, equal and fair opportunities for the career growth of judges, based on the principles of legality, equality, objectivity and transparency.

Article 7. The appraisal may not affect the independence and fundamental rights of judges. Article 8. (1) The appraisal shall refer to the qualification, the achievements and the professional suitability, as well as the observance of the rules for ethical behavior by a judge, chairman and deputy chairman of a court. (2) The qualification is a set of the acquired professional knowledge, skills and personal abilities of the appraised. (3) The achievements are the personal qualitative and quantitative results, achieved by the appraised in his practical activity. (4) Professional suitability is the specific qualification for a specifically defined position. (5) The observance of the rules for ethical conduct is a conduct, compliant with the rules of the respective code of ethics.

Judiciary System Act Article. 196. (1) Appraisal shall be carried out:

1. initial - for a three-year period as of the appointment of a judge, prosecutor or investigator - when participating in a competition or in case of a proposal for promotion in ranking;
2. for the purpose of acquiring tenure: upon completion of five years service as a judge, prosecutor or investigating magistrate;
3. periodic - for a 5-year period as of the attestation for tenure of a judge, prosecutor and investigator, of an administrative head and a deputy administrative head;
4. extraordinarily: in the cases under Article 197 (5).

(2) Junior judges, junior prosecutors and junior investigators shall not undergo initial appraisal. A report on their work shall be drawn up by the supervisor for the second year of their appointment.

Q066 (2020): Judiciary system Act:

Article. 198 (1) The criteria for the appraisal of a judge, prosecutor or an investigating magistrate shall be:

1. legal knowledge and skills of applying it;
2. skill of analysing legally relevant facts;
3. skill of making optimum working arrangements;
4. efficiency and discipline;
5. compliance with the rules of ethical behaviour.

(2) In the course of the appraisal under Paragraph (1) the following indicators shall be taken into account:

1. keeping deadlines;
2. number of instruments upheld and reversed and the grounds for this;
3. the results of inspections carried out by the Inspectorate with the Supreme Judicial Council,
4. the overall caseload of the respective judicial district and judicial authority, as well as the workload of the appraised judge, prosecutor or investigating magistrate compared to other judges, prosecutors or investigating magistrates in the same judicial authority.

(4) The time served by the judge, prosecutor or investigating magistrate as a permanent trainer at the National Institute of Justice shall also be included in the appraisal period. The evaluation of the work performance as a trainer shall be given by the Managing Board.

(5) The time served by the judge, prosecutor or investigating magistrate as an European Delegated Prosecutor shall also be included in the appraisal period. The evaluation of the results of their work under Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 shall become part of their appraisal.

Article. 199. (1) A judge shall be appraised under the following specific criteria:

1. complying with the schedule for conduct of court hearings;
2. skill of conducting a court hearing and drawing up a record of proceedings;
3. administrating cases and appeals, preparing for a court hearing;
4. number of appealed judicial instruments from among the appealable judicial instruments, appealed judicial instruments upheld, judicial instruments reversed or invalidated, in whole or in part, and the grounds for it; the ability to reason and justify judicial instruments and to analyse evidence shall be subject to evaluation.

(2) A prosecutor shall be appraised under the following specific criteria:

1. skills of planning and structuring steps in pre-trial and trial proceedings;
2. complying with the written instructions and orders of the superior prosecutor;
3. ability to make working arrangements and direct the investigating authorities and the teams participating in pre-trial proceedings;
4. number of unappealed prosecutorial instruments, including warrants to terminate and suspend criminal proceedings, number of final judicial instruments rendered on instruments submitted by the prosecutor appraised, as well as the final judicial instruments returning cases for the rectification of procedural breaches, and the reasons for this, number of appeals granted, the prosecutorial instruments upheld, modified and reversed upon an instance and on official review.

Q067 (2020): The Supreme Judicial Council, through its Commission for Attestation/Appraisal and Competitions at the Judges College/Chamber of the Supreme Judicial Council and the Commission for Attestation/Appraisal and Competitions at the Prosecutorial College/Chamber, are the bodies that perform an objective assessment of the professional, business and moral qualities of magistrates.

Q073 (General Comment): The Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council (ISJC) is a body of the judicial system of the Republic of Bulgaria established under the art. 132a of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria /published in State Gazette N.12 from 6th February 2007/. The Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council is an independent body with the primary function of examining the operation of the judicial bodies without affecting their independence. Art. 54, para. 1 of the Judicial Power Act assigns powers to the Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council.

The Inspectorate annually, not later than the end of March of the current year, adopts a program for the planned inspections.

Q073 (2019): The Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council (ISJC) is a body of the judicial system of the Republic of Bulgaria created with art. 132a of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria /published in State Gazette N.12 from 6th February 2007/. The Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council is an independent body with the primary function of examining the operation of the judicial bodies without affecting their independence. The powers of the Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council are provided for in Art. 54, para. 1 of the Judiciary System Act.

Rules for the organization of the activities of the Inspectorate with the Supreme Judicial Council and for the activity of the administration and the experts

Section II Organization and procedure for conducting plan checks

Art. 53. (1) The Inspectorate annually, not later than the end of March of the current year, adopts a program for the planned inspections.

(2) The Annual Program for the planned inspections contains:

1. the appellate areas and the bodies of the judiciary in which a complex inspection will be carried out;
2. the bodies of the judiciary in which thematic and control inspections will be carried out;
3. an indicative timetable for carrying out the inspections.

(3) The annual program may be supplemented and amended by a decision of the Inspectorate. (4) The annual program is announced on the website of the Inspectorate.

Art. 54. (1) The planned inspections may be complex, thematic and control inspections. (2) The complex inspections relate to the overall activity of the body of the judiciary. (3) Thematic inspections are conducted on a specific topic on the application of the law by a judicial authority during the period under review, a judge, a prosecutor or an investigating magistrate.

(4) Control inspections are carried out after a complex or thematic inspection, which provides recommendations for overcoming negative practices. Art. 55. (1) Immediately after the adoption of the annual program, by lot ensuring random allocation, the chief inspector in the presence of all inspectors determines the specific judicial authority that will be inspected, and the teams that will carry out the inspection.

Q073-0 (2017): The Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council (ISJC) is a body of the judicial system of the Republic of Bulgaria created with art. 132a of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria /published in State Gazette N..12 from 6th February 2007/. The Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council is an independent body with the primary function of examining the operation of the judicial bodies without affecting their independence. Art. 54, para. 1 of the Judicial Power Act assigns to the Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council the following powers:

1. check the organisation of administrative operation of the courts, prosecution offices and investigating authorities;
2. check the arrangements made for the institution and progress of court, prosecutorial and investigative cases, as well as the disposal thereof within the established time limits;
3. analyse and summarise the cases that have been disposed of by virtue of an enforceable judicial instrument, as well as the case files and cases disposed of by prosecutors and investigating magistrates;
4. in the presence of conflicting case-law, the existence of which has been found in carrying out the activity under Paragraph (3), it shall alert the competent authorities of the need to request the rendition of interpretative judgements or interpretative decrees;
5. upon breaches identified in the implementation of the activities under Items 1 to 3, it shall alert the administrative head of the judicial authority concerned and the respective chamber of the Supreme Judicial Council;
6. make proposals for the imposition of disciplinary sanctions on judges, prosecutors and investigating magistrates and on the administrative heads of judicial authorities;
7. address alerts, proposals and reports to other state bodies, including the competent judicial authorities;
8. carry out integrity testing and examinations for conflict of interest of judges, prosecutors and investigating magistrates, verifications of the financial interests disclosure declarations, as well as checks for identifying actions damaging the prestige of the Judiciary and such related to impairment of the independence of judges, prosecutors and investigating magistrates;
9. examine applications against an infringement of the right to have a case examined and disposed of within a reasonable time;
10. adopt internal rules for carrying out the testing and examinations under Items 1 to 3 and Item 8 in the judicial authorities;
11. adopt internal rules for conduct of the integrity testing of experts with the Inspectorate and organise the conduct of such testing;
12. draw up an annual programme for scheduled inspections and an annual report on the activity thereof, which it shall submit to the Plenum of the Supreme Judicial Council;
13. discuss the draft budget for the Judiciary proposed by the Minister of Justice with regard to the budget of the Inspectorate and submit it to the Supreme Judicial Council;
14. make publicly available information on the activity thereof and publish the annual report on the activity thereof on the website thereof.

Rules for the organization of the activities of the Inspectorate with the Supreme Judicial Council and for the activity of the administration and the experts

Prom., SG, no. 103 of 27.12.2016, in force as of 01.01.2017.

Section II Organization and procedure for conducting plan checks

Q078-1 (2020): With the Guidance of Organization of the Information Activities at the Prosecutor's Office, issued by the Prosecutor General, the performance and quality indicators were defined, outside of the given ones, and covered the acts and actions of the public prosecutor for all types of supervisions that are carried out by the Prosecutor's Office:
In criminal proceedings, including the supervision of the enforcement of penalties, the following may be additionally, but not exhaustively mentioned: prosecutor's acts filed with the court; terminated cases; objections against judicial acts; acts for the enforcement of sentences that have already entered into force; acts for supervision over the sentence enforcement.
Actions for resolving the competition between administrative criminal liability and criminal liability;
Within civil proceedings – claims submitted under the cases provided by the law; Within administrative proceedings – participation in trials under the cases provided by the law; Acts on the supervision of legality

Q078-1 (2018): With the Guidance for the Organization of the Information Activities at the Prosecutor's Office, issued by the Prosecutor General, the performance and quality indicators were defined, outside of the given ones, and covered the acts and actions of the public prosecutor for all types of supervisions that are carried out by the Prosecutor's Office:
In criminal proceedings, including the supervision of the enforcement of penalties, the following may be additionally, but not exhaustively mentioned: prosecutor's acts filed with the court; terminated cases; objections against judicial acts; acts for the enforcement of sentences that have already entered into force; acts for supervision over the sentence enforcement.
Actions for resolving the competition between administrative criminal liability and criminal liability;
Within civil proceedings – claims submitted under the cases provided by the law; Within administrative proceedings – participation in trials under the cases provided by the law; Acts on the supervision of legality

Q073-3 (General Comment): With the Guidance for the Organization of the Information Activities at the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria, all indicators for the activity of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria are regulated, as well as the obligation of all prosecutor's offices to prepare only a statistical report for the first half of the year, as well as analytical annual reports for their activity. The Rules for Measuring the Workload of the Prosecutor's Offices and the Individual Workload of Each Prosecutor and Investigator, adopted by a Decision of the Supreme Judicial Council under Protocol No. 60/11.12.2014, are applied in all prosecutor's offices, investigation departments and in the National Investigation Service. The use of the Unified Information System of the Prosecutor's Office ensures that the data is retrieved in real time and allows for its verification and reliability. Data on the administrative and managerial workload of the administrative heads, their deputies and the heads of the investigation departments is also provided through the system. The ratio of the number of law enforcement acts to one administrative act at the levels of the prosecutor's offices is also taken into account. The analysis of this relation is important for the efficiency/resource ratio analysis.
Within the Prosecutor's Office's Annual Report, an analysis is made for the workload of the public prosecutor's offices and the investigative bodies and it is compared to the workload of authorities of the same type and degree.
Data on the workload of public prosecutor's offices and investigative bodies is also collected every six months.
Ordinance No. 3 of 23.02.2017 on the Indicators and Methods for Assessment and the Criteria for Reporting the Workload Degree of Prosecutors, Investigators, Administrative Heads and Their Deputies can also be mentioned (adopted by a decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Judicial Council under Protocol No. 7 of 23.02.2017, promulgated in SG 21/10.03.2017).
Workload reporting is designated to ensure fairness of the assessment in terms of the volume of actual work. (The evaluation takes into account the actual workload of the relevant judicial authority, as well as the individual workload of the assessed prosecutor, investigator, administrative head, deputy administrative head and head of department. The workload of the respective judicial authority is compared to the workload of the bodies of the same type and degree, and the individual workload is compared to the set out workload norm and the workload of other prosecutors or investigators from the same body of the judiciary).

Q073-4 (2020): The answer here is both "Annual" and "More frequent" With the Direction of Organization of the Information Activities at the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria, all indicators for the activity of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria are regulated, as well as the obligation of all prosecutor's offices to prepare only a statistical report for the first half of the year, as well as analytical annual reports for their activity. The Rules for Measuring the Workload of the Prosecutor's Offices and the Individual Workload of Each Prosecutor and Investigator, adopted by a Decision of the Supreme Judicial Council under Protocol No. 60/11.12.2014, are applied in all prosecutor's offices, investigation departments and in the National Investigation Service. The use of the Unified Information System of the Prosecutor's Office ensures that the data is retrieved in real time and allows for its verification and reliability. Data on the administrative and managerial workload of the administrative heads, their deputies and the heads of the investigation departments is also provided through the system. The ratio of the number of law enforcement acts to one administrative act at the levels of the prosecutor's offices is also taken into account. The analysis of this relation is important for the efficiency/resource ratio analysis. Within the Prosecutor's Office's Annual Report, an analysis is made for the workload of the public prosecutor's offices and the investigative bodies and it is compared to the workload of authorities of the same type and degree. Data on the workload of public prosecutor's offices and investigative bodies is also collected every six months. Ordinance No. 3 of 23.02.2017 on the Indicators and Methods for Assessment and the Criteria for Reporting the Workload Degree of Prosecutors, Investigators, Administrative Heads and Their Deputies can also be mentioned (adopted by a decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Judicial Council under Protocol No. 7 of 23.02.2017, promulgated in SG 21/10.03.2017). Workload reporting is designated to ensure fairness of the assessment in terms of the volume of actual work. (The evaluation takes into account the actual workload of the relevant judicial authority, as well as the individual workload of the assessed prosecutor, investigator, administrative head, deputy administrative head and head of department. The workload of the respective judicial authority is compared to the workload of the bodies of the same type and degree, and the individual workload is compared to the set out workload norm and the workload of other prosecutors or investigators from the same body of the judiciary).

Q073-5 (2020): The implementation of optimization within the Prosecutor's Office is in view of the data on the volume of prosecutorial activity, the workload of prosecutors, as well as the territorial scope and specifics of the region served by the respective prosecutor's office. Decisions on this optimization are made by the Supreme Judicial Council (SJC) on the basis of information periodically provided by the prosecution. On the basis of an analysis of the above indicators, the staff for the respective prosecutor's office is determined (in case of need for increase or reduction of staff, resp. in case of transfer of a full-time position from one to another prosecutor's office). The answer to questions 73-5 and 73-6 for 2020 takes into account the process of optimization of the court card started on 01.01.2019, as the Prosecutor's Office started the transformation of district prosecutor's offices into territorial divisions to district prosecutor's offices in the regional centers. Out of a total of 113 district prosecutor's offices at the end of 2018 - 11 were transformed into territorial departments from 01.01.2019, 28 were transformed into territorial departments from 01.01.2020, and as of January 1, 2021 another 38 district prosecutor's offices have been transformed into territorial divisions. The data on the workload and a set of other indicators were used for decision-making by the SJC for the indicated consolidation.

Q070-1 (General Comment): Monitoring, through the reports and analyzes of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria and individual prosecutors, of the activities of the Prosecutor's Office is carried out only in terms of number of incoming cases, length of proceedings (timeframes), number of resolved cases, number of pending cases, backlogs and percentage of convictions and acquittals.

Q070-1 (2018): "Other": percentage of returned cases

Q071 (General Comment): The duration of the court proceedings initiated by the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria is monitored, as in case of excessive delay there is a possibility to request acceleration of these proceedings through the procedure under Chapter 26 of the PPC.

Q077 (2017): incoming cases; duration of proceedings /deadlines/; completed cases; pending cases; result of appealed and protested cases.

Q120 (General Comment): The assessment is carried out in compliance with the Judicial System Act and Ordinance No. 3/23.02.2017 on the Indicators and Methods for Assessment and the Criteria for Reporting the Workload Degree of Prosecutors, Investigators, Administrative Heads and Their Deputies (adopted by a decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Judicial Council under Protocol No. 7/23.02.2017, promulgated in SG 21/10.03.2017). The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria has established an order for its implementation and for the retrieval and provision of data on prosecutors and investigators in accordance with validated performance indicators.

Croatia

Q066 (General Comment): According to the Courts Act (Official Gazette, No. 28/13, 33/15, 82/15, 67/18), the president of the court evaluates the work of every judge according to Framework Criteria for the work of judges in the period of one year following the standards on the number of judgements delivered by a judge compared with the number of judgements that should have been delivered, according to the Framework Criteria for the work of judges, result of work in different kinds of cases, respecting deadlines in delivery of judgements and drafting of judgements, quality of judgements on the grounds of expressed remedies in legal actions and other activities of judges.

Framework criteria are adopted by the Minister of Justice on the proposal of the General Assembly of Supreme Court. The Criteria prescribe the number of decisions that need to be rendered every year by a judge.

According to the State Attorney Office Act (Official Gazette, No. 67/18), State Attorneys' and Deputy State Attorneys' performance is evaluated every three years according to the following criteria: achieved results in resolving cases (based on the number of cases assigned to work on the basis of the Framework Criteria for the Work of Deputy State Attorneys and the average work results of county or municipal state attorney's offices for the previous three-year period), the quality of decisions and the justified use of legal remedies, proper performance of the state attorney's duty - observance of deadlines during the procedure, other activities of the State Attorney and the Deputy State Attorney, experience in performing the duty of state attorney and compliance of conduct with the Code of Ethics of State Attorneys and Deputy State Attorneys. The Framework criteria are adopted by the Minister in charge of judicial affairs, with the prior opinion of the Chief State Attorney of the Republic of Croatia.

Q066 (2018): According to the Courts Act (Official Gazette, number 28/13, 33/15, 82/15), the president of the court evaluates the work of every single judge according to Framework for the workload of judges in the period of one year following the standards on the number of judgements delivered by a judge compared with the number of judgements that should have been delivered, according to the Framework for the workload of judges, result of work in different kinds of cases, respecting deadlines in delivery of judgements and drafting of judgements, quality of judgements on the grounds of expressed remedies in legal actions and other activities of judges.

Framework criteria are adopted by the Minister of Justice on the proposal of the General Assembly of Supreme Court. The Criteria prescribe the number of decisions that need to be rendered every year by a judge.

Q066 (2017): According to the Courts Act (Official Gazette, No. 28/13, 33/15, 82/15), the president of the court evaluates the work of every single judge in his/her court for the previous year on the basis of the following standards: the number of judgements delivered by a judge compared with the number of judgements that should have been delivered, according to the Framework for the workload of judges, result of work in different kinds of cases in absolute numbers and percentages, respecting deadlines in delivery of judgements and drafting of judgements, quality of judgements on the grounds of expressed remedies in legal actions and other activities of judges.

Framework criteria are adopted by the Minister of Justice on the proposal of the General Assembly of Supreme Court. The Criteria prescribe the number of decisions that need to be rendered every year by a judge.

Q073 (2015): According to the Court Act, the president of court supervises accurate performance of court activities in due time. The president of court has a duty to write a report on the performed supervision and its results, as well as on the measures taken, at least once a month. The report has to be inserted into a case file of judicial administration. The president of court is obliged to ensure court efficiency in the resolution of cases, especially when it comes to the resolution of cases the procedure of which lasts more than three years.

The president of court, except for the president of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, has a duty to submit a report on the performed tasks of judicial administration, measures and activities undertaken to improve work and efficiency of the court in the resolution of cases. The report is to be submitted directly to a court of higher instance, to the State Judicial Council and the Ministry of Justice, once a year, at least before 31 March for the previous year.

The courts use special information systems for the management and operation of the courts' cases, which consist of standard applications, computer and telecommunications equipment and infrastructure, system software and tools and all the data that are entered, stored and transmitted in all of the registers of the system. Misdemeanour courts operate using JCMS (Joint Case Management System), while other courts of general jurisdiction and commercial courts use ICMS (Integrated Case Management System). Through these systems it is possible to regularly monitor and evaluate the activity, performance and output of courts.

Q073-0 (General Comment): According to the Courts Act (Official Gazette, No. 28/13, 33/15, 82/15, 67/18), the president of court supervises accurate performance of court activities in due time. The president of court has a duty to write a report on the performed supervision and its results, as well as on the measures taken, at least once a month. The report has to be inserted into a case file of judicial administration. The president of court is obliged to ensure court efficiency in the resolution of cases, especially when it comes to the resolution of cases the procedure in which lasts more than three years. The president of court, except for the president of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, has a duty to submit a report on the performed tasks of judicial administration, measures and activities undertaken to improve work and efficiency of the court in the resolution of cases. The report is to be submitted directly to a court of higher instance, to the State Judicial Council and the Ministry in charge for Justice, once a year, at the latest by the 31 March for the previous year.

The president of the Supreme Court submits the report on the state of judiciary to the Croatian Parliament, once a year, at the latest by the 30th April for the previous year. In this yearly report the president of the Supreme Court can report on the state and actions of the judiciary, organizational problems in courts and legislation shortcomings as well as give suggestions for the improvement of the work of courts. The courts use special information systems for the management and operation of the courts' cases, which consist of standard applications, computer and telecommunications equipment and infrastructure, system software and tools and all the data that are entered, stored and transmitted in all of the registers of the system. Through Case Management system it is possible to regularly monitor and evaluate the activity, performance and output of courts for the Ministry of Justice and the courts themselves.

Q073-0 (2019): According to the Courts Act (Official Gazette, number 28/13, 33/15, 82/15, 82/16, 67/18, 126/19), the president of court supervises accurate performance of court activities in due time. The president of court has a duty to write a report on the performed supervision and its results, as well as on the measures taken, at least once a month. The report has to be inserted into a case file of judicial administration. The president of court is obliged to ensure court efficiency in the resolution of cases, especially when it comes to the resolution of cases the procedure of which lasts more than three years. The president of the court is obliged to take special care to respect the rights and protect children in proceedings before the courts in accordance with international standards. The president of court, except for the president of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, has a duty to submit a report on the performed tasks of judicial administration, measures and activities undertaken to improve work and efficiency of the court in the resolution of cases. The report is to be submitted directly to a court of higher instance, to the State Judicial Council and the Ministry of Justice, once a year, at least before 31 January for the previous year. The president of the Supreme Court submits the report on the state of judiciary to the Croatian Parliament, once a year, at the latest by the 30 April for the previous year. In this yearly report the president of the Supreme Court can report on the state and actions of the judiciary, organizational problems in courts and legislation shortcomings as well as give suggestions for the improvement of the work of courts.

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Q073-0 (2016): According to the Courts Act (Official Gazette, number 28/13, 33/15, 82/15), the president of court supervises accurate performance of court activities in due time. The president of court has a duty to write a report on the performed supervision and its results, as well as on the measures taken, at least once a month. The report has to be inserted into a case file of judicial administration. The president of court is obliged to ensure court efficiency in the resolution of cases, especially when it comes to the resolution of cases the procedure of which lasts more than three years. The president of court, except for the president of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, has a duty to submit a report on the performed tasks of judicial administration, measures and activities undertaken to improve work and efficiency of the court in the resolution of cases. The report is to be submitted directly to a court of higher instance, to the State Judicial Council and the Ministry of Justice, once a year, at least before 31 March for the previous year.

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Q070 (2019): As regards "number of appeals", from 2019 we are able to get this data from our case management system.

Q073-3 (General Comment): According to the State Attorney's Act (Official Gazette, No. 67/18), a state attorney supervises accurate performance of all state attorney office activities in due time. A state attorney submits reports to the higher state attorney on his state attorney office performance each month and annually and reports on undertaken and planned actions in cases of special state interest or in cases with complex factual or legal issues. The General State Attorney Office submits the report on the status and trends of reported crime in the previous year, on cases related to the protection of property interests of the Republic of Croatia, legal issues in particular areas and a review of the organization and personnel in state attorney organization to the Croatian Parliament, once a year, at the latest by the 30 April for the previous year. In this yearly report, there can be a warning on the state and functioning of the legal system, deficiencies in the legislation and internal affairs of the state attorney's office and suggestions for improving the work.

The state attorney offices use a special information system for the management and operation of the state attorney cases, as an interactive data base in real time. Through the CTS (Case tracking system) it is possible to regularly monitor and evaluate the activity, performance and output of state attorney offices.

Q073-4 (2018): According to the State Attorney's Act (Official Gazette, number 76/09, 153/09, 116/10, 145/10, 57/11, 130/11, 72/13, 148/13, 33/15, 82/15), a state attorney supervises accurate performance of all state attorney office activities in due time. A state attorney submits reports to the higher state attorney on his state attorney office performance each month and annually and reports on undertaken and planned actions in cases of special state interest or in cases with complex factual or legal issues. The General State Attorney Office submits the report on the status and trends of reported crime in the previous year, on cases related to the protection of property interests of the Republic of Croatia, legal issues in particular areas and a review of the organization and personnel in state attorney organization to the Croatian Parliament, once a year, at the latest by the 30 April for the previous year. In this yearly report, there can be a warning on the state and functioning of the legal system, deficiencies in the legislation and internal affairs of the state attorney's office and suggestions for improving the work.

The state attorney offices use special information systems for the management and operation of the state attorney cases, as an interactive data base in real time. Through the CTS (Case tracking system) it is possible to regularly monitor and evaluate the activity, performance and output of state attorney offices.

Q078 (2019): As regards "number of appeals", from 2019 we are able to get this data from our case management system.

Q078 (2014): On the occasion of the 2014 evaluation, it has been explained that the productivity as a performance and quality indicator, applies only to judges (not court staff).

Q083-3 (2020): According to the State Attorney Office Act (Official Gazette No. 67/18), the Minister in charge for Justice, upon the proposal of Prosecutor General, adopts the Framework criteria for the work of public prosecutors (Deputy State Attorneys).

Q083-3 (2018): According to the State Attorney's Act, the Minister of Justice, upon the proposal of Prosecutor General, adopts the Framework criteria for the work of public prosecutors.

Cyprus

Q066 (General Comment): Quality standards are applied in practice

Q066 (2017): Quality standards are applied in practice

Q066 (2016): There are no written standards but in practice there are quality standards.

Q066 (2015): In practice there are quality standards

Q066 (2014): In practice there are quality standards

Q073-0 (2020): monthly and annually

Q073-0 (2019): monthly

Q073-0 (2018): monthly and annually

Q073-0 (2017): monthly and annually

Q073-0 (2016): monthly and annually statistics

Czech Republic

Q073-1 (2016): In 2015, a new policy from the Ministry of Justice resulted in the fact that the evaluation of the court activity is used for the later allocation of means to this court.

Q073-1 (2015): In 2015, a new policy from the Ministry of Justice resulted in the fact that the evaluation of the court activity is used for the later allocation of means to this court.

Q077 (2016): The answer should be YES - there are performance indicators such as number of cases that the judge should resolve within a month, but these are not so strictly binding.

Q120-1 (2018): The individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work take place at least once every two years.

Denmark

Q066 (2019): No, we use quantitative measures. Quality is usually measured as length of time to finalize a case.

Q066 (2016): No, we use quantitative measures. Quality is measured as length of time to finalize a case.

Q066 (2015): The only standards are objective standards for example acceptable timeframes to finalize a case.

Q067 (2019): As above

Q067 (2018): The public prosecution is not part of Danish Court Administration.

Q067 (2017): Because judges are independent, we do not interfere with a judge decision. However, there is always the possibility to appeal a court decision if either of the parties disagree with the verdict.

Q067 (2016): As above.

Q073 (2019): Weighted cases is also a way to see how much activity a court has.

Q073-0 (2020): Monthly, quarterly, half yearly and yearly.

Q073-0 (2019): Monthly for the district courts quarterly for other courts.

Q073-0 (2018): Monthly for the district courts. quarterly for other courts.

Q073-0 (2017): Monthly for the district courts. Quarterly for the High Courts, the Maritime and Commercial Court and the Supreme Court.

Q073-1 (2017): Definitely. Both in relation to funds but also in relation to appointment of new judges in case of vacancy. In case of vacancy, it is not necessarily the same district court where the judge will be placed. It may change to another court. At the high court and the Supreme court the law defines a fixed number of judges at each court.

Q073-2 (2020): Half yearly weighted cases and productivity figures are worked out. These data are used to allocate resources and to find which court should have the next free judge position.

Q070 (2020): We value independence high. Therefore Danish Court Administration does not evaluate the performance or productivity of individual judges. We follow overall productivity and case flow though as that is used to allocate resources and to find the court most in need of vacant judge positions.

Q070 (2019): Courts are followed yearly in a yearly report. District courts receives monthly a report about case flow, pending cases, backlogs, weighted cases and the time it takes to finalize cases.

Q070 (2017): In Denmark we have a management system which information is updated monthly for the district courts where the points above are shown. For the High Courts and the Supreme Court, the case flow is not followed so often and in a so detailed way, but there are also much fewer cases. "Other": activity in terms of weighted cases and also pending cases

Q070 (2016): The so called "weighted cases" are measured in order to have a measure for the activity.

Q078-1 (2020): We do not have performance indicators that measure length of proceedings directly. However, we measure them indirectly, since we have performance measures on the time from a case is given to the public prosecution until the case is resolved. Earlier we have interpreted this as an indirect measure of time-frames, but we have come to the conclusion that it is more correct to say, that we do not measure timeframes.

Q073-4 (2020): Monthly

Q073-4 (2018): Monthly

Q070-1 (2020): The methodology of replying changed in this question.

The prosecution makes quarterly reports to the Ministry of Justice on data regarding number of cases, clearance rate, etc. Disposition time is measured indirectly through a report that measures all steps in a criminal case from arrest to imprisonment. There is no direct measure of disposition time, but it can be read from this report. Therefore we find it more correct to check this option. Satisfaction of the prosecution staff has always been measured but not by the ministry of justice. Therefore it was not checked last time. However, it is measured, and we therefore find it correct to check this option. The prosecution makes an annual survey on the satisfaction of the prosecution staff.

Q071 (2020): Danish Court Administration is not doing it as a general thing. If a specific court needs help, Danish Court Administration can work out list of pending cases and list them according to age to give the court a tool to locate cases that need attention.

Q072 (2020): Danish Court Administration is typically not doing this. A responsible court follow their cases though.

Q072 (2018): We monitor the overall time from the courts receive a case until it is finalized, but not what happen in between. The same goes for the prosecution

Q077 (General Comment): The data is collected for all parts of the judicial system, eg. Police, Public prosecution, courts and the prison system. The data is used to measure the performance of the individual agencies/administrations, but also - and perhaps most importantly - to measure the interplay between these.

Q077 (2017): We have for a number of categories of cases defined that a certain percentage of cases should be solved within a certain time span. It varies for the different categories of cases.

Q077 (2016): In terms of productivity figures, weighted cases and target attainments.

Q078 (2019): Backlogs is qualified by showing the average age of pending cases to the district courts.

Q083-2 (General Comment): There is a productivity target for the prosecution as a whole, but not for each public prosecutor.

Q120 (2020): Public prosecutors go through intensive education for the first three years of them being recruited and this evaluation is structured centrally with HR at the Attorney Generals office. During that period they are individually being assessed through exams and through working with mentors. Thus they are continuously being assessed both centrally through exams as well as locally through the daily work that the mentor sees. Later in the career the assessment is not structured in such a way but all through their career the prosecutors are evaluated through their daily work and how they perform in court.

Q120-1 (2020): See response to 120: More frequent during the first three years of their career. Less frequent after that.

Estonia

Q066 (General Comment): Estonia has developed a quality system consisting of 3 parts. The first part contains the quality standards (good practice) for the management of the court that describe activities related to the chairman of the court. The second part contains the quality standards for the administration of courts and is focused on the different roles of the parties involved in the administration of courts: directors, Ministry of Justice, Council for the Administration of Courts. The third part contains quality standards for the court proceedings and is addressed to all the judges. All of the three parts of the quality standards have been discussed and approved by the Council for Administration of Courts, respectively in 2012, 2013 and 2015.

Q073-0 (2020): 4 times a year.

Q073-0 (2019): 4 times a year.

Q073-0 (2017): Every 4 months but if necessary even more frequent.

Q073-1 (2016): It can be part of it but it's not a rule.

Q070 (General Comment): The scope of the monitoring system is extended to the results of proceedings; the categories of cases; the number of decisions appealed and revoked, fully or partially. The waiting time and the 'age' of pending (not solved) cases are also monitored. It is worthy of mention that every year all the courts and the Ministry of Justice enter into an agreement according to which courts should aim to carry out structural changes and to make changes in case-flow management that will ultimately ensure efficient proceedings. The content of the agreement has changed since 2017. The goals are more general and the same for all the courts (except The Supreme Court).

Q070 (2017): See previous general comments.

Q070 (2016): see general comments

Q078 (2014): In 2014, the number of old cases has been considered among the main performance and quality indicators that have been defined. In 2012, this was not an official policy. In 2014, according to the decree adopted by the Minister of Justice, any case that has been pending for longer than two years is considered as an "old case".

Finland

Q066 (General Comment): There are quality projects covering both civil and criminal cases in the Court of Appeal of Rovaniemi judicial district and in the Helsinki Court of Appeal judicial district. In a quality project, one or several working groups are set up usually for a year. There are judges from each district court within the judicial district of a court of appeal and court of appeal judges and referendaries in the working group. Depending on the topic, prosecutors, attorneys-at-law and other lawyers, public legal aid lawyers and police may also participate in the working group's work. The working group writes a report on a specific theme, for example developing conduct of the court proceedings or legal costs in criminal and civil cases. The written report is presented and discussed in a formal event and published. The aim is to provide legal professionals with practical information and guidelines on a certain topic.

In addition, there are co-operation projects between administrative courts.

Prosecution Services' system quality improvement project is underway.

The Finnish Association of Judges compiled and published Ethical Principles for Judges in 2012.

Q066 (2020): Prosecution Services' system quality improvement project is underway.

Q066 (2015): There is a Quality Project of the courts in the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal of Rovaniemi. (The jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal of Rovaniemi is the northernmost of the six appellate jurisdictions in Finland.) In 1999, the courts in the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal of Rovaniemi launched a project for improvement of quality in adjudication. The quality project covers both civil cases and criminal cases.

The objective of the quality project is to develop the functioning of the courts further and further so that the proceedings meet the criteria of a fair trial, that the decisions are well reasoned and justified, and that the services of the courts are affordable to the individual customers. The main working method consists of systematic discussions

among the judges and also between the judges and stakeholders. The development work is steered by the development committee of the quality project. Normally four working groups for quality are set up for each year. The membership consists of judges from each of the District Courts in the appellate jurisdiction, members of the Court of Appeal, and referendaries of the Court of Appeal. Also prosecutors, private attorneys, public legal aid attorneys and heads of pre-trial investigation may serve as members in the working groups for quality. Each working group for quality is tasked to deal with one of the development themes which have been selected. The reports of the working groups are presented at the Quality Conference, they are discussed, and quality objectives based on the reports are set for the following year. The Report of Quality, containing the final reports, is published every year.

There is also a quality project of the courts in the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal of Helsinki. Quality Project consists of working methods of two kind: cooperation with the University of Helsinki and working groups. Working groups for quality are set up for each year. The membership consists of judges from District Courts, members of the Court of Appeal, referendaries of the Court of Appeal, prosecutors and lawyers. Each working group for quality is tasked to address to one of the development themes which have been selected. The reports of the working groups are presented at the conference called 'Day of Jurisdiction'.

In addition there is a cooperation project between administrative courts. Some topics of the project have related to the quality standards. The reports of the project have discussed the matters like the factors of quality at administrative courts and the collection of information on quality.

It is also worth mentioning that on 15 October 2009, the presidents of Finnish Courts of Appeal proposed that the Finnish Association of Judges should begin work on drafting ethical guidelines for judges. A working group was set and the draft on ethical principles was discussed widely. The principles were formally released at the Judge Day event held in Helsinki on 12 October 2012.

Q073-0 (2020): During the annual budget negotiations the performance of each court is evaluated. However, the general performance of the courts as a whole (for example disposition times) is monitored more frequently.

Q073-2 (2020): The evaluation is used for later allocation of resources in the courts but the evaluation is not the main criteria when allocating the resources.

Q073-2 (2019): The evaluation is used for later allocation of resources in the courts but the evaluation is not the main criteria when allocating the resources.

Q073-2 (2018): The evaluation is used for later allocation of resources in the courts but the evaluation is not the main criteria when allocating the resources.

Q070 (General Comment): All courts keep statistics of the mentioned court activities in the operational case management systems. The National Courts Administration can access these figures through a reporting system.

Q070 (2019): satisfaction of court staff is monitored with job satisfaction surveys which are taken every second year

Q077-1 (2020): Performance yes, quality no - See answer 066

Q073-4 (2020): Biannually. The prosecution services are evaluated twice a year.

Q073-4 (2018): When necessary.

Q070-1 (2020): "Backlogs": cases that have been pending for longer than a year are monitored.

Q072 (2020): Within the courts, the time the case is pending in a court is monitored.

Q072 (2018): Within the courts, the time the case is pending in a court is monitored.

Q077 (2019): Statistics Finland no longer collects statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and the judiciary. The Ministry of

Justice/National Courts Administration collects data and publishes the annual operational statistics, please see for example Courts statistics 2019 (in Finnish): <http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-259-912-4>

Q078 (2020): Statistics Finland (until 2013) or Ministry of Justice (until 2019) no longer collect statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and the judiciary. From 2020 onward the National Courts Administration collects data and publishes the annual operational statistics.

Q078 (2018): Statistics Finland no longer collects statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and the judiciary. The Ministry of Justice collects data and publishes the annual operational statistics, please see for example Courts statistics 2018 (in Finnish): <http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-259-745-8>

France

Q066 (2020): "If yes, please specify: Quality standards developed for public administration are used in the judicial system. The charter of the administrations thus sets the rules for the reception of litigants in all the courts and can lead to certification. There are also local initiatives aimed at setting up a "quality system" based on certification by an external body, which consist in establishing procedures describing the reception process, the organization of work and the management of a case. With regard to administrative justice: the rate of annulment and reversal of jurisdictional decisions must be kept below 15% and the stock of cases older than two years below 7.5% of the total stock."

Q066 (2019):

Quality standards developed for public administration are used in the judicial system. The charter of administrations thus sets out the rules for the reception of litigants in all courts and may give rise to certification. There are also local initiatives to set up a "quality system" based on certification by an external body, which consists of establishing procedures describing the process of reception, work organisation and management of a case.

Administrative justice: the rate of annulment of court decisions must be kept below 15% and the number of cases pending for more than two years.

Q066 (2016): Quality standards developed for public administration are used in the judicial system. The charter of the administrations determines the rules for the reception of litigants in all courts and may give rise to certification. There are also local initiatives aimed at setting up a "quality system" based on certification by an external body, which consists in establishing procedures describing the process of reception, organisation of work and management of a case.

Q067 (2020): The answer is no for the administrative justice.

Q067 (2014): 2010: State prosecutors draw an annual report on the activity, management of their public prosecution office and on the enforcement of the law, as well as an annual report concerning the measures of custody and the condition of the custody facilities.

Q067 (2012): 2012: in French law on the judicial organisation, there is no statutory or regulatory requirement providing specialised staff in courts responsible for quality norms.

However, as part of the maintenance dialog to have operational resources, each court fills a document for the Ministry of Justice, comprising informations such as the number of handled cases, pending cases, the number of judges and administrative staff, as well as the performance objectives to reach. This document is not available on the intranet to all of the staff. Only agents of the Ministry in charge of the maintenance dialog have access to these figures thanks to appropriate softwares.

Q073 (2016): Administrative courts also use dashboards on monthly basis, while civil and criminal courts receive quarterly management activity reports via a business application.

Q073 (2014): 2012, 2013, 2014: for the administrative courts, the performance indicators comprised an estimate and objectives updated every three months. The activity is assessed every year in the administrative jurisdictions during management conferences. A monitoring board for the activity is transmitted every month to the heads of administrative jurisdictions.

Q073 (2013): 2012, 2013, 2014: for the administrative courts, the performance indicators comprised an estimate and objectives updated every three months. The activity is assessed every year in the administrative jurisdictions during management conferences. A monitoring board for the activity is transmitted every month to the heads of administrative jurisdictions.

Q073 (2012): 2012, 2013, 2014: for the administrative courts, the performance indicators comprised an estimate and objectives updated every three months. The activity is assessed every year in the administrative jurisdictions during management conferences. A monitoring board for the activity is transmitted every month to the heads of administrative jurisdictions.

Q073-0 (2020):

With regard to the courts of the judicial order, there are two objectives for evaluating the performance of the courts. The first is the need to provide the heads of courts with steering elements via monthly dashboards (civil and criminal); the second consists, in the context of annual management dialogues, in proposing dashboards covering a whole year. These dashboards are freely accessible in order to allow for a very wide distribution to all the actors and thus encourage comparison, the first vector of performance analysis.

Q073-0 (2019): Concerning civil and criminal branches, there are two objectives for evaluating courts' performance. The first lies in the need to provide the heads of courts with steering elements via monthly dashboards (Civil and Criminal), the second in the context of annual management dialogues, the dashboard covering this time a whole year. These dashboards are freely accessible so that they can be widely diffused to all stakeholders and thus facilitate comparison, the latter being the primary means of analysing performance. Administrative courts also use monthly dashboards and civil and criminal courts receive quarterly reports on steering activities via a business application.

Q073-0 (2018): For judicial courts, the performance analysis is based on the PHAROS information centre used by courts (courts and prosecution services) and central administration.

The results of the management dialogues are published in July. The so-called steering returns can be updated every quarter and every month according to the disputes monitored.

For administrative courts, the frequency is annual

Q073-1 (2017): Annual management conferences (management dialogues) are held between the Ministry or the General Secretariat of the Council of State, depending on whether the court is judicial or administrative, during which the activity indicators of each court are analysed for the previous year and, in the light of the objectives achieved, the objectives and the resources in terms of credits and personnel granted for the coming year are set.

Q073-1 (2016): Annual management conferences (management dialogues) are held between the Ministry or the General Secretariat of the State Council (Conseil d'Etat), depending on whether the court is civil, criminal or administrative, during which, the activity indicators of each court are analysed for the past year, and, in the light of the objectives achieved, the objectives and the means in terms of credits and staff granted are set for the coming year.

Q073-2 (2020): No comment

Q073-2 (2019): Annual management conferences (management dialogues) are held between the Ministry or the General Secretariat of the Supreme Administrative Court (Conseil d'Etat), depending on whether the court is civil/criminal or administrative, during which the activity indicators of each court are analysed for the past year and, in the light of the objectives achieved, the objectives and the resources in terms of credits and personnel granted are set for the coming year.

Q073-2 (2018): The evaluation of a court's activity contributes in part to the subsequent allocation of resources to that court, in particular for the location of jobs for judges and civil servants.

However, the performance indicators are cross-referenced with other data (HR data, budgetary data, etc.) in the context of the allocation of human resources and the distribution of appropriations.

Q070 (2020): Judicial and administrative jurisdictions combined.

Q070 (2019): Civil and criminal justice: After the deployment of innovative applications, satisfaction questionnaires are sent to users in the courts (heads of courts, directors of registries, judges and registry officials) in order to improve change support actions and the implementation.

In addition, with regard to victims, the Ministry of Justice will conduct a satisfaction survey in the second half of 2019 among victims of criminal offences who resort to victim support associations. The results of this survey, similar to a previous survey conducted in 2011, could be published in 2020. Likewise, the Ministry of Justice is attentive to citizens' views on the way they are received in the courts. For several years now, surveys have been conducted on the reception in the courts by a service provider pretending being a litigant. In 2018, an online survey, coupled with a face-to-face survey, was conducted in seven 1st instance courts "tribunaux de grande instance" among litigants appearing in these courts. In 2019, the satisfaction survey will be carried out in all "tribunaux de grande instance" via an online survey accessible by internet address or QR code. Finally, a national survey is also under way on the reception of litigants in the courts in the specific context of the implementation of social centres within the "tribunaux de grande instance" and the integration within these courts of the three separate courts that previously dealt with these types of litigation. The survey, carried out among court staff, aims to assess the difficulties encountered by persons presenting themselves at the reception desk and to identify any corrections that could be included in the texts.

The reply to the question encompasses replies from administrative justice and civil and criminal justice.

Q070 (2018): The coverage rate of cases as well as the structure of civil or criminal litigation are used by the courts.

In addition, other indicators usefully complete the analysis: .

Share of decisions on the merits in completed cases (civil activity).

Share of referrals in completed cases (civil activity).

Theoretical time to sell off the stock.

Average age of the stock.

Percentage of cases over 12 months in stock (civil activity).

Q070 (2017): The number of cases referred is an indicator used only by administrative courts.

The courts have business applications to monitor their civil and criminal activities. At national level, data from these applications is

from these applications are collected automatically via infocentres, reprocessed and cross-referenced, then in the form of tables or graphs. These reports can be generated on a monthly basis, except for certain activity data (court of appeal).

These reports can be generated on a monthly basis, except for certain activity data (criminal courts, juvenile court judges, enforcement of sentences), for which reports are generated annually.

These infocentres enable the courts to monitor statistics and manage their activity. They enable the central administration to They enable the central administration to prepare management dialogues from a performance perspective.

Q070 (2016): The number of cases subject to referral is an indicator used only by administrative courts.

Courts have business applications to monitor their civil and criminal activities. At national level, data from these applications are collected automatically via info-centres, processed and cross-referenced, and then presented in the form of tables or graphs. These refunds can be generated monthly, except for certain activity data (assize court, juvenile judges, enforcement of sentences), for which the refunds are annual.

These info-centres enable courts to carry out a statistical follow-up and to monitor their activities. They allow the central administration to prepare management dialogues from a performance perspective.

Q070 (2015): The number of cases being referred is used only by administrative courts.

The rate of coverage of cases is used by judicial courts.

The state of stocks by age group is used by administrative courts.

Q070 (2014): 2013, 2014, the category "others" includes:

- the coverage rate of cases (used by judicial courts)

- the state of the stocks per age group (used by administrative courts)

It should be noted that concerning the indicators mentioned in the question, the number of appealed cases is only used by administrative courts.

Q070 (2013): 2013, 2014, the category "others" includes:

- the coverage rate of cases (used by judicial courts)

- the state of the stocks per age group (used by administrative courts)

It should be noted that concerning the indicators mentioned in the question, the number of appealed cases is only used by administrative courts.

Q070 (2012): 2010, 2012: the category "others" includes the state of the stocks per age group. It should be noted that concerning the indicators mentioned in the question, the number of appealed cases is only used by administrative courts

Q078-1 (2020):

This data is not available.

Q073-6 (2020): No additional information is available.

Q070-1 (2020): Judicial jurisdiction.

Q071 (2020): No further indication.

Q071 (2016): In civil matters, courts of first instance (TGI), labour courts (conseils de prud'hommes) and courts of appeal can measure their stock on the basis of business applications or data returns carried out by info-centers.

The identification of cases not processed within a reasonable time is easier through business applications that offer dashboards breaking down cases in stock by age group.

In criminal matters, first instance courts (TGI) can use the Cassiopée business application to record cases in stock at the registry and the number of unedited judgments. The situation of cases in stock at the registry office cannot be measured via the info-centre, which only allows establishing the number of cases registered with the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Correctional Service.

Q072 (2020): Answer for the court.

Q078 (2020): No comment.

Q078 (2019): Replies from both the Directorate of Civil and Criminal Services (Direction des services judiciaires) and the Supreme Administrative Court (Conseil d'Etat) on civil, criminal and administrative justice.

Q078 (2018): The coverage rate of cases as well as the structure of civil or criminal litigation are used by the courts.

In addition, other indicators usefully complete the analysis: .

Share of decisions on the merits in completed cases (civil activity).

Share of referrals in completed cases (civil activity).

Theoretical time to sell off the stock.

Average age of the stock.

Percentage of cases over 12 months in stock (civil activity).

Q078 (2014): In 2014, the category "others" refers to the civil and criminal cassation rate for judicial justice and the annulment rate for administrative justice. Among the main performance indicators of these jurisdictions, are the rate and the time of enforcement of sentences, the criminal response rate, the use of ADR rate, the dismissal of national criminal record rate, the number of dematerialised exchanges for judicial jurisdictions. Regarding the administrative jurisdictions, there is an anticipated average time for the judgement of cases and the proportion of pending cases for more than 2 years.

Concerning the enforcement of criminal decisions, it has been decided to make a performance indicator out of it in 2014, but the available statistical tools make it impossible to produce it.

Germany

Q066 (General Comment): Since 2012, the reply "No" is provided depending on the answer of the majority of the respondent Landers.

Q066 (2013): For 2010, 2012 and 2013, no information was provided from Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Thuringia. Four Landers replied “Yes”, while the remaining Landers answered “No”.

In Baden-Württemberg, the performance of each court is compared against the others in regard to number and duration of proceedings. Key performance indicators on performance ability of the courts are ascertained and compared at the Lander level.

A comprehensive quality management system has been introduced in Schleswig-Holstein at all courts and public prosecution offices. All of the accessible areas of the court administration are subject to quality management. Judicial independence and the professional independence of Rechtspfleger present natural constitutional and statutory boundaries that must always be considered.

In Brandenburg, a quality management system seeks to guarantee that quality demands that are statutorily prescribed, self-imposed, or demanded by users of the system are fulfilled with an optimal use of resources. These last years, a number of strategies have been implemented for ensuring quality in the justice system by means of cost and performance accounting, a controlling system, budgeting of personnel costs, benchmark procedures, balanced scorecard, the EFQM Model, various instruments for personnel and organisation development, calculation of personnel requirements, optimisation of business processes, surveys of attorneys, citizens, and employees, and evaluation instruments both for individual judicial and public prosecution work as well as for the courts and public prosecution offices as organisational units. The increased use of modern technology (e.g. Internet) has opened up the possibility for the justice system to reach a large number of citizens and, thus, to offer court users the best possible service. Likewise, the continuous expansion of electronic legal transactions offers new opportunities for improvement in the quality of the justice system with regard to the performance characteristics public accessibility and public service. However, the developments and models named are not uniformly established in the Lander. In Lower Saxony, a quality strategy was developed through the surveys AgiL (performance comparison of local courts) and LiVE (performance comparison of regional courts). This is based on the assumption that it is possible to compare courts by the collection of data. Following the comparison, an analysis is conducted to determine the reasons for which better numbers are achieved at one court location over another. These are then discussed in expert groups and measures are developed to promote those tools that seem likely to succeed for the duties at all court locations. The surveys do not serve to evaluate individual employees but rather to uncover structures that promote performance, which can then be transposed. This quality management concept takes place together with judicial councils and personnel representatives.

Q067 (2020): Due to judicial independence, there are no national level quality standards.

Q073 (2013): In respect of the 2010, 2012 and 2013 exercises no information was provided from Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Thuringia. Five States provided a positive reply, while the remaining Landers answered “NO”. As to Bavaria, the information varied depending on the individual court jurisdiction for which information was provided: “YES” for Bavarian fiscal courts and “NO” for the remaining Bavarian courts.

In Brandenburg, the analysis is only subject to the figures provided regarding incoming cases, conclusions, duration of proceedings, number of court persons working, etc., which could possibly be used as indicators for the assessment of the performance abilities and the quality standards of the court. In Bremen, there is a benchmarking based upon key performance indicators.

In Lower Saxony regular assessments of the activities of the courts and public prosecution offices take place through administrative supervision. Qualitative evaluation of court activities is not possible through the implemented statistics and, based upon the constitutional law guarantee of judicial independence, is not desired. Likewise, the current view in Saarland is that such an evaluation system is incompatible with judicial independence protected by the Basic Law. Moreover, in North-Rhine/Westphalia, monitoring adjudicative activities is prohibited based upon constitutional law grounds. In this Lander there is a comprehensive system for assessing internal business. In certain areas there is also a management information system with statistical core data relevant to management on the number of incoming cases, duration of proceedings, and numbers of conclusions.

Saxony-Anhalt specified that the instrument for operative and strategic management of the courts is the management report. In the conceptual (as regards content) design of the management reports, the department comparison is defined as central criteria. This approach results, on the one hand, in a comparison of one's own department with the average of all departments and, on the other hand, in taking account of the basic idea behind benchmarking, with the average of the three best departments. Concrete measures with calculable targets are set forth in target agreements between the Ministry for Finance and the Ministry for Justice and Equality as well as in how they are structured with each budgeted department. The bases for this, among others, are indicators in the management reports.

Q073 (2012): In respect of the 2010, 2012 and 2013 exercises no information was provided from Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Thuringia. Five States provided a positive reply, while the remaining Landers answered "NO". As to Bavaria, the information varied depending on the individual court jurisdiction for which information was provided: "YES" for Bavarian fiscal courts and "NO" for the remaining Bavarian courts.

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Q070 (General Comment): At the level of the Federal Government, statistics on proceedings encompass the number of incoming cases, the type of proceeding, the form of conclusion, and the time needed for conclusion. Moreover, information regarding other characteristics is also collected (legal aid in litigation and legal aid for proceedings, value of dispute, subject area, remedies, etc.) All of this information can be correlated to one another upon evaluation. The regular evaluations can be found in the publications of the Federal Statistical Office. Data regarding the business overviews usually does not contain – in that it involves manual statistics – additional information beyond the business workload, particularly as regards the duration of proceedings.

Q070 (2020): The monitoring activities mentioned under "other" were reported only by some of the Länder.

Q070 (2019): Some of the Länder did mention a monitoring system concerning other court activities such as statistics on the nature of resolution are kept (e.g. in civil cases: dealt with by contentious judgment/by acknowledgement/by settlement, etc.).

Q070 (2018): Some of the Länder did mention a monitoring system concerning other court activities such as statistics on the nature of resolution are kept (e.g. in civil cases: dealt with by contentious judgment/by acknowledgement/by settlement, etc.).

Q070 (2016): other: Some of the Länder did mention a monitoring system concerning other court activities such as statistics on the nature of resolution are kept (e.g. in civil cases: dealt with by contentious judgment/by acknowledgement/by settlement, etc.).

Q070 (2014): In 2014, some of the Landers did mention a monitoring system concerning other court activities, namely statistics on the nature of resolution (e.g. in civil matters cases are dealt with by contentious judgment/by acknowledgement/by settlement, etc.).

Q070 (2013): In 2013, seven Landers communicated information on their regular monitoring system. For example, Baden-Württemberg refereed to calculation of the specific personnel requirements on a mathematical-analytical basis. Bavaria mentioned the type of proceedings, form of decision, etc. for courts of labour and social jurisdiction and workload, ratio of part-time employees; average age of employees, training and sick days, duration of proceedings in months, ratio of appeals for courts of general jurisdiction. In Brandenburg, the number of pending cases and the ratio of terminated proceedings as against incoming cases are monitored.

Q070 (2012): For 2010 and 2012, five Landers did not provide any reply. Seven Landers communicated detailed information on their regular monitoring system of courts' activity. Among the main other monitored parameters are the deadlines for the drafting of judgments (Bavaria), the number of pending cases and the ratio of terminated proceedings as against incoming cases (Brandenburg), the nature of resolution – cases dealt with by contentious judgment, by acknowledgment, by settlement etc. (Hamburg), cases allocated among staff, i.e. caseload quota (Hesse); finance benchmarks, item costs, standardized deployment of person hours related to product (Saxony-Anhalt).

Q078-1 (2020): Just over half of the Länder answered that quality indicators have been defined for backlogs, a few reported that quality indicators for satisfaction of users, costs, clearance rate or disposition time have also been defined.

Q070-1 (2020): A few Länder answered that they have also been monitoring productivity and costs.

Q071 (2020): The majority, but not all of the Länder have reported to monitor pending cases and backlogs.

Q071 (2018): In 2018, Länder have monitored the number of pending cases and the backlogs.

Q078 (2020): Scarcely half of the Länder answered that quality indicators have been defined for backlogs, a few reported that quality indicators for costs, number of appeals, appeal ratio, clearance rate or disposition time have also been defined.

Q083-3 (2020): There are no quantitative performance targets for each public prosecutor

Greece

Q066 (General Comment): Quality standards are set by the Code of Organization of Courts and Status of Judicial Officers (Law 1756/1988).

Q066 (2017): Most of the measures taken recently in Greece aim at speeding up Justice. However the Law provides a set of quality criteria that must be taken into account when inspectors check the performance of each judge.

Q067 (2017): The Law provides a set of quality criteria that must be taken into account when inspectors check the performance of each judge.

Q073 (2017): According to L. 1756/1988 (art. 85), supreme judges appointed as inspectors for one year's term redact every year General Reports on the operation of each Court and prosecutor's Office in their district and recommend the necessary measures for the proper functioning of the service. Furthermore, data regarding the flow of cases collected by the Ministry of Justice is used for ad hoc analysis (e.g. to provide a basis for decisions regarding the function of courts or answers to questions of parliamentary control).

Q073-0 (2017): The regular evaluation activity is performed every year. Besides, the Law 1756/1988 provides for inspections. Namely, according to art. 85, supreme judges appointed as inspectors for one year term redact every year General Reports on the operation of each Court and prosecutor's Office in their district and recommend the necessary measures for the proper functioning of the service. Furthermore, data regarding the performance of courts is collected as follows: Regarding Administrative courts and Civil procedure the data is collected every quarter. Regarding penal procedure this is collected every semester.

Furthermore, ad hoc evaluations are conducted, based on the data collected every quarter and semester respectively.

Q073-1 (2017): Concerning the staff of the court, under certain circumstances, this evaluation of the Court activity could lead to a decision to increase or diminish it.

Q070 (General Comment): According to Law 1756/1988 (art. 85), supreme judges appointed as inspectors for one year's term, redact every year general reports on the operation of each court and prosecutor's office in their district and recommend the necessary measures for the proper functioning of the service. Regarding administrative courts, this task is fulfilled by the General Commission of the State for ordinary administrative courts

Q070 (2019): The Greek government has introduced a new system for organizing and evaluating the planning and implementation of public sector actions and projects, which introduces among others, monitoring court activities. (L. 4622/2019 art. 49 foll.)

Q070 (2017): Regarding Administrative Courts, this task is fulfilled by the General Commission of the State for ordinary administrative courts. In the near future there will be a possibility for the General Commission of the state to use a business intelligence program, in order to extract composite statistical data without contacting any court [E-mail: g-epitropia-d@d@otenet.gr]

Q072 (General Comment): The waiting time during court procedures is monitored annually through the inspection process. The interval between the adjudication of the case and the issuance of the decision is watched, so that the judge does not have much pending and there is a quick delivery of justice.

Q072 (2018): There is a monitoring system regarding the length of the judicial procedure, but it does not include such kind of information.

Q072 (2016): There is a monitoring system regarding the length of the judicial procedure, but it does not include such kind of information.

Q077 (2017): N/A

Q078 (2019): The Greek government has introduced a new system for organizing and evaluating the planning and implementation of public sector actions and projects, which envisages, among other things, the preparation of action plans that include various performance indicators. (L. 4622/2019 art. 49 foll.)

Q120 (General Comment): The court and prosecution offices Inspection and the Inspection of judges and prosecutors is being carried out by a Council and Inspection bodies, staffed by judicial officers. Inspectors draw up a separate, detailed and substantiated report for each judge of their court district. This report evaluates: the moral quality, vigor and character, scientific qualifications, judicial judgment and perception, diligence, hardworking and service (qualitative and quantitative) performance, Justice administration, wording of court decisions and procedure management capacity and concerning Prosecutors, the capacity to administer justice, both in the pre-litigation procedure and hearing, as well as their oral speech capacity, the judges' behavior in general and in the audience, as well as his social status. The inspector shall also indicate in the report whether s/he considers as eligible for promotion, the Judges of First Instance and the Deputy Prosecutors of First Instance who have completed five years of service in their grade, as well as the judges and prosecutors from the rank of the Judge President to the Court of First Instance and Prosecutor of First Instance and above, after the completion of one year in their grade. Inspectors' reports shall be submitted to the Chairman of the Council of Inspectors within two months from the end of their term of office. In the event of an extraordinary or additional inspection, the report shall be submitted immediately after it has been carried out. A copy of each report shall be submitted by the Chairman of the Inspection Council to the Minister of Justice and, as the case may be, to the President and the Prosecutor of the Supreme Court, the President of the Council of State, the President of the Court of Auditors and the Auditor General of the Court of Auditors and the General Commissioner of the General Commission of the State. A copy of the inspection report shall be placed on the individual file of the inspected person. Another copy is being handed over to the inspected person by the competent department of the Ministry of Justice.

Hungary

Q066 (General Comment): Second instance courts have to prepare a note on the decision and the trial procedure of the first instance court, based on professional criteria in every case. In this note, the court of appeal has to examine: the application of substantive, procedural and administrative regulations; the preparation of the hearings; the quality of the judges trial leading practice; if the coercive measures were well founded; if the hearings were set timely; if the ruling was transcribed in time; if the decision was edited correctly. The conclusions are summarized and judges of first instance courts are informed about them at least once a year.

Furthermore, the departments of the Supreme Court (Kúria) responsible for examining the judicial practice evaluates the practice of the courts and regularly inform judges about their experience.

Q073 (2014): On the occasion of the 2013 and 2014 evaluations, it has been stressed that the statistics of the court system are carried out every quarter, semi-annually and annually. It is published on the central internet website of the courts every half year.

If some elements of the IT system described in 2012 have been implemented, this system is not yet able to replace the regular methods of measuring workload.

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If some elements of the IT system described in 2012 have been implemented, this system is not yet able to replace the regular methods of measuring workload.

Q073 (2012): On the occasion of the 2012 exercise, it has been mentioned that the development of an IT system was under way which would make it possible to automatically measure and evaluate the workload of judges.

Q073-0 (2020): The statistics of the court system are composed in every quarter, half and whole year. It is published on the central internet website of the courts in every half year.

Q073-0 (2019): The statistics of the court system are composed in every quarter, half and whole year. It is published on the central internet website of the courts in every half year.

Q073-0 (2018): The statistics of the court system are composed in every quarter, half and whole year. It is published on the central internet website of the courts in every half year.

Q073-0 (2017): The statistics of the court system are composed in every quarter, half and whole year. It is published on the central internet website of the courts in every half year.

Q073-1 (General Comment): The statistical output of a court (mainly the number of incoming and pending cases) is taken into consideration during the distribution of human resources.

Q073-2 (2019): The statistical output of a court (mainly the number of incoming and pending cases) is taken into consideration during the distribution of human resources.

Q070 (General Comment): Among others:

- individual judge's statistics, - statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials,
- number of trial days in cases, - number of tried cases per day,
- pending cases of an individual judge / court,
- the time frame of pending cases
- number of appealed cases,
- the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases,
- the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases,
- cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month
- cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

Q070 (2020): - statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials,

- number of trial days in cases, - number of tried cases per day,
- the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases,
- the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases,
- cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month
- cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

Q070 (2019): Other:

- statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials,
- number of trial days in cases, - number of tried cases per day,
- the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases,
- the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases,
- cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month
- cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

Q070 (2018): Other:

- statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials,
- number of trial days in cases, - number of tried cases per day,
- the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases,
- the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases,
- cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month
- cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

Q070 (2015): Among others:

- individual judge's statistics,
- statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials,
- number of trial days in cases,
- number of tried cases per day,
- pending cases of an individual judge / court,
- the time frame of pending cases
- number of appealed cases,
- the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases,
- the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases,
- cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month
- cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

Q070 (2014): In 2013 and 2014, among other are quoted individual judge's statistics, statistics on the reasons of postponing trials, the number of trial days, the number of tried cases per day, the number of pending cases of an individual judge/court, the time frame of pending cases, the number of appealed cases, the subject of incoming/resolved/pending cases, the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases. Cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month, as well as cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court.

Q070 (2013): In 2013 and 2014, among other are quoted individual judge's statistics, statistics on the reasons of postponing trials, the number of trial days, the number of tried cases per day, the number of pending cases of an individual judge/court, the time frame of pending cases, the number of appealed cases, the subject of incoming/resolved/pending cases, the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases. Cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month, as well as cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court.

Q070 (2012): In 2010 and 2012, a reference is made to individual judge's statistics, statistics on the reasons of postponing trials, the number of trial days, the number of resolved cases, the number of cases scheduled within one day, the number of pending cases of an individual judge.

Q071 (General Comment): Judges have to report those cases on a monthly basis that are pending for more than 2 years. The president of the court can order a fast-track procedure for a case based on the report.

Q071 (2018): Judges have to report those cases on a monthly basis that are pending for more than 2 years. The president of the court can order a fast-track procedure for a case based on the report.

Q072 (General Comment): The administrative office of the court reports those cases to the president in which there was no judicial activity in the last 30 days.

Q072 (2018): The administrative office of the court reports those cases to the president in which there was no judicial activity in the last 30 days.

Q078 (General Comment): Measuring the satisfaction of court users has been introduced in 2014.

Q078 (2020): Among others: individual judge's statistics; statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials; number of trial days in cases;

number of cases heard per day; pending cases of an individual judge / court; the time frame of pending cases; number of appealed cases; the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases; the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases; cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month; cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

Q078 (2019): Among others: individual judge's statistics; statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials; number of trial days in cases;

number of cases heard per day; pending cases of an individual judge / court; the time frame of pending cases; number of appealed cases; the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases; the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases; cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month; cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

Q078 (2018): Among others: individual judge's statistics; statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials; number of trial days in cases; number of cases heard per day; pending cases of an individual judge / court; the time frame of pending cases; number of appealed cases; the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases; the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases; cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month; cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

Q120 (General Comment): The evaluation system is defined by Articles 50-52 of the Act on the Legal Status of Prosecutors. The purpose is to assess the quality of the prosecutor's activities, his/her skills, abilities and character traits with an impact thereon and to facilitate professional development. Prosecutors, with the exception of the Prosecutor General and the Deputy Prosecutor General, are assessed before the expiry of the fixed term of the first appointment, while in the case of a first appointment for an indefinite term, before the expiry of a period of 3 years following the appointment, and thereafter every 8 years. Prosecutors need not be assessed during the 6 years preceding the completion of the applicable old-age pension age. A prosecutor shall also be assessed if: requested by the prosecutor; circumstances have emerged that indicate the prosecutor's professional ineligibility or the necessity to alter the evaluation of the previous assessment; in the extraordinary proceeding to be completed without delay, s/he fails to meet the deadline extended by the superior prosecutor. The assessment is the duty of the person exercising the employer's rights. The official work of prosecutors assigned to the Ministry is evaluated by the Minister responsible for justice in accordance with the rules applicable to government officials. As a result, prosecutors may be awarded the following grades: excellent, suitable for promotion; excellent and fully eligible; eligible; eligible, subsequent assessment required; ineligible. In the event of an ineligible grade, the prosecutor shall be called upon to resign his/her office within thirty days. If the prosecutor is awarded a grade "eligible, subsequent assessment required", the person exercising the employer's rights identifies the deficiencies and irregularities and states the main criteria of the desired changes which shall be reviewed prior to the next assessment (within 2 years). A prosecutor shall be awarded an ineligible grade upon the next assessment if he/she fails to obtain an eligible grade. S/he may request a court of law to quash any erroneous or untrue finding.

Q120-1 (2018): The evaluation system is defined by Articles 50-52 of the Act on the Legal Status of Prosecutors. The purpose is to assess the quality of the prosecutor's activities, his/her skills, abilities and character traits with an impact thereon and to facilitate professional development. Prosecutors, with the exception of the Prosecutor General and the Deputy Prosecutor General, are assessed before the expiry of the fixed term of the first appointment, while in the case of a first appointment for an indefinite term, before the expiry of a period of 3 years following the appointment, and thereafter every 8 years. Prosecutors need not be assessed during the 6 years preceding the completion of the applicable old-age pension age. A prosecutor shall also be assessed if: requested by the prosecutor; circumstances have emerged that indicate the prosecutor's professional ineligibility or the necessity to alter the evaluation of the previous assessment; in the extraordinary proceeding to be completed without delay, s/he fails to meet the deadline extended by the superior prosecutor. The assessment is the duty of the person exercising the employer's rights. The official work of prosecutors assigned to the Ministry is evaluated by the Minister responsible for justice in accordance with the rules applicable to government officials. As a result, prosecutors may be awarded the following grades: excellent, suitable for promotion; excellent and fully eligible; eligible; eligible, subsequent assessment required; ineligible. In the event of an ineligible grade, the prosecutor shall be called upon to resign his/her office within thirty days. If the prosecutor is awarded a grade "eligible, subsequent assessment required", the person exercising the employer's rights identifies the deficiencies and irregularities and states the main criteria of the desired changes which shall be reviewed prior to the next assessment (within 2 years). A prosecutor shall be awarded an ineligible grade upon the next assessment if he/she fails to obtain an eligible grade. S/he may request a court of law to quash any erroneous or untrue finding.

Ireland

Q070 (2014): 2014: Since 2014 Ireland introduced a monitoring system for the length of proceedings and it is now capable of calculating average length of proceedings in first instance jurisdictions.

Q077-1 (2018): Prosecutors adhere to Code of Ethics and Guidelines of respective professional bodies. There are file reviews and regular periodic management reports in place

Q070-1 (2020): information is published in Annual Report available at: <https://www.dppireland.ie/app/uploads/2020/10/AR-2019-eng.pdf>

Q070-1 (2018): Information is published in Annual Report available at [https://www.dppireland.ie/filestore/documents/AR2017_\[eng\].pdf](https://www.dppireland.ie/filestore/documents/AR2017_[eng].pdf)

Q071 (2020): NAP

Q071 (2018): NAP

Q071 (2016): NAP

Q077 (2017): Waiting times for proceedings categories in the various jurisdictions are recorded and published in the Courts Service Annual Report.

Q083-2 (2018): Work is demand led by number of files submitted by external investigating agencies

Q120 (General Comment): In addition to reporting directly to their line managers in relation to their work as prosecutors, they are required to participate in the Office-and-Public-Service-wide process of Performance Management and Development conducted during each year on an individual basis between Management and Staff.

Q120-1 (2018): Prosecutors working in-house are required to participate in Public service wide Performance Management and Development System (PMDS).

Italy

Q066 (General Comment): In Italy there is not a strict quality system as such. However, there is a regular monitoring system in place which tracks the performance of court activities.

Q073-0 (2020): Quarterly

Q073-0 (2019): Quarterly

Q073-0 (2018): Quarterly

Q073-0 (2017): Quarterly

Q073-0 (2016): Quarterly

Q073-2 (2020): The evaluation of the court activity (case flow, DT, CR, etc.) are used to draw up the staffing plan ("pianta organica") i.e. the ideal allocation of judges and court staff among the courts. More recently, this data is used for monitoring the implementation of reforms and investments related to the Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) and the related EU Next Generation funds.

Q073-4 (2020): Quarterly

Q073-4 (2018): Quarterly

Q072 (2018): Waiting time is monitored only for Administrative Justice.

Q077 (General Comment): The performance of each court is given by different indicators such as the clearance rate, the variation of backlogs and the age of the proceeding.

Q120 (General Comment): The assessment procedure applies to both judges and public prosecutors. Every four years, the High Judicial Council (CSM) conducts a professional appraisal based on the professional skills of judges/prosecutors. The professional status of both judges and prosecutors is organized into 7 different levels. Several criteria are taken into consideration: independence, impartiality, balance, professional capacity, hardworkingness, diligence and commitment. The assessment is based on a number of acts and documents that describe all the professional aspects of the magistrate to be evaluated. The most significant are: • a "self report" where the magistrate illustrates all the elements that he/she believes are necessary or useful to be considered for the purpose of his/her appraisal; • a random sample of acts and documents produced by the magistrate during the evaluation period; • an "informative report" prepared by a superior of the magistrate; • the statistics concerning activity of the magistrate: the number of provisions drafted, the processing times of the proceedings, the time for filing the documents (even in comparison with the other magistrates of the office); • scientific publications, if any; • reports from the lawyers' council, if any.

Latvia

Q066 (General Comment): In January 15, 2020 the "Visitors service standards of the district (city) courts and regional courts" were approved. This document summarizes the general principles related to functions such as judicial reception and providing with information. The standards help court staff to raise their professionalism and understand the court visitors servicing values.

The reply is partly "yes" because according to the Law on Judicial Power Section 27.1., a Chief Judge of a court shall plan and determine the objectives of the court work in relation to average time periods for adjudication of matters in a court (standard of time periods for adjudication of matters) prior to the beginning of each calendar year, in co-operation with court judges. This standard shall be determined, taking into account the court resources and the necessity to ensure the right of a person to adjudication of a matter in a reasonable time period and other basic principles related to the guarantee of fair trial. A Chief Judge of a court shall approve the standard and supervise the actual time periods of examining matters in a court. He/she shall submit information to the Board of Justice regarding the approved standard until 1 February of each year.

Q066 (2020): Partly yes, according to the Law on Judicial Power Section 27.1. the Court President before the beginning of each calendar year, shall plan and determine the objectives of the court work in relation to average time periods for the examination of cases in a court (the standard of time periods for the examination of cases) in cooperation with court judges. The standard of time periods for the examination of cases shall be determined by taking into account the court resources and the necessity to ensure the right of a person to the examination of a case in a reasonable time period and in conformity with other basic principles for the examination of cases. The Court President shall submit the standard case examination time limits for approval to the Judicial Council until 1 February of each year.

Q066 (2019): In January 15, 2020 the "Visitors service standards of the district (city) and regional court" is adopted. This document defines the procedure by which the employee of the district (city) and regional court shall ensure the servicing of the court visitor, the participant in the proceedings, its representative (hereinafter - customer) (the acceptance of the client, the provision of information and communication in person, by telephone and by electronic means) and basic customer service values, general principles and basic rules for customer service.

Q066 (2017): According to the Law on Judicial Power Art 27.1. chief judge of a court shall plan and determine the objectives of the court work in relation to average time periods for adjudication of matters in a court (the standard of time periods for adjudication of matters) prior to the beginning of each calendar year in co-operation with court judges. The standard of time periods for adjudication of matters shall be determined, taking into account the court resources and the necessity to ensure the right of a person to adjudication of a matter in a reasonable time period and in conformity with other basic principles for examination of matters. A Chief Judge of a court shall approve the standard of time periods for adjudication of matters in a court and supervise the actual time periods of examining matters in a court. A Chief Judge of a court shall submit information to the Board of Justice regarding the approved standard of time periods for adjudication of matters until 1 February of each year. First standarts of time periods for adjudication of matters were submitted to the Board of Justice in 2014.

Q066 (2016): Partly yes, according to the Law on Judicial Power Section 27.1. chief judge of a court shall plan and determine the objectives of the court work in relation to average time periods for adjudication of matters in a court (the standard of time periods for adjudication of matters) prior to the beginning of each calendar year in co-operation with court judges. The standard of time periods for adjudication of matters shall be determined, taking into account the court resources and the necessity to ensure the right of a person to adjudication of a matter in a reasonable time period and in conformity with other basic principles for examination of matters. A Chief Judge of a court shall approve the standard of time periods for adjudication of matters in a court and supervise the actual time periods of examining matters in a court. A Chief Judge of a court shall submit information to the Board of Justice regarding the approved standard of time periods for adjudication of matters until 1 February of each year.

First standards of time periods for adjudication of matters were submitted to the Board of Justice in 2014.

Q066 (2015): Since 2008 courts apply 'The visitors service standards of the district (city) courts and regional courts'. This courts visitor's service standard summarizes the general principles of judicial reception and providing with information. Standard helps court staff to raise their professionalism and understand the court visitors servicing values. On 2015 May 18 Council of Justice approved guidelines on communication of the court system. The aim of the guidelines is to promote the effective functioning of the judiciary and promote the public confidence in the judiciary, creating a positive Court's image and enhance its' authority in society.

Q066 (2014): In 2014, for the first time, standards of time periods for adjudication of matters were submitted to the Board of Justice.

Q073 (2015): Latvia has the Court Information System it contains statistical data about court performance. The statistical data have been published in the e-portal: www.manas.tiesas.lv and regularly analysed by Court administration and Ministry of Justice (MoJ).

Q073-0 (2020): Evaluation of courts activities are done mainly in two ways: every month and on a basis of request.

The evaluation can happen for a single court or instance at any time for a number of reasons.

An Annual evaluation of court staff is also carried out, which is essential for high-quality work of courts.

Q073-0 (2019): Evaluation happens on a basis of request. The evaluation can happen for a single court or instance at any time for a number of reasons.

Q073-0 (2018): Evaluation happens on a basis of request. The evaluation can happen for a single court or instance at any time for a number of reasons.

Q073-0 (2017): Latvia has the Court Information System it contains statistical data about court performance. The statistical data have been published in the e-portal: www.tiesas.lv and regularly analysed by Court administration and MoJ.

Q073-0 (2016): Latvia has the Court Information System it contains statistical data about court performance. The statistical data have been published in the e-portal: www.tiesas.lv and regularly analysed by Court administration and MoJ.

Q073-1 (2020): Not currently, but there is a suggestion from State Audit Office and a subsequent proposition from Ministry of Justice and

Court administration to the Judiciary Council to start to take court work statistical indicators into account when planning annual budget. If necessary, based on workload data resources can be allocated later within a court.

Q073-1 (2019): Not currently, but there is a suggestion from State Audit Office and a subsequent proposition from Ministry of Justice and Court administration to the Judiciary Council to start to take court work statistical indicators into account when planning annual budget. If necessary, based on workload data resources can be allocated later within a court.

Q073-1 (2018): Not currently, but there is a suggestion from State Audit Office and a subsequent proposition from Ministry of Justice and Court administration to the Judiciary Council to start to take court work statistical indicators into account when planning annual budget. If necessary, based on workload data resources can be allocated later within a court.

Q070 (General Comment): Implemented business intelligence solution allows to very closely monitor all the mentioned court activities.

Satisfaction of court staff and users is being evaluated by regular questionnaires in courts.

Q070 (2017): Decision stability (proportion of decisions appealed in higher instance)

Q070 (2016): Decision stability (proportion of decisions appealed in higher instance)

Q073-4 (2020): In accordance with the order of the Prosecutor General, a monthly report is prepared on the results of the public prosecutor's work in pre-trial criminal proceedings and the results of the work, which are not related to the progress of pre-trial criminal proceedings.

Q073-4 (2018): Monthly reports on the results of the public prosecutor's work in pre-trial criminal proceedings and the results of work which are not related to the conduct of pre-trial criminal proceedings shall be drawn up in accordance with the order of the Prosecutor General.

Q071 (2018): We have created a specific tool for this purpose that is available also in public from <https://dati.gov.lv/>

Q077 (2014): First standards of time periods for adjudication of matters were submitted to the Board of Justice in 2014.

Q078 (2020): The indicators “productivity of judges and court staff” and “number of appeals” are taken into account when assessing the professional activity of a judge, because the objective of the assessment of the professional activities of a judge is to promote the continuous professional growth of a judge throughout his or her career, thereby improving the quality of the work of the judge and the court. An Annual evaluation of court staff is also carried out, which is essential for high-quality work of courts.

Q078 (2019): All of these indicators can and are used to evaluate different aspects of court work from efficiency, quality and stability to decision of filling out a vacancy.

First four modalities are included in the report that courts have to prepare for the Judiciary Council before the end of January.

Q078 (2018): All of these indicators can and are used to evaluate different aspects of court work from efficiency, quality and stability to decision of filling out a vacancy.

First four modalities are included in the report that courts have to prepare for the Judiciary Council before the end of January.

Q078 (2014): According to the Law on Judicial Power as amended in 2014, the chief judge of a court, in cooperation with court judges, determines prior to the beginning of each calendar year targets in relation to the average length of court proceedings.

The standard in terms of length of proceedings is determined, taking into account the court resources and the necessity to ensure the right of a person to have his/her matter adjudicated within a reasonable time period and in compliance with other basic principles guaranteeing the right to a fair trial. A chief judge of a court must approve the standard of time periods and supervise the actual time periods of examining matters in a court.

The guidelines approved by the Judicial Council are used to establish standards of time periods for adjudication of matters.

Q083-2 (General Comment): The prosecutor provides a monthly report on the statistical indicators of his or her work. In addition, the statistical indicators of the individual work of the public prosecutor (statistical indicators for the monitoring of the investigation, prosecution, maintenance of the State prosecution and other functions of the public prosecutor) are also analysed during the process of assessing the professional activities of prosecutors (not less than once every five years).

Q120-1 (General Comment): The assessment of the professional activities of prosecutors have been commenced and is operational from 1 January 2014, within which, as for judges, the professional activities of prosecutors are assessed on a regular basis (not less than once every five years).

Q120-1 (2020): Not less than once every five years

Lithuania

Q070 (General Comment): All of these data are recorded in the Lithuanian Court Information System (LITEKO), as well as other data, related to the case, its process and the parties to the proceedings.

Q073-4 (2020): Chief prosecutors of the departments of the prosecutor's offices are regularly provided with monthly data based on basic indicators of the performance of public prosecution offices, every 3 months – with the larger scale of performance data.

Q073-4 (2018): Every 6 months.

Q072 (2020): courts: through administrative supervision mechanism

Q083-2 (2018): The quantitative performance targets are defined for the Prosecutor General's Office and 5 regional Prosecutor's Offices, but not for individual public prosecutors.

Q083-3 (2018): The quantitative performance targets are defined for the Prosecutor's Offices, but not for individual public prosecutors.

Q120-1 (General Comment): According to Article 33 of the Law on Prosecution Service, evaluation of prosecutor's individual performance, qualification and suitability is carried out by the Attestation Commission. Performance of a prosecutor who has received a positive evaluation after his/her internship, is thereafter evaluated every five years during the regular evaluation of the service. The extraordinary evaluation can be carried out by decision of the Prosecutor General: at the request of the public prosecutor him/herself, if at least half a year has passed since his/her last evaluation; in the case the prosecutor is applying for a higher position, or to the same or an equivalent post after the expiry of the term of appointment; if three years have passed since the last evaluation of his/her service; if the prosecutor's performance has repeatedly been deficient, giving rise to reasonable doubts as to his/her suitability for the position in question.

Luxembourg

Q073 (2020): "Although the technically correct answer is "no", the Judiciary edits every year an annual report on its activities during the previous year. This reports is available to the public (report 2020, see <https://justice.public.lu/fr/publications/juridictions-judiciaires/rapports-juridictions-judiciaires-2020.html>)."

Q073 (2019): Although the technically correct answer is "no", the Judiciary edits every year an annual report on its activities during the previous year. This report is available to the public (report 2019, see <https://justice.public.lu/dam-assets/fr/publications/rapport-activites-judiciaires/Rapports-juridictions-judiciaires-2019.pdf>).

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Q073 (2014): 2014: There is no regular monitoring system. Statistical tools and the court management system may be used to monitor the activity but this is not their primary function.

Q073-1 (General Comment): The figures presented by the SSJ are used on a regular basis to allocate (and ask for) means to the courts and prosecutorial services.

Q073-1 (2020):

The annual report is used to the effect set out in Q. 073-1 (report 2020, see <https://justice.public.lu/fr/publications/juridictions-judiciaires/rapports-juridictions-judiciaires-2020.html>).

Q073-1 (2019): The annual report is used to the effect set out in Q. 073-1

Q073-1 (2018): The annual report is used to the effect set out in Q. 073-1

Q073-1 (2016): The figures presented by the SSJ are used on a regular basis to allocate (and ask for) means to the courts and prosecutorial services.

Q070 (General Comment): No regular system has been implemented up to today. However, a monitoring can be done through the statistical service of the judiciary (SSJ) on an punctual basis and upon request by the competent authorities.

Q070 (2017): ??? (see comments to parent campaign)

Q070 (2016): No regular system has been implemented up to today. However, a monitoring can be done through the statistical service of the judiciary (SSJ) on an punctual basis and upon request by the competent authorities.

Q070 (2015): By using the newly implemented statistical tools, the information ticked in addition to last year's questionnaire can now be retrieved by the statistical service on an as needed basis at least for criminal cases. Identical markers are being implemented for civil and commercial cases and will available in a foreseeable future.

Q070 (2014): 2014: There is no regular monitoring system. However, new statistical tools are implemented and can provide monitoring elements when necessary without daily measurement current affairs.

Q073-3 (2020): The annual report covers both judges and prosecutors (report 2020, see <https://justice.public.lu/fr/publications/juridictions-judiciaires/rapports-juridictions-judiciaires-2020.html>).

Q073-3 (2018): The annual report covers both judges and prosecutors.

Q073-5 (2020):

The annual report covers both judges and prosecutors (report 2020, see <https://justice.public.lu/fr/publications/juridictions-judiciaires/rapports-juridictions-judiciaires-2020.html>).

Q073-5 (2018): The annual report covers both judges and prosecutors.

Q071 (2018): New systems of monitoring have been implemented since 2016 (JUCIV for the civil law cases and JANGA for administrative law cases)

Q071 (2016): No regular system has been implemented up to today. However, a monitoring can be done through the statistical service of the judiciary (SSJ) on an punctual basis and upon request by the competent authorities.

Q072 (2014): According to 2014 data, the newly set up statistical tools, as well as the courts' CMS, allow an "as needed" check of the waiting time.

Q083-2 (2018): NAP

Q083-3 (2018): NAP

Malta

Q066 (General Comment): There exists a Code of Ethics for the members of the Judiciary which, though not providing for the organisation and quality of the judicial work, does lay upon the members of the Judiciary certain obligations which are important in ensuring the transparency and independence of the judicial process.

Q066 (2017): There exists a Code of Ethics for the members of the Judiciary which, though not providing for the organisation and quality of the judicial work, does lay upon the members of the Judiciary certain obligations which are important in ensuring the transparency and independence of the judicial process.

Q066 (2016): There exists a Code of Ethics for the Judiciary which, though not providing for the organisation and quality of judicial work, does lay upon the members of the Judiciary, certain obligations which are important in ensuring the transparency and independence of the judicial process.

Q067 (2018): There are general quality standards that apply to the public sector, but not specific quality standards that monitor the implementation of quality standards within the judiciary or the prosecution services.

Q073 (2015): Currently, Malta carries out systematic quantitative analysis of the performance of the courts, based on established international indicators. Furthermore, ongoing internal reports, commissioned specifically to study areas of interest in the performance of certain courts, also complement the quantitative analysis, and serve to further address identified shortcomings in a more strategic manner.

Q073 (2014): On the occasion of the 2014 exercise, it has been indicated that since 2015, a system of monitoring court performance through quantitative means, using established performance indicators such as Clearance Rate and Pending caseload, has been initiated.

Q073-0 (2020): Court performance is evaluated on a quarterly basis, or as the need arises.

Q073-0 (2018): Court evaluation in terms of performance is carried out on a monthly basis, or on a case by need basis.

Q073-0 (2017): The activity of the courts is monitored on a monthly basis.

Q073-0 (2016): Court evaluation in terms of performance is carried out on a monthly basis.

Q073-1 (2017): Court performance evaluation is brought to the attention of both the Minister for Justice, Culture and Local Government as well as to the attention of the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice, who is vested with the authority to effect changes in judicial duties, does make use of such performance data in the better interest of increased efficiency and expediency of the judicial process.

Q073-1 (2016): Court performance evaluation is brought to the attention of both the Minister for Justice, Culture and Local Government as well as to the attention of the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice, who is vested with the authority to effect changes in judicial duties, does make use of such performance data in the better interest of increased efficiency and expediency of the judicial process.

Q073-2 (General Comment): Court performance evaluation is brought to the attention of both the Minister for Justice as well as to the attention of the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice, who is vested with the authority to effect changes in judicial duties, does make use of such performance data in the better interest of increased efficiency and expediency of the judicial process.

Q073-2 (2020): Other refers to the Court's ability to request more financial and human resources in a bid to improve the performance on the selected indicators

Q073-2 (2018): Court performance evaluation is brought to the attention of both the Minister for Justice, Culture and Local Government as well as to the attention of the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice, who is vested with the authority to effect changes in judicial duties, does make use of such performance data in the better interest of increased efficiency and expediency of the judicial process. On the other hand, the Ministry also monitors these performance evaluations and tries to assist through legislative amendments or other interventions that lie within its powers and that do not impinge on the independence of the judiciary.

Q070 (2019): Other: age of pending caseload

Q070 (2017): other: clearance rate

Q070 (2015): The monitoring of court activities also takes place through the ongoing analysis of the Clearance Rate and Disposition Time of the various courts. This data is also being published online on a monthly basis. The category "other" refers to the monitoring of the Clearance Rate and Disposition Time of all civil courts, boards and tribunals. This exercise was started in 2015.

Q070 (2014): In 2014, the court administration was monitoring length of proceedings through the number of incoming and resolved cases, as well as through the pending caseload. The age of civil cases was another parameter that was being assessed.

On the occasion of the 2014 exercise, it has been indicated that since 2015, Malta started computing the Disposition Time and Clearance Rate of all the civil and criminal courts. By the end of 2015, for the civil courts, this information will be made available online.

Q077-1 (2018): The Office of the AG does keep a record of the number of incoming cases as well as those cases that can be considered as terminated from the Office because for example, a bill of indictment is issued. However no official statistics are kept.

Q073-3 (2020): The Office of the AG has started setting up a system to assess the performance of the prosecution service, but this is still in its initial phases and more work is being planned on it to make it more integrated.

Q073-6 (2018): The workload of the Office of the AG is used for the recruitment of additional human resources.

Q070-1 (2018): The Office of the AG does hold a record of the number of incoming cases and terminated cases, but these are not as yet organised into official performance indicators.

Q072 (2016): In Malta, there is no formal monitoring system. However, an “informal” monitoring used to take place. It falls mostly within the remit of the Chief Justice and the respective members of the judiciary.

Q077 (2017): Despite the on-going monitoring and evaluation of the court activities and performance, we do not have defined target indicators against which to monitor performance. In general terms, we seek to ensure that the performance of the courts improves in efficiency year after year, and we try to address various aspects of the system in order to facilitate this improvement.

Q077 (2016): Currently Malta carries out systematic quantitative analysis of the performance of the different courts, based on international standards. We are also addressing measures of quality as defined by recognised international institutions, supplemented by internal reports that are purposely commissioned to focus on specific aspects of the functioning of the justice system. These ongoing efforts at measuring the efficiency and quality of our justice system is compared with past performance, but as yet, not with established targets.

Malta does not have defined 'targets' but assesses its performance in terms of indicators defined by international institutions

Q078 (2020): Other: age of pending cases

Q078 (2019): Other: age of pending caseload

Q083-3 (2018): NA

Q120-1 (2020): The work of public prosecutors is constantly monitored by the Deputy AG and the AG herself. The monitoring is not scheduled at specific annual intervals but it is ingrained in the daily work processes in the Office.

Q120-1 (2018): The work of public prosecutors is constantly monitored by the Deputy Attorney General (in charge of the criminal field) and the Attorney General. The monitoring is not scheduled at specific annual intervals, but is ongoing and ingrained in the daily work processes of the Office.

Netherlands

Q066 (General Comment): There are quality standards which are measured by annual statistical figures per individual court. Examples are the scores of customer satisfaction surveys, the percentage of cases judged by three instead of one judge and case processing times (the so called 'Kengetallen gerechten'). There is a Team Judicial Quality (Team Juridische Kwaliteit) which studies topics in a theme-wise manner, on a structural basis. A team of public prosecutors participates in TKJ and assesses the judicial work of colleagues in a structured and systematic way. Often there is a baseline assessment and a follow-up, sometimes a second follow-up. If necessary, the assessment framework is adjusted.

www.tweedekamer.nl/kamerstukken/detail?id=2018D52900&did=2018D52900

There are also professional standards, developed to show what good justice entails. These are publically available on the website of the Judiciary (<https://www.rechtspraak.nl/Organisatie-en-contact/Rechtspraak-in-Nederland/Rechters/Paginas/De-professionele-standaarden-van-de-rechters.aspx>)

Q066 (2019): There is a so-called Team Judicial Quality (Team Juridische Kwaliteit), which studies topics in a theme-wise manner. This is part of the program 'Programma OM Strafzorg 2020'. A team of public prosecutors participates in TKJ and assesses the judicial work of colleagues in a structured and systematic way. There is often a first assessment (baseline) and a first follow-up assessment, and sometimes even a second follow-up. If necessary, the assessment framework is adjusted.

Q067 (2017): yes

Q073-0 (2020): Along with monthly reports and quarterly reports, there are annual reports which are more thorough and elaborate.

Q073-0 (2019): Along with the monthly reports and quarterly reports, there are annual reports which are more thorough and elaborate.

Q073-1 (2020): This is not a 'hard' rule, the outcomes of the evaluation do not directly influence the allocation of resources in the next years.

Q070 (2020): There is an annual publication that includes the appeal ratio for some case types. To call it 'monitoring' would be a bit too much, but it is annually checked and reported on.

Incoming cases and length of proceedings have not previously been mentioned, but these are monitored.

Q073-4 (2020): Along with the monthly reports and quarterly reports, there are annual reports which are more thorough and elaborate.

Q073-6 (2020): In 2019, the system Directing and Funding (Besturen en Bekostigen) was formally introduced. This system introduced more measurements and questions about allocation. Also in 2019 an internal budget allocation model was introduced for allocation of resources between parts of the public prosecution.

Q073-6 (2018): Each three years, the amount of money is defined. The public prosecutors got a fixed amount and an amount of resources based on the amount of cases they dealt with.

Q072 (2020): Within the courts: Registration in the court system gives the opportunity to monitor waiting time. Within the public prosecution services: Across the justice chain, agreements have been made on the timeframes in which particular caseloads (sexual offences, youth cases and specific traffic violations) should be handled. These agreements are monitored. Annually, the government (Second Chamber) is informed on this via the factsheet 'Strafrechtketen'. Besides this, timeframe-agreements have been reached within the public prosecution on speed with which penal orders are to be issued, terms in which an objection is to be judged and the speed with which the first decision with attachment is to be taken (eerste beslissing bij beslag).

Q072 (2013): All steps and dates are recorded in information systems of the court. But this registration does not show 'waiting times' as such.

Q078 (2020): Satisfaction is monitored, but courts are not necessarily judged for that.

Q083-2 (2020): There is no national policy on targets for every prosecutor. An office (parket) could choose to set targets for their prosecutors (see next question), but this may vary across offices.

Q120 (2020): The public prosecution has a team Judicial Quality at the General Office (Parket Generaal) that studies the quality of the criminal proceedings of the public prosecution. As part of these studies and assessments, a pool of prosecutors has been compiled, and they study the work of other public prosecutors. The results of these studies are used for quality enhancement trajectories. The studies are repeated periodically.

Poland

Q066 (General Comment): The Ministry of Justice collects statistical data sent by common courts concerning their current activity, and also evaluates annual information on the activity of courts, prepared by presidents of courts of appeal about the activity of courts within the area of appeals, within the scope of tasks entrusted to them. In addition, the Minister of Justice convenes a meeting with presidents of courts of appeal at least once a year to discuss issues related to exercising supervision. Within the framework of that evaluation, a multifaceted analysis of collected statistical data is conducted, inter alia, an indicator of stability of jurisprudence, an indicator of control over the inflow of court cases or time of adjudication in incoming cases. However, no legal provision defines specific quality standards for individual indicators, concerning organisational quality and/or justice quality policy, to be formulated for the justice system as a whole.

Q066 (2016): The most important indicator comes from evaluation of judgements through second instance procedure. In this purpose "judgement stability" ratio are in use as a ratio of judgements reversed or annulled in procedure of appeal.

Q067 (General Comment): Inspection departments operate in the appellate and regional courts. The task of the judges working in these departments is to perform on behalf of the president of the court activities in the scope of supervision over the administrative activity of the courts in the area of the operation of a given appellate or district court. Supervision consists in taking actions to improve the office of the courts or increase the efficiency and level of work organization culture in the courts. For this purpose, visits of departments in courts or surveys of recognized cases of a given category are carried out, the secretariats of departments in the courts are controlled.

Activities in the scope of administrative supervision can not enter the field in which judges and assessors are independent.

Q073 (2019): Every year, an analysis is made of the annual information of the presidents of the courts of appeal about the activities of the courts operating in the area of appeals containing statistical data from individual appeals and information on actions taken to ensure the best activity of the courts in the area of appeal. The Minister of Justice assesses the annual information and accepts or refuses to accept this information

The analysis of the work of courts in the areas of operation of individual appeals is also based on statistical data for the first half of each year.

Based on the obtained statistical data, the Department of Administrative Surveillance carries out, as required, data on judicial units, in particular in the context of the efficiency of proceedings and the need for appropriate action by court presidents to ensure the most effective work of their subordinate units.

Q073 (2017): The Minister of Justice regularly assesses the activities of the courts as part of external administrative supervision, by analysing the annual information provided by the Presidents of the appellate courts pursuant to art. 37b § 2 point 1 of the Act of July 27, 2001. The law on the system of common courts (i.e. Journal of Laws of 2018.23), in turn as part of internal supervision, regularly evaluates the activities of courts by presidents, by visiting and reviewing selected issues.

Q073-0 (General Comment): Annual information of the presidents of courts of appeal on the activity of courts operating within the area of appellate courts, containing statistical data from particular appellate courts and information on actions taken to ensure the best possible activity of courts within the area of appellate courts, is analyzed every year. The Minister of Justice evaluates annual information and either accepts it or refuses to accept it

The analysis of work of courts within the jurisdiction of particular appellate courts is also carried out on the basis of statistical data for the first half of each year. On the basis of statistical data collected, the Department of Administrative Supervision performs, according to the needs, an analysis of data concerning judicial units, in particular in the context of efficiency of proceedings and the need to undertake appropriate actions by presidents of courts in order to ensure the most efficient work of units subordinate to them.

Q073-0 (2019): The analysis of the work of all courts is carried out cyclically for the first half of each year and after its completion, in particular based on the average duration of the procedure, control of influence and degree of residue, influence, settlement and remaining case, influence and settlement of cases on a judge according to the limit as at the last day of the statistical period, impact, settlement and remainder on staffing in versions 1 and 3. In addition, data on individual units are analyzed as required.

Q070 (2017): Supervision covers only the administrative activities of the courts. There are the internal supervision exercised by the presidents of the courts and the external supervision exercised by the Minister of Justice within the narrow scope specified in the law.

Q070 (2016): Supervision covers only the administrative activities of the courts. There are the internal supervision exercised by the presidents of the courts and the external supervision exercised by the Minister of Justice within the narrow scope specified in the law.

Q073-3 (General Comment): Pursuant to Article 30 of the Act on the Public Prosecutor's Office, the National Public Prosecutor, but also regional and circuit public prosecutors within the area of their activities, may order a visit to an organisational unit of the public prosecution services in order to control the performance of statutory tasks by this unit within a specified scope. Pursuant to § 77 item 1 of the Ordinance of the Minister of Justice - Rules of Procedure of the universal prosecutorial bodies of the public prosecution services, visitation and inspection shall be carried out as appropriate, in particular when there are signals of significant irregularities in the activities of a given body. Visitations should be carried out at least every 5 years.

2. An inspection may be carried out to check the correctness of practices in selected sections of the operation or when there is a need to investigate the causes of shortcomings in the operation or irregularities in the operation of the given body.

3 Visitation and inspection includes:

1) the control of the performance of the statutory tasks by the bodies, and in particular the examination of the correctness of the activities undertaken and the level of work;

2) assessing the performance of professional duties by prosecutors and administration staff and their professional qualifications and work culture;

3) an assessment of the way in which the body is managed, the organisation of work and the division of tasks.

4) In the course of visitations and inspections, instructions shall be given as necessary to improve the operation of the audited bodies and to help solve current problems.

Conclusions from the visitations and inspections of public prosecutor's offices are considered by the regional prosecutor's office board [kolegium prokuratury regionalnej] (Article 49 of the Act on the Public Prosecutor's Office).

Q073-4 (2020): Once a month, the head of the organizational unit of the prosecutor's office shall submit to his or her superior prosecutor a report containing the number of incoming cases and the number of cases disposed of .

Q073-4 (2018): Once a month a head of the organisational unit of the public prosecution service presents to their superior public prosecutor a report which contains a number of incoming cases and number of resolved cases.

Q072 (General Comment): Public Prosecution services

The issue of the duration of pre-trial proceedings is defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, in Article 310 § 1 and § 2 and Article 325i § 1. Article 310 § 1 and § 2 states that the investigation shall be completed within 3 months. In justified cases the investigation period may be extended by a specified period of time by the public prosecutor supervising the investigation or the public prosecutor directly superior to the public prosecutor leading the investigation, but not longer than one year. In particularly justified cases a competent public prosecutor superior to the prosecutor supervising or leading the investigation may extend the investigation by a specified period of time.

Article 325i § 1 states that an investigation should be completed within 2 months. The prosecutor may extend this period to 3 months, and in particularly justified cases – to a longer specified period of time.

The authority empowered to order the extension of an investigation or an inquiry by a specified period of time shall monitor such proceedings with respect to their proper conduct in view of their possible length and shall assess the validity of the procedural steps taken or to be taken.

The request for the extension of an investigation or an inquiry must include the steps that need to be taken in the further course of the proceedings and indicate the reasons why they have not yet been taken.

Courts:

The presidents of the courts, in exercising internal administrative supervision over the administrative activity of the courts, control the taking of actions by judges within appropriate time limits; direct control is also exercised by the presidents of the divisions. Monitored also within the framework of management control and analysis of annual information on activities of courts operating within the area of appellate courts prepared by presidents of courts of appeal

Q072 (2018): In the mode of external and internal administrative supervision over the administrative activity of courts by analyzing the results of the courts or departments and monitoring the efficiency of individual cases in the case of detected lengthiness.

Q083-3 (2020): Individual goals are set by prosecutors themselves in a way that enables them to carry out their duties effectively

Portugal

Q066 (General Comment): Law on the organisation of the judicial system (Law 62/2013 of 26 August) sets out that the High Council for the Judiciary and the Prosecutor-General, in liaison with the member of Government responsible for the justice, establish, within their respective competences, the strategic objectives for first instance courts for a three year period. These entities are also responsible for setting, every year, the strategic objectives of first instance courts for the following judicial year. Taking into account the results obtained in the previous year and the strategic objectives formulated for the subsequently year, the president of the court and the public prosecutor coordinator, after hearing the judiciary administrator, articulate proposals for the procedural objectives for each court. This system is very recent, is currently being implemented, subject to improvements, and only covers civil and commercial cases.

Q066 (2020): For instance, the Prosecutor General's Directives and Instructions define good practices of functional performance at national level and their compliance may be viewed an indicator of the quality of the work developed (example, Directive 5/2019, on acting in cases of domestic violence (<https://dre.pt/home/-/dre/126870404/details/maximized> - text in Portuguese).

In addition to Directives and Instructions, the performance assessment system for prosecutors is based on quality criteria/performance parameters, as a rule, uniformly applied at national level.

Q067 (2020): The High Council of the Public Prosecution Service has “inspectors” (“inspectores”) who assess the quality of the work carried out by the prosecutors, applying national quality criteria or standards.

Q073 (General Comment): Besides an annual report, there are also a trimestral and semestral statistics to evaluate judge's performance.

In the case of the Administrative and Tax Courts the reports are semestral.

Q073 (2015): Every month a data collection of all courts is assembled. In addition, in first degree courts the electronical procedures allow a daily basis analysis. The website is very exhaustive and can be consulted in http://www.siej.dgppj.mj.pt/webeis/index.jsp?username=Publico&pgmWindowName=pgmWindow_633918141195530467. Every 4 years we have a complete analysis to the work of all courts, with the local inspectors made by judges appointed by the Judicial Council.

Q073-0 (2018): Besides an annual report, there are also a trimestral and semestral statistics to evaluate judge's performance. In the case of the Administrative and Tax Courts the reports are semestral.

Q073-0 (2017): Every 4 months.

Q073-0 (2016): Every 6 months.

Q070 (2020): we included "satisfaction of users" because one of the tasks of the president judge of the court is to monitor and evaluate the activity of the court, in particular the quality of the justice service provided to citizens, taking into account particular complaints or responses to satisfaction questionnaires. "Article 94 of Law 62/2013, 26th August, on the judicial organization"

Q070 (2019): In this evaluation cycle we included "satisfaction of users" because one of the tasks of the president judge of the court is to monitor and evaluate the activity of the court, in particular the quality of the justice service provided to citizens, taking into account particular complaints or responses to satisfaction questionnaires. "Article 94 of Law 62/2013, 26th August, on the judicial organization"

Q070 (2017): Scheduling; delays of judges and sections.

Q070 (2016): Scheduling; delays of judges and sections.

Q070 (2015): Scheduling: time delays of judges and sections of the court.

Q070-1 (2020): We included "clearance rate" and "disposition time" because one of the tasks of the public prosecutor coordinator is to monitor and evaluate the activity of the public prosecutors services, including the efficiency of procedures. Article 101 of Law 62/2013, 26th August on judicial organization.

Q072 (General Comment): Through SITAF and CITIUS (case management systems for administrative and tax courts and judicial courts, respectively) it is possible to check waiting times during judicial proceedings.

The Portuguese Code of Criminal Procedure establishes no binding timeframes for criminal investigations. At a national level, within the public prosecution services, there is only monitoring of the judicial proceedings time during on criminal investigations, with reference to this timeframe.

At a local level, some other proceedings (such as the initial intervention of public prosecutors on protection of adults with some incapacity, requesting accompanying measures – under the legal framework of the accompanied adult [Regime Jurídico do Maior Acompanhado]) are also monitored on time duration.

Q072 (2018): Through SITAF and CITIUS (case management systems) it is possible to check waiting times during judicial proceedings.

Q083-2 (General Comment): Yes for some District Prosecution's Office and No at a national level. At national level, only reference values are fixed for the purpose of placing prosecutors. Also at a national level, the fact that a prosecutor has finished more proceedings than those that he/she started is a general criterion of evaluation and compliance with general objectives, in the qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work.

Q083-3 (2020): The local hierarchically superior public prosecutor can set individual targets for each public prosecutor.

The High Council of the Public Prosecution Service only sets reference values for the purpose of placing prosecutors and establishing how many prosecutors are needed for a particular Public Prosecution Office.

Q120 (General Comment): According to articles 141 and 143 of the Statute of the Public Prosecution Service, as a rule, a first assessment takes place three years after the beginning of the functions as a public prosecutor, then after four years and then every five years.

If a prosecutor has twice the maximum grade, he/she may be waived of the next assessment.

After the period of long-term leave, the public prosecutor is subject to a new inspection, one year after the resumption of functions

Romania

Q066 (General Comment): There are no formal standards for quality established for the whole judiciary. However, informal standards are being used (such as training, quality of the reasoning, assessment of the activity of the judges, assessment of the good reputation of the judges etc.).

More precisely, the activity of courts is evaluated and monitored periodically, on the basis of certain statistical data/performance indicators, such as those presented at question 70. The evaluation is achieved by verifications carried out by inspectors of the Judicial Inspection of the SCM, by elaborating periodical reports. The schedule and thematic of those verifications are approved every year by the SCM.

At organizational level, there are no quality standards established for courts. It may be considered that such standards exist at individual level, for each judge, by the indicators for the evaluation of professional activity.

Q066 (2012): In the frame of the 2012 exercise, a reference was made to the "Court Optimisation Project" financed by the World Bank, implemented from October 2011 to March 2013. The final recommendation included the introduction of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), such as the clearance rate, the number of cases older than one year, the number of cases solved within 1 year, and the comparative measurement system.

Q073 (2015): The courts have to carry out a monthly assessment and the Superior Council of Magistracy on the basis of individual reports as well as on the basis of the overall indicators carries out a half-yearly assessment of the judicial system.

Q073-0 (2020): biannual (twice a year)

Q073-0 (2018): BIANUAL

Q073-0 (2017): The system may be inquired and offer information in real time. On a regular basis, the information is used within the annual report of the judiciary.

Q073-0 (2016): The system may be inquired and offer information in real time. On a regular basis, the information is used within the annual report of the judiciary.

Q073-1 (2017): A periodic evaluation system of the activity (performance and result) of the court is not formally adopted (by law or by a subsequent regulatory act). SCM uses a series of performance indicators (see questions 71 and 74 below) concerning the activity of the courts. Periodical assessments are being carried out and further measures are being implemented on the highlighted results. By the decisions 1305/2014 and 149/2015, SCM has approved the reports on implementing these indicators and there were established new margins for their implementation.

Q073-1 (2016): A periodic evaluation system of the activity (performance and result) of the court is not formally adopted (by law or by a subsequent regulatory act). SCM uses a series of performance indicators (see questions 71 and 74 below) concerning the activity of the courts. Periodical assessments are being carried out and further measures are being implemented on the highlighted results. By the decisions 1305/2014 and 149/2015, SCM has approved the reports on implementing these indicators and there were established new margins for their implementation.

Q070 (General Comment): Since 2012, the category "other" subsumes the length of administrative procedures, the number of final convictions, legal aid, suspended cases etc.

Q070 (2020): ECRIS - case management and STATIS - statistics monitoring application including for court's efficiency assessment

Q070 (2019): ECRIS - case management and STATIS - statistics monitoring application including for court's efficiency assessment

Q070 (2017): - e.g. suspended cases

Q070 (2016): - suspended cases etc.

Q071 (2020): STATIS - statistics monitoring application including for court's efficiency assessment

Q072 (2020): There are statistical reports developed by an IT application called Statis that monitor the duration of a court trial on different levels - total time, preliminary proceedings, delays between the sessions, time for drafting the decision etc.

Q072 (2018): There are statistical reports developed by an IT application called Statis that monitor the duration of a court trial on different levels - total time, preliminary proceedings, delays between the sessions, time for drafting the decision etc.

Q072 (2016): There are statistical reports developed by an IT application called Statis that monitor the duration of a court trial on different levels - total time, preliminary proceedings, delays between the sessions, time for drafting the decision etc.

Q072 (2014): According to 2014 data, there are statistical reports developed by Statis IT application monitoring the duration of a court trial on different levels - total time, preliminary proceedings, delays between the sessions, time for drafting the decision etc. More precisely, in 2014, the Superior Council of Magistracy has established a working group that has analyzed several national and international documents on the efficiency of the courts and has developed a set of indicators that are used to make an overall assessment of the efficiency of courts, sections and, if needed panels of judges. These indicators were implemented and used in the Statis application.

Q078 (2020): - e.g. suspended cases

Q078 (2019): e.g. Suspended cases

Q078 (2018): - e.g. suspended cases

Q120-1 (2020): According to the provisions of art. 39 of the Law no. 303/2004, amended and republished in 2018, judges and prosecutors are being periodically evaluated under the observance of the professional and performance criteria. The evaluation shall envisage the quality of their activity, efficiency, integrity as well as the fulfillment of the obligation to take part in in-service professional training and on managerial activity for those judges and prosecutors in leadership positions. The periodical evaluation shall be first carried out by the end of the first 2 years of activity after the entering in profession and shall be continued every 3/4/5 years depending on the seniority in profession (5-10 years, 10-15 years, over 15 years of seniority).

Q120-1 (2018): similar to judges, see Q114, 114.1 and the additional comments

Slovakia

Q066 (2020): Internal revision of the court is a type of control of the court and judges, which aims to check the current state of the judiciary, to identify the causes of shortcomings in the performance of the judiciary and to propose measures to eliminate them.

Q066 (2014): There is a system to evaluate the overall functioning of courts with respect to the Manifesto of the Government of the Slovak Republic for the period of 2010-2014:

http://www.vlada.gov.sk/data/files/855_the-manifesto-of-the-governmentof-the-slovak-republic-for-the-period-of-2010-2014.pdf

Q067 (General Comment): Judicial Council, Council of Prosecutors and disciplinary commissions.

Q067 (2020): Judicial Council, Council of Prosecutors and disciplinary commissions.

Q067 (2019): Judicial Council, Council of Prosecutors and disciplinary commissions

Q073 (2018): See general comment

Q070 (General Comment): The category “other” encompasses: the number of cases according to types of disputes, the result of the case

(reconciliation, dismissals, full satisfaction, partial satisfaction, etc.). Statistical data of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic are

detailed and regularly collected and published in a yearbook which is publicly accessible at the website of the Analytical centre of MoJ

<https://www.justice.gov.sk/Stranky/Informacie/Analyticke-centrum.aspx>

<http://web.ac-mssr.sk/statisticka-rocenka-2018/>. Data on the activity of the courts are published every month in interactive Dashboard on

the <http://web.ac-mssr.sk/dashboard/>.

Q077 (2020): The main performance and quality indicators that have been defined for courts and used in the selfevaluation reports of some

pilot courts involved Number of appeals as well. The selfevaluation reports of the courts were not repeated with the data 2019.

The other indicators are used and made public in dashboards and statistical reports. The number of the appeals is published but not as a indicator of quality, only as a statistical number.

Q078 (2019): The main performance and quality indicators that have been defined for courts and used in the selfevaluation reports of some pilot courts involved Number of appeals as well. The selfevaluation reports of the courts were not repeated

with the data 2019. The other indicators are used and made public in dashboards and statistical reports. The number of the appeals is published but not as a indicator of quality, only as a statistical number.

Slovenia

Q066 (General Comment): The Supreme Court's Data warehouse, containing all court cases, as well as financial data and human resources data was implemented in 2011. The data are collected based on CEPEJ Guidelines on Judicial statistics (GOJUST). A special office at the Supreme Court with specialised knowledge was introduced in order to monitor the quality and define quality policies on the level of entire judiciary and individual courts. Quality standards based on SATURN guidelines are taken into account in several predefined BI system reports.

The important role in the determination of quality standards is played by the Supreme Court's „Opening of the judicial year“ document, in which a set of priorities is determined. The priorities are subsequently monitored throughout the judicial year by automated BI tools and customised analysis at the Supreme Court.

The 2013 amendment to the Courts Act provides that the Supreme Court shall adopt the Criteria for quality of work for courts for the next (judicial) year, based on its Yearly report on efficiency and effectiveness of courts. Since 2015, the Supreme Court has been adopting the timeframes for different types of procedures as well as for different procedural phases for next year (as a part of the Criteria for quality of work).

As for public prosecution, the criteria for quality of work are defined in the Prosecution Policy (adopted by the Prosecutor General), while the quantitative aspects of work are defined in the Criteria for evaluating the performance of the state prosecutor's offices adopted by the State Prosecutorial Council.

Q066 (2015): The Supreme Court's Data warehouse, containing all court cases, as well as financial data and human resources data was implemented in 2011. The data are collected based on CEPEJ Guidelines on Judicial statistics (GOJUST). The system was awarded with Special mention in the 2012 Crystal Scales of Justice Competition and was defined as "Inspiring example" in the EC document Quality of Public Administration - A Toolbox for Practitioners - <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=sl&pubId=7757>.

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The 2013 amendment to the Courts Act provides that the Supreme Court shall adopt the Criteria for quality of work for courts for the next (judicial) year, based on its Yearly report on efficiency and effectiveness of courts. In 2015 the Supreme Court adopted the timeframes for different types of procedures as well as for different procedural phases for 2016 (as a part of the Criteria for quality of work).

Q066 (2014): 2014 A dedicated office at the Supreme Court with specialised knowledge was introduced in order to monitor the quality and define quality policies at the level of entire judiciary and individual courts level.

Quality standards based on SATURN guidelines are taken into account in several predefined BI system reports.

The recent amendment of the Courts Act provides that the Supreme Court shall adopt the Criteria for quality of work for courts for the next (judicial) year, based on its Yearly report on efficiency and effectiveness of courts. Since the amendment was adopted in the middle of 2013, the first Annual report of Supreme Court will be for 2014 (to be published in 2015).

Consequently, only 2015 will be the (first) year to formally adopt the aforementioned Criteria.

The important role in the determination of quality standards is played by the Supreme Court's „Opening of the judicial year“ document, in which a set of priorities is determined. The priorities are subsequently monitored throughout the judicial year by automated BI tools and customised analysis at the Supreme Court.

Q066 (2013): 2013 According to the priorities for the whole judiciary, set by the Supreme Court in the „Opening of the judicial year“ document for judicial year 2013, specific areas were monitored and the standards determined for the following areas:

1. Management of courts
2. Solving of oldest unresolved cases
3. Business process – Time management of judicial procedures and the reform of civil enforcement procedure
4. Disburdening the judges
5. Levelling of human resources

Q066 (2012): 2012: The Supreme court's Data warehouse, containing all court cases, as well as financial data and human resources data was implemented in 2011. The data are collected based on CEPEJ Guidelines on Judicial statistics (GOJUST). The system was awarded with Special mention in the 2012 Crystal Scales of Justice Competition and was defined as Inspiring example in the EC document Quality of Public Administration - A Toolbox for Practitioners – <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=sl&pubId=7757>.

Q067 (General Comment): The Office for Court Management Development at the Supreme Court promotes the improvement in leadership and management of courts and the increase in effectiveness and efficiency. It is responsible for the preparation of different reports and analysis regarding work of courts and the promotion of best practices. The Department for the Organization and Development of Management of the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Slovenia is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Prosecution Policy and the Criteria for the Success of Prosecution of State Prosecutor's Offices.

Q073 (2014): 2014: Until, the 2013 the Judicial Council was entrusted with monitoring and evaluating the performance of courts and issuing a yearly report on the execution of judicial power (Courts Act, Article 28). With the amendment to the Courts Act (ZS-K) of the Courts Act that came in force in 2014 this responsibility is transferred to the Supreme Court.

Q070 (General Comment): In Slovenia there is a regular monitoring system in a form of collecting data on court statistics. Court statistics are collected and published four times a year by the Ministry of Justice. They include the data on the number of judges and court staff, number of incoming, resolved and pending cases, age of unresolved cases, length of proceedings, average time to resolve a case, type of decision, court backlogs, legal remedies and time to issue a court decision. Besides that, the data on court activities are automatically on national level, thus statistical analysis are made possible. All courts have access to a wide range of special reports, generated in the Court management information system. Reports include detailed information on court activities (for example length of specific phases of a court proceeding, top 20 oldest cases in certain area of law, etc.), human resources, court performance indicators (the critical indicators are marked red for unsatisfactory performance and green when meeting the standards) that provide guidance to presidents and directors of courts. The business intelligence system that creates priority reports derives the data from the Data warehouse of the Supreme Court. The same source is used for Court statistics publications by the Ministry of Justice. Each court is able to access the above mentioned reports at any moment, while some data are quarterly collected and published on national level (as prescribed by the Court rules).
The satisfaction surveys are performed and results published bi-annually.

Q070 (2015): The data on court activities are automatically collected on national level, thus statistical analysis is made possible.

All courts have access to a wide range of special reports, generated in the Court management information system. Reports include detailed information on court activities (e.g. length of specific phases of a court proceeding, top 20 oldest cases per legal area etc.), human resources, court performance indicators (the critical indicators are marked red for unsatisfactory performance and green when meeting the standards) that provide guidance to presidents and directors of courts. These additional data available to court management officials are the reason, why we put check before "other elements".

The business intelligence system that creates priority reports derives the data from the Data warehouse of the Supreme Court. The same source is used for Court statistics publications by the Ministry of Justice.

Each court is able to access the above mentioned reports at any moment, while some data are quarterly collected and published on national level (as prescribed by the Court rules).

Q077-1 (General Comment): The State Prosecutorial Council adopts the Criteria for evaluating the performance of the state prosecutor's offices on the proposal of the State Prosecutor General. The criteria define indicators and their target values for the appraisal of the work efficiency and realization of prosecution policy.

Q078-1 (General Comment): The criteria for the success of the prosecution of public prosecutors determine the following indicators: the number of unresolved cases at the end of the period, clearance rate, expected solution time, time criteria for typical process actions, (from the initiative of the police to the submission of a proposal to carry out urgent investigative actions, from the receipt to the rejection of the criminal complaint, from the receipt of the criminal complaint to the submission of a request for investigation or a proposal for individual investigative actions, from the receipt of the criminal complaint (without investigation) to the filing of the indictment, from the end of the investigation or individual investigative actions until the filing of the indictment, from the receipt of the complaint to the decision of the public prosecutor on the postponed prosecution and settlement, efficiency indicator, cost-effectiveness indicator, proportions of prosecution decisions, shares of rejected complaints according to individual reasons, shares of decisions alternative to criminal prosecution, share of penal orders, share of convictions, shares of imposed criminal sanctions.

Q073-3 (General Comment): The quantitative indicators are defined in the Criteria for evaluating the performance of the state prosecutor's offices adopted by the State Prosecutorial Council. General guidelines for the work of state prosecutors and priority fields of prosecution are defined in a Prosecution Policy by prosecutor general. Heads of offices implement both criteria in their Annual Work Program. Twice a year the prosecutor general, the State Prosecutorial Council and the Minister discuss the performance of state prosecutor's offices at joint meetings held with the heads of state prosecutor's offices and adopt and/or coordinate the measures required for implementation of annual work programmes. An evaluation of attained goals set in the adopted Annual Work Programme, Criteria and Prosecution Policy are an integral part of Annual Report of each prosecution office. The prosecutor general compiles Joint Annual Report on the work of the whole state prosecutor offices. The Minister and State Prosecutorial Council may submit their opinion to this report.

Q073-4 (2020): See general comment.

Q073-4 (2018): The quantitative indicators are defined in the Criteria for evaluating the performance of the state prosecutor's offices adopted by the State Prosecutorial Council. General guidelines for the work of state prosecutors and priority fields of prosecution are defined in a Prosecution Policy by prosecutor general. Heads of offices implement both criteria in their Annual Work Program. Twice a year the prosecutor general, the State Prosecutorial Council and the Minister discuss the performance of state prosecutor's offices at joint meetings held with the heads of state prosecutor's offices and adopt and/or coordinate the measures required for implementation of annual work programmes. An evaluation of attained goals set in the adopted Annual Work Programme, Criteria and Prosecution Policy are an integral part of Annual Report of each prosecution office. The prosecutor general compiles Joint Annual Report on the work of the whole state prosecutor offices. The Minister and State Prosecutorial Council may submit their opinion to this report.

Q073-6 (General Comment): Based on the data and analysis from the previous paragraph, the joint annual report shall contain: (1) Measures for improving the efficiency, performance and economy of work and implementation of the prosecution policy for particular and for all state prosecutor's offices together; (2) Measures for improving the efficiency of state prosecutor's offices whose results deviate considerably from the planned ones; (3) Assessment of suitability of the number of state prosecutor posts and state prosecutor personnel and other conditions including the appropriate proposals for their improvement.

Q073-6 (2018): Based on the data and analysis from the previous paragraph, the joint annual report shall contain: -Measures for improving the efficiency, performance and economy of work and implementation of the prosecution policy for particular and for all state prosecutor's offices together; -Measures for improving the efficiency of state prosecutor's offices whose results deviate considerably from the planned ones; -Assessment of suitability of the number of state prosecutor posts and state prosecutor personnel and other conditions including the appropriate proposals for their improvement.

Q070-1 (General Comment): The BI tools that use data gathered in information system of the State Prosecutor's Office provide the heads of prosecution offices with up-to-date overview of the performance of state prosecutors and the functioning of the office. Heads can customize the level and content of information presented to them for the purpose of making quantitative data supported decisions on allocation of work among prosecutors, control of the case-flow.

Q070-1 (2020): "Other": percentage of different types of decisions, value of proceeds of crime under freezing order, pronounced criminal sanctions...

Q072 (General Comment): In accordance with the Prosecution Policy adopted in 2017, cases in which a final court decision at first instance has not been adopted within 3 years of filing a written charge with the court, are monitored in particular.

Q077 (General Comment): The Annual work programme (see Q75) consists of the assessment of the expected number of incoming cases, timeframes for typical procedural acts and solving the cases and the plan of operating results. The latter includes the expected number of resolved cases and criteria of efficiency (resolved cases to staff ratio), effectiveness (expected time to resolution) and economy (budgetary funds to solved cases ratio) (the Courts Act, art. 71.b). The number of complaints is monitored as a performance indicator, however it is not directly considered as a measure of quality of work.

The data on satisfaction of court staff and users is also collected, however it is not yet used as quality indicator.

Q078 (2014): According to 2014 data, the Annual work programme established by court presidents consists of the assessment of the expected number of incoming cases, timeframes for typical procedural acts and solving the cases and the plan of operating results. The latter includes the expected number of resolved cases and criteria of efficiency (resolved cases to staff ratio), effectiveness (expected time to resolution) and economy (budgetary funds to solved cases ratio). The number of complaints is monitored as a performance indicator, however it is not directly considered as a measure of quality of work.

Q078 (2012): According to 2012 data, the Judicial Council has monitored performance of courts mainly through indicators such as incoming, closed and pending cases and backlogs, productivity of judges and court staff. With the development of justice administration the attention has shifted towards indicators prescribed by the Courts Act to draft a yearly plan of operating results: criterion of efficiency – number of closed cases, divided with the number of judges and non-judge staff; criterion of effectiveness – timeframes of proceedings; criterion of economy – budget, divided with the number of closed cases.

Q083-2 (General Comment): State Prosecutorial Council adopts Criteria for the assessment of state prosecutors' performance which define quality and quantity indicators. The quantitative criteria define expected time for the resolution of cases and for typical procedural acts. The performance of the evaluated prosecutor is compared to other prosecutors at his/her office concerning the number of assigned, resolved and unresolved cases, number of attendances at the court hearings, conviction rate, pronounced sanctions and number of logged appeals.

Q083-3 (General Comment): State Prosecutorial Council adopts the Criteria for the assessment of state prosecutors' performance on the proposal of the state prosecutor general.

Q120 (General Comment): Qualitative indicators are professional knowledge, capability of logical and analytical deliberation, protection of the reputation of prosecutor's office and his/her function and the proficiency of verbal and written communication.

Q120-1 (General Comment): Regular individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work is carried out every three years. The assessment can also be carried out on demand of the State Prosecutorial Council, head of prosecutor's office, Minister or the prosecutor himself. In first three years after the appointment for the state prosecutor the assessment is carried out every single year.

Q120-1 (2018): Every three years

Spain

Q066 (2015): Every three months each Court sends statistics to the Council for the Judiciary with complete information about the activity of the Court.

Q067 (2015): Every three months each Court sends statistics to the Council for the Judiciary with complete information about the activity of the Court.

Q073-0 (2016): Every six months there is a virtual (on line) inspection of the work of the Courts.

Q070 (General Comment): The category "other" encompasses: number of enforcement procedures, number of decisions appealed, number of rogatory letters issued, received and resolved, aid between courts, pending writings, form of termination of trials, etc.

Q070 (2017): The category "other" includes many other data such appeals, aid between courts, pending writings, etc.

Q070 (2016): The category "other" includes many other data such appeals, aid between courts, pending writings, enforcement proceedings, form of termination of trials, etc.

Q077 (General Comment): The statistic report that the Court sends every three months to the Inspection Service, and the reports and studies that the General Council for the Judiciary carry out with the information provided, serve to measure and control the burden of work of the Judges, Letrados de la Administración de Justicia, and Courts in general. On the other hand, the "Citizens' bill of rights before the law" is the document approved by the Parliament at 2002 that includes the list of rights of the citizen in their relation with the administration of justice, and the principles and good practices that must guide the service of the Justice to the citizens. It sets the principles of transparency, appropriate attention and information, gives special care and attention to the citizens who are most vulnerable (victims of crime, gender violence, minors, and other). The document is compulsory for all the professionals involved in Justice. According to this Bill of rights, the Parliament, through the Committee for Justice, will carry out a follow-up monitoring and continuous evaluation of the evolution of, and compliance with this Bill. The annual report submitted by the Council for the Judiciary to the Parliament will include a specific and sufficiently detailed reference to the claims, complaints, and suggestions made by citizens about the running of the Administration of Justice.

In addition to that, during the beginning of the implementation of the judicial offices (2010), a map of procedures and a quality management system with own indicators for this kind of offices were implemented. The model has been under review and is expected to be reviewed on the basis of electronic processing.

Finally, the hierarchical structure of the Letrados de la Administración de Justicia allow the Ministry of Justice control and ensure the compliance of standards and parameters of quality fixed, and achieve the new objectives fixed for the implementation of new measures (such the digitalization of Justice or the implementation of electronic tools right now).

Q077 (2017): On September 6 2018, the Ministry of Justice has announced a project to develop a quality plan to improve the administrative management of all the judicial offices in the territory over its competence.

In a second phase, the Ministry will apply the Evaluation, Learning and Improvement Model (EVAM) designed by the Ministry of Territorial Policy and Public Function, a model of excellence for organizations that begin their process towards the management of quality.

The culminating element of the process of implementation of quality management will be the certification of the level of excellence according to a model yet to be determined.

Q078 (2014): Judicial counsellors of each court fill a questionnaire every six months in which the personal performance is evaluated with data regarding the following: number of definitive rulings, number of cost proceedings appraisals, number of payments made to the parties, number of court fees managed and communicated to the Tax Authority, number of communications issued to the Land and Business Registries and number of seizures.

Q078 (2013): For 2014, the category "other" refers to the number of enforcement procedures, appealed decisions, rogatory letters issued, received and resolved.

Q083-3 (General Comment): In accordance with Royal Decree 432/2004, of March 12, which regulates the variable complement by objectives of the members of the Prosecution service, the State Attorney General, at the proposal of the Prosecution Inspection, after hearing the Prosecutor Council and prior the report from the Ministry of Justice, will determine for each annual period the objectives whose fulfillment will lead to the perception of the variable remuneration.

Indicator 1: Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts

Table 1.1 National policies applied in courts and public prosecution services in 2020 (Q66 and Q67)

| States | National policies applied in courts and public prosecution services | |
|----------------|---|---|
| | Quality standards defined | Specialised court staff entrusted with quality policy and/or quality system |
| Austria | | |
| Belgium | | |
| Bulgaria | | |
| Croatia | | |
| Cyprus | | |
| Czech Republic | | |
| Denmark | | |
| Estonia | | |
| Finland | | |
| France | | |
| Germany | | |
| Greece | | |
| Hungary | | |
| Ireland | | |
| Italy | | |
| Latvia | | |
| Lithuania | | |
| Luxembourg | | |
| Malta | | |
| Netherlands | | |
| Poland | | |
| Portugal | | |
| Romania | | |
| Slovakia | | |
| Slovenia | | |
| Spain | | |
| Sweden | | |
| Yes | 16 | 7 |
| No | 11 | 20 |
| NA | 0 | 0 |

Table 1.2 Performance and quality indicators defined for courts in 2020 (Q77 and Q78)

| States | Defined performance and quality indicators | Main performance and quality indicators defined for courts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------|--|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|-------|----|
| | | Number of incoming cases | Length of proceedings (timeframes) | Number of resolved cases | Number of pending cases | Backlogs | Productivity of judges and court staff | Satisfaction of court staff | Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts) | Costs of the judicial procedures | Number of appeals | Appeal ratio | Clearance rate | Disposition time | Other | |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estonia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hungary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latvia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portugal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Romania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slovakia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slovenia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | 25 | 21 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 19 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 10 | 14 | 12 | 4 |
| No | | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 22 | 21 | 24 | 13 | 17 | 13 | 15 | 23 |
| NA | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 1.3 Regular evaluation of the court performance in 2020 (Q73, Q73-0, Q73-1 and Q73-2)

| States | Regular evaluation of the court performance | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------|---------------|---------------|--|---|---|---|-------|
| | Existence | Frequency | | | Evaluation used for the allocation of resources within the court | Courses of action taken in the evaluation is used for the allocation of resources | | | |
| | | Annual | Less frequent | More frequent | | Identifying the causes of improved or deteriorated performance | Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance) | Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency | Other |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | |
| Estonia | | | | | | | | | |
| Finland | | | | | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | |
| Hungary | | | | | | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | |
| Latvia | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | | | | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | | | | | | | | | |
| Portugal | | | | | | | | | |
| Romania | | | | | | | | | |
| Slovakia | | | | | | | | | |
| Slovenia | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 23 | 9 | 0 | 14 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 10 | 1 |
| No | 4 | 18 | 27 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 17 | 26 |
| NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 1.4 Modalities for monitoring court activities (performance and quality) in 2020 (Q70)

| States | Total number of monitoring elements (out of 14) | Regular monitoring of: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------|--|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|-------|
| | | Number of incoming cases | Length of proceedings (timeframes) | Number of resolved cases | Number of pending cases | Backlogs | Productivity of judges and court staff | Satisfaction of court staff | Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts) | Costs of the judicial procedures | Number of appeals | Appeal ratio | Clearance rate | Disposition time | Other |
| Austria | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Croatia | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estonia | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finland | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| France | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hungary | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ireland | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latvia | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Luxembourg | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portugal | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Romania | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slovakia | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slovenia | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 16 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 20 | 12 | 18 | 18 | 10 |
| No | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 21 | 17 | 22 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 17 |
| NA | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 1.5 Performance and quality indicators defined for public prosecution services in 2020 (Q77-1 and Q78-1)

| States | Defined performance and quality indicators | Main performance and quality indicators defined for public prosecution services | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------|---|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--|-------|
| | | Number of incoming cases | Length of proceedings (timeframes) | Number of resolved cases | Number of pending cases | Backlogs | Productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff | Satisfaction of prosecution staff | Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecution) | Costs of the judicial procedures | Clearance rate | Disposition time | Percentage of convictions and acquittals | Other |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estonia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| France | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hungary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latvia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portugal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Romania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slovakia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slovenia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 21 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 16 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 12 | 4 |
| No | 5 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 15 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 16 | 19 | 14 | 22 |
| NA | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Table 1.6 Regular evaluation of the public prosecution services performance in 2020 (Q73-3, Q73-4, Q73-5 and Q73-6)

| States | Regular evaluation of the public prosecution services performance | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------|---------------|---------------|--|---|---|---|-------|
| | Existence | Frequency | | | Evaluation used for the allocation of resources within the public prosecution services | Courses of action taken in the evaluation is used for the allocation of resources | | | |
| | | Annual | Less frequent | More frequent | | Identifying the causes of improved or deteriorated performance | Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance) | Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency | Other |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | |
| Estonia | | | | | | | | | |
| Finland | | | | | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | |
| Hungary | | | | | | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | |
| Latvia | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | | | | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | | | | | | | | | |
| Portugal | | | | | | | | | |
| Romania | | | | | | | | | |
| Slovakia | | | | | | | | | |
| Slovenia | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 20 | 5 | 0 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 15 | 1 |
| No | 7 | 22 | 27 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 26 |
| NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 1.7 Modalities for monitoring public prosecution services (performance and quality) in 2020 (Q70-1)

| States | Total number of monitoring elements (out of 13) | Regular monitoring of : | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------|---|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--|-------|
| | | Number of incoming cases | Length of proceedings (timeframes) | Number of resolved cases | Number of pending cases | Backlogs | Productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff | Satisfaction of prosecution staff | Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecution) | Costs of the judicial procedures | Clearance rate | Disposition time | Percentage of convictions and acquittals | Other |
| Austria | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Croatia | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estonia | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finland | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| France | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hungary | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ireland | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latvia | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Luxembourg | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portugal | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Romania | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slovakia | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slovenia | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | | 26 | 23 | 26 | 26 | 20 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 13 | 20 | 2 |
| No | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 25 |
| NA | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 1.8 Monitoring of the number of pending cases and cases that are not processed within a reasonable timeframe (backlogs) in 2020 (Q71)

| States | Monitoring of the number of pending cases and cases that are not processed within a reasonable timeframe (backlogs) | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------|--------------------------|
| | Civil law cases | Criminal law cases | Administrative law cases |
| Austria | | | |
| Belgium | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | |
| Croatia | | | |
| Cyprus | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | |
| Denmark | | | |
| Estonia | | | |
| Finland | | | |
| France | | | |
| Germany | | | |
| Greece | | | |
| Hungary | | | |
| Ireland | | | |
| Italy | | | |
| Latvia | | | |
| Lithuania | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | |
| Malta | | | |
| Netherlands | | | |
| Poland | | | |
| Portugal | | | |
| Romania | | | |
| Slovakia | | | |
| Slovenia | | | |
| Spain | | | |
| Sweden | | | |
| Yes | 25 | 24 | 23 |
| No | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| NA | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 1.9 Monitoring of the waiting time during judicial proceedings within courts and the public prosecution services in 2020 (Q72)

| States | Monitoring of the waiting time during judicial proceedings | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| | Within the courts | Within the public prosecution services |
| Austria | | |
| Belgium | | |
| Bulgaria | | |
| Croatia | | |
| Cyprus | | |
| Czech Republic | | |
| Denmark | | |
| Estonia | | |
| Finland | | |
| France | | |
| Germany | | |
| Greece | | |
| Hungary | | |
| Ireland | | |
| Italy | | |
| Latvia | | |
| Lithuania | | |
| Luxembourg | | |
| Malta | | |
| Netherlands | | |
| Poland | | |
| Portugal | | |
| Romania | | |
| Slovak Republic | | |
| Slovenia | | |
| Spain | | |
| Sweden | | |
| Yes | 14 | 11 |
| No | 13 | 16 |
| NA | 0 | 0 |

Table 1.10 Performance and evaluation of public prosecutors in 2020 (Q83-2, Q83-3, Q120 and Q120-1)

| States | Quantitative performance targets defined for each prosecutors | | | | | | Qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|------------------------------|--|-------|---|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| | Existence | Body responsible for setting the individual targets | | | | | Existence | Frequency | | |
| | | Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice) | Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor | Public Prosecutorial Council | Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor | Other | | Annual | Less frequent | More frequent |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estonia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finland | | | | | | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hungary | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latvia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | | | | | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portugal | | | | | | | | | | |
| Romania | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slovakia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slovenia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 20 | 3 | 14 | 3 |
| No | 19 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 23 | 27 | 7 | 24 | 13 | 24 |
| NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Indicator 1: Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts and prosecution services

Comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by country

Question 066. Are quality standards determined for the judicial system at national level (are there quality systems for the judiciary and/or judicial quality policies)?

Question 067. Do you have specialised personnel entrusted with implementation of these national level quality standards?

Question 073. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly court performance based primarily on the defined indicators?

Question 073-0. If yes, please specify the frequency:

Question 073-1. Is this evaluation of the court activity used for the later allocation of resources within this court?

Question 073-2. If yes, which courses of action are taken?

Question 070. Do you regularly monitor court activities (performance and quality) concerning:

Question 077-1. Concerning public prosecution activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators?

Question 078-1. If yes, please select the main performance and quality indicators for the public prosecution services that have been defined:

Question 073-3. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly the performance of the public prosecution services based primarily on the defined indicators?

Question 073-4. If yes, please specify the frequency:

Question 073-5. Is this evaluation of the activity of public prosecution services used for the later allocation of resources within this public prosecution service?

Question 073-6. If yes, which courses of action are taken?

Question 070-1. Do you regularly monitor public prosecution activities (performance and quality) concerning:

Question 071. Do you monitor the number of pending cases and cases that are not processed within a reasonable timeframe (backlogs) for:

Question 072. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?

Question 077. Concerning court activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators?

Question 078. If yes, please select the main performance and quality indicators that have been defined for courts:

Question 083-2. Are there quantitative performance targets defined for each public prosecutor (e.g. the number of decisions in a month or year)?

Question 083-3. Who is responsible for setting the individual targets for each public prosecutor

Question 120. Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work?

Question 120-1. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:

Austria

Q073-0 (2020): monthly statistics about incoming and closed cases (more frequent)

Periodic check lists (annual)

Internal audit examination all 4 to 7 years (less frequent)

Q073-0 (2019): Operational Information System (BIS) annually

Periodic check lists

Less frequent:

Internal Audit all 4 to 7 years

More frequent:

Monthly statistics about incoming and closed cases ("Kurzstatistik")

Q073-0 (2018): Operational Information System (BIS) annually
Periodic check lists (on October 1st of every year)
Internal audit examination all 4 to 7 years (less frequent)
Monthly statistics about incoming and closed cases ("Kurzstatistik") (more frequent)

Q073-0 (2017): Operational Information System (BIS) annually
Periodic check lists (on October 1st of every year)
Internal audit examination all 4 to 7 years (less frequent)
Monthly statistics about incoming and closed cases ("Kurzstatistik") (more frequent)

Q073-0 (2016): Operational Information System (BIS) annually
Periodic check lists (on October 1st of every year)
Internal audit examination all 4 to 7 years (less frequent)
Monthly statistics about incoming and closed cases ("Kurzstatistik") (more frequent)

Q070 (General Comment): .

Q070 (2017): "other": e.g. certain kinds of decisions, clearance rate (annually)

Q073-4 (2020): Monthly statistics about incoming and closed cases (more frequent)
Periodic check lists (annual)
Internal audit examination all 4 to 7 years (less frequent)

Q073-4 (2018): Operational Information System (Sta-BIS) annually
Periodic check lists (on October 1st of every year)
Internal audit examination all 4 to 7 years (less frequent)
Monthly statistics about incoming and closed cases ("Kurzstatistik") (more frequent)

Q072 (2016): Supreme administrative Court: Statistic of incoming cases, number of decisions delivered, number of postponed cases, length of proceedings (timeframes) and age of cases

Q083-3 (2018): There are no specific targets given to public prosecutors.

Belgium

Q073 (2017): There are ad hoc evaluation systems within the courts. But there is not yet a central or coordinated system.

Q073 (2016): There are ad hoc evaluation systems within the courts. But there is no central or coordinated system.

Q070 (2017): There are ad hoc systems for monitoring activities within the courts. There is a central service responsible for the collection of statistics which ensures the annual publication of statistics. The Central Statistical Service is developing a uniform and coordinated policy, but there is (as yet) no central system for regular monitoring of activities.

Q070 (2016): There are ad hoc systems for monitoring activities within the courts. There is a central service responsible for the collection of statistics which ensures the annual publication of statistics. But there is no (yet) central system for regular monitoring of activities.

Q073-4 (2020): "More frequent :

- by means of monthly statistics on the number of cases handled (general prosecutors' offices)
- on the basis of bi-monthly dashboards (public prosecutors' offices)
- quarterly at the meetings of the public prosecutor with the public prosecutors and the labour auditors".

Q073-6 (2020): "comments for question 73-5:

Evaluation used at the local level (public prosecutor's offices, labor auditorates, general prosecutor's offices)"

Q071 (2016): There are ad hoc evaluation systems within the courts. But there is no central or coordinated system.

Q072 (2020): Monitoring mechanism via dashboards for prosecution services.

Q120 (General Comment):

This is the evaluation system in the judicial system

Bulgaria

Q066 (General Comment): Ordinance № 2 from 23.02.2017 on the indicators, methodology and procedure for appraisal of a judge, chairman and deputy chairman of a court

Article 4. The Ordinance aims: 1. to affirm the rule of law and ensure effective protection of the rights of judges; 2. to ensure a lawful, transparent and fair procedure for career growth; 3. to increase the personal motivation for professional development of the judges, to maintain and improve the quality of their work; 4. to prevent corruption in the system of the judiciary; 5. to contribute to increasing the trust in the judiciary. Article 5. (1) The appraisal is an objective assessment of the professional, business and moral qualities of a judge, chairman and deputy chairman of a court, demonstrated in the performance of his position. (2) A unified appraisal form for a judge, chairman and deputy chairman of a court shall be filled in according to a sample pursuant to the appendix for the assessment as a result of the appraisal. Article 6. The appraisal guarantees professional self-improvement, equal and fair opportunities for the career growth of judges, based on the principles of legality, equality, objectivity and transparency.

Article 7. The appraisal may not affect the independence and fundamental rights of judges. Article 8. (1) The appraisal shall refer to the qualification, the achievements and the professional suitability, as well as the observance of the rules for ethical behavior by a judge, chairman and deputy chairman of a court. (2) The qualification is a set of the acquired professional knowledge, skills and personal abilities of the appraised. (3) The achievements are the personal qualitative and quantitative results, achieved by the appraised in his practical activity. (4) Professional suitability is the specific qualification for a specifically defined position. (5) The observance of the rules for ethical conduct is a conduct, compliant with the rules of the respective code of ethics.

Judiciary System Act Article. 196. (1) Appraisal shall be carried out:

1. initial - for a three-year period as of the appointment of a judge, prosecutor or investigator - when participating in a competition or in case of a proposal for promotion in ranking;
2. for the purpose of acquiring tenure: upon completion of five years service as a judge, prosecutor or investigating magistrate;
3. periodic - for a 5-year period as of the attestation for tenure of a judge, prosecutor and investigator, of an administrative head and a deputy administrative head;
4. extraordinarily: in the cases under Article 197 (5).

(2) Junior judges, junior prosecutors and junior investigators shall not undergo initial appraisal. A report on their work shall be drawn up by the supervisor for the second year of their appointment.

Q066 (2020): Judiciary system Act:

Article. 198 (1) The criteria for the appraisal of a judge, prosecutor or an investigating magistrate shall be:

1. legal knowledge and skills of applying it;
2. skill of analysing legally relevant facts;
3. skill of making optimum working arrangements;
4. efficiency and discipline;
5. compliance with the rules of ethical behaviour.

(2) In the course of the appraisal under Paragraph (1) the following indicators shall be taken into account:

1. keeping deadlines;
2. number of instruments upheld and reversed and the grounds for this;
3. the results of inspections carried out by the Inspectorate with the Supreme Judicial Council,
4. the overall caseload of the respective judicial district and judicial authority, as well as the workload of the appraised judge, prosecutor or investigating magistrate compared to other judges, prosecutors or investigating magistrates in the same judicial authority.

(4) The time served by the judge, prosecutor or investigating magistrate as a permanent trainer at the National Institute of Justice shall also be included in the appraisal period. The evaluation of the work performance as a trainer shall be given by the Managing Board.

(5) The time served by the judge, prosecutor or investigating magistrate as an European Delegated Prosecutor shall also be included in the appraisal period. The evaluation of the results of their work under Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 shall become part of their appraisal.

Article. 199. (1) A judge shall be appraised under the following specific criteria:

1. complying with the schedule for conduct of court hearings;
2. skill of conducting a court hearing and drawing up a record of proceedings;
3. administrating cases and appeals, preparing for a court hearing;
4. number of appealed judicial instruments from among the appealable judicial instruments, appealed judicial instruments upheld, judicial instruments reversed or invalidated, in whole or in part, and the grounds for it; the ability to reason and justify judicial instruments and to analyse evidence shall be subject to evaluation.

(2) A prosecutor shall be appraised under the following specific criteria:

1. skills of planning and structuring steps in pre-trial and trial proceedings;
2. complying with the written instructions and orders of the superior prosecutor;
3. ability to make working arrangements and direct the investigating authorities and the teams participating in pre-trial proceedings;
4. number of unappealed prosecutorial instruments, including warrants to terminate and suspend criminal proceedings, number of final judicial instruments rendered on instruments submitted by the prosecutor appraised, as well as the final judicial instruments returning cases for the rectification of procedural breaches, and the reasons for this, number of appeals granted, the prosecutorial instruments upheld, modified and reversed upon an instance and on official review.

Q067 (2020): The Supreme Judicial Council, through its Commission for Attestation/Appraisal and Competitions at the Judges College/Chamber of the Supreme Judicial Council and the Commission for Attestation/Appraisal and Competitions at the Prosecutorial College/Chamber, are the bodies that perform an objective assessment of the professional, business and moral qualities of magistrates.

Q073 (General Comment): The Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council (ISJC) is a body of the judicial system of the Republic of Bulgaria established under the art. 132a of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria /published in State Gazette N.12 from 6th February 2007/. The Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council is an independent body with the primary function of examining the operation of the judicial bodies without affecting their independence. Art. 54, para. 1 of the Judicial Power Act assigns powers to the Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council.

The Inspectorate annually, not later than the end of March of the current year, adopts a program for the planned inspections.

Q073 (2019): The Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council (ISJC) is a body of the judicial system of the Republic of Bulgaria created with art. 132a of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria /published in State Gazette N.12 from 6th February 2007/. The Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council is an independent body with the primary function of examining the operation of the judicial bodies without affecting their independence. The powers of the Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council are provided for in Art. 54, para. 1 of the Judiciary System Act.

Rules for the organization of the activities of the Inspectorate with the Supreme Judicial Council and for the activity of the administration and the experts

Section II Organization and procedure for conducting plan checks

Art. 53. (1) The Inspectorate annually, not later than the end of March of the current year, adopts a program for the planned inspections.

(2) The Annual Program for the planned inspections contains:

1. the appellate areas and the bodies of the judiciary in which a complex inspection will be carried out;
2. the bodies of the judiciary in which thematic and control inspections will be carried out;
3. an indicative timetable for carrying out the inspections.

(3) The annual program may be supplemented and amended by a decision of the Inspectorate. (4) The annual program is announced on the website of the Inspectorate.

Art. 54. (1) The planned inspections may be complex, thematic and control inspections. (2) The complex inspections relate to the overall activity of the body of the judiciary. (3) Thematic inspections are conducted on a specific topic on the application of the law by a judicial authority during the period under review, a judge, a prosecutor or an investigating magistrate.

(4) Control inspections are carried out after a complex or thematic inspection, which provides recommendations for overcoming negative practices. Art. 55. (1) Immediately after the adoption of the annual program, by lot ensuring random allocation, the chief inspector in the presence of all inspectors determines the specific judicial authority that will be inspected, and the teams that will carry out the inspection.

Q073-0 (2017): The Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council (ISJC) is a body of the judicial system of the Republic of Bulgaria created with art. 132a of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria /published in State Gazette N..12 from 6th February 2007/. The Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council is an independent body with the primary function of examining the operation of the judicial bodies without affecting their independence. Art. 54, para. 1 of the Judicial Power Act assigns to the Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council the following powers:

1. check the organisation of administrative operation of the courts, prosecution offices and investigating authorities;
2. check the arrangements made for the institution and progress of court, prosecutorial and investigative cases, as well as the disposal thereof within the established time limits;
3. analyse and summarise the cases that have been disposed of by virtue of an enforceable judicial instrument, as well as the case files and cases disposed of by prosecutors and investigating magistrates;
4. in the presence of conflicting case-law, the existence of which has been found in carrying out the activity under Paragraph (3), it shall alert the competent authorities of the need to request the rendition of interpretative judgements or interpretative decrees;
5. upon breaches identified in the implementation of the activities under Items 1 to 3, it shall alert the administrative head of the judicial authority concerned and the respective chamber of the Supreme Judicial Council;
6. make proposals for the imposition of disciplinary sanctions on judges, prosecutors and investigating magistrates and on the administrative heads of judicial authorities;
7. address alerts, proposals and reports to other state bodies, including the competent judicial authorities;
8. carry out integrity testing and examinations for conflict of interest of judges, prosecutors and investigating magistrates, verifications of the financial interests disclosure declarations, as well as checks for identifying actions damaging the prestige of the Judiciary and such related to impairment of the independence of judges, prosecutors and investigating magistrates;
9. examine applications against an infringement of the right to have a case examined and disposed of within a reasonable time;
10. adopt internal rules for carrying out the testing and examinations under Items 1 to 3 and Item 8 in the judicial authorities;
11. adopt internal rules for conduct of the integrity testing of experts with the Inspectorate and organise the conduct of such testing;
12. draw up an annual programme for scheduled inspections and an annual report on the activity thereof, which it shall submit to the Plenum of the Supreme Judicial Council;
13. discuss the draft budget for the Judiciary proposed by the Minister of Justice with regard to the budget of the Inspectorate and submit it to the Supreme Judicial Council;
14. make publicly available information on the activity thereof and publish the annual report on the activity thereof on the website thereof.

Rules for the organization of the activities of the Inspectorate with the Supreme Judicial Council and for the activity of the administration and the experts

Prom., SG, no. 103 of 27.12.2016, in force as of 01.01.2017.

Section II Organization and procedure for conducting plan checks

Q078-1 (2020): With the Guidance of Organization of the Information Activities at the Prosecutor's Office, issued by the Prosecutor General, the performance and quality indicators were defined, outside of the given ones, and covered the acts and actions of the public prosecutor for all types of supervisions that are carried out by the Prosecutor's Office:
In criminal proceedings, including the supervision of the enforcement of penalties, the following may be additionally, but not exhaustively mentioned: prosecutor's acts filed with the court; terminated cases; objections against judicial acts; acts for the enforcement of sentences that have already entered into force; acts for supervision over the sentence enforcement.
Actions for resolving the competition between administrative criminal liability and criminal liability;
Within civil proceedings – claims submitted under the cases provided by the law; Within administrative proceedings – participation in trials under the cases provided by the law; Acts on the supervision of legality

Q078-1 (2018): With the Guidance for the Organization of the Information Activities at the Prosecutor's Office, issued by the Prosecutor General, the performance and quality indicators were defined, outside of the given ones, and covered the acts and actions of the public prosecutor for all types of supervisions that are carried out by the Prosecutor's Office:
In criminal proceedings, including the supervision of the enforcement of penalties, the following may be additionally, but not exhaustively mentioned: prosecutor's acts filed with the court; terminated cases; objections against judicial acts; acts for the enforcement of sentences that have already entered into force; acts for supervision over the sentence enforcement.
Actions for resolving the competition between administrative criminal liability and criminal liability;
Within civil proceedings – claims submitted under the cases provided by the law; Within administrative proceedings – participation in trials under the cases provided by the law; Acts on the supervision of legality

Q073-3 (General Comment): With the Guidance for the Organization of the Information Activities at the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria, all indicators for the activity of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria are regulated, as well as the obligation of all prosecutor's offices to prepare only a statistical report for the first half of the year, as well as analytical annual reports for their activity. The Rules for Measuring the Workload of the Prosecutor's Offices and the Individual Workload of Each Prosecutor and Investigator, adopted by a Decision of the Supreme Judicial Council under Protocol No. 60/11.12.2014, are applied in all prosecutor's offices, investigation departments and in the National Investigation Service. The use of the Unified Information System of the Prosecutor's Office ensures that the data is retrieved in real time and allows for its verification and reliability. Data on the administrative and managerial workload of the administrative heads, their deputies and the heads of the investigation departments is also provided through the system. The ratio of the number of law enforcement acts to one administrative act at the levels of the prosecutor's offices is also taken into account. The analysis of this relation is important for the efficiency/resource ratio analysis.
Within the Prosecutor's Office's Annual Report, an analysis is made for the workload of the public prosecutor's offices and the investigative bodies and it is compared to the workload of authorities of the same type and degree.
Data on the workload of public prosecutor's offices and investigative bodies is also collected every six months.
Ordinance No. 3 of 23.02.2017 on the Indicators and Methods for Assessment and the Criteria for Reporting the Workload Degree of Prosecutors, Investigators, Administrative Heads and Their Deputies can also be mentioned (adopted by a decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Judicial Council under Protocol No. 7 of 23.02.2017, promulgated in SG 21/10.03.2017).
Workload reporting is designated to ensure fairness of the assessment in terms of the volume of actual work. (The evaluation takes into account the actual workload of the relevant judicial authority, as well as the individual workload of the assessed prosecutor, investigator, administrative head, deputy administrative head and head of department. The workload of the respective judicial authority is compared to the workload of the bodies of the same type and degree, and the individual workload is compared to the set out workload norm and the workload of other prosecutors or investigators from the same body of the judiciary).

Q073-4 (2020): The answer here is both "Annual" and "More frequent" With the Direction of Organization of the Information Activities at the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria, all indicators for the activity of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria are regulated, as well as the obligation of all prosecutor's offices to prepare only a statistical report for the first half of the year, as well as analytical annual reports for their activity. The Rules for Measuring the Workload of the Prosecutor's Offices and the Individual Workload of Each Prosecutor and Investigator, adopted by a Decision of the Supreme Judicial Council under Protocol No. 60/11.12.2014, are applied in all prosecutor's offices, investigation departments and in the National Investigation Service. The use of the Unified Information System of the Prosecutor's Office ensures that the data is retrieved in real time and allows for its verification and reliability. Data on the administrative and managerial workload of the administrative heads, their deputies and the heads of the investigation departments is also provided through the system. The ratio of the number of law enforcement acts to one administrative act at the levels of the prosecutor's offices is also taken into account. The analysis of this relation is important for the efficiency/resource ratio analysis. Within the Prosecutor's Office's Annual Report, an analysis is made for the workload of the public prosecutor's offices and the investigative bodies and it is compared to the workload of authorities of the same type and degree. Data on the workload of public prosecutor's offices and investigative bodies is also collected every six months. Ordinance No. 3 of 23.02.2017 on the Indicators and Methods for Assessment and the Criteria for Reporting the Workload Degree of Prosecutors, Investigators, Administrative Heads and Their Deputies can also be mentioned (adopted by a decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Judicial Council under Protocol No. 7 of 23.02.2017, promulgated in SG 21/10.03.2017). Workload reporting is designated to ensure fairness of the assessment in terms of the volume of actual work. (The evaluation takes into account the actual workload of the relevant judicial authority, as well as the individual workload of the assessed prosecutor, investigator, administrative head, deputy administrative head and head of department. The workload of the respective judicial authority is compared to the workload of the bodies of the same type and degree, and the individual workload is compared to the set out workload norm and the workload of other prosecutors or investigators from the same body of the judiciary).

Q073-5 (2020): The implementation of optimization within the Prosecutor's Office is in view of the data on the volume of prosecutorial activity, the workload of prosecutors, as well as the territorial scope and specifics of the region served by the respective prosecutor's office. Decisions on this optimization are made by the Supreme Judicial Council (SJC) on the basis of information periodically provided by the prosecution. On the basis of an analysis of the above indicators, the staff for the respective prosecutor's office is determined (in case of need for increase or reduction of staff, resp. in case of transfer of a full-time position from one to another prosecutor's office). The answer to questions 73-5 and 73-6 for 2020 takes into account the process of optimization of the court card started on 01.01.2019, as the Prosecutor's Office started the transformation of district prosecutor's offices into territorial divisions to district prosecutor's offices in the regional centers. Out of a total of 113 district prosecutor's offices at the end of 2018 - 11 were transformed into territorial departments from 01.01.2019, 28 were transformed into territorial departments from 01.01.2020, and as of January 1, 2021 another 38 district prosecutor's offices have been transformed into territorial divisions. The data on the workload and a set of other indicators were used for decision-making by the SJC for the indicated consolidation.

Q070-1 (General Comment): Monitoring, through the reports and analyzes of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria and individual prosecutors, of the activities of the Prosecutor's Office is carried out only in terms of number of incoming cases, length of proceedings (timeframes), number of resolved cases, number of pending cases, backlogs and percentage of convictions and acquittals.

Q070-1 (2018): "Other": percentage of returned cases

Q071 (General Comment): The duration of the court proceedings initiated by the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria is monitored, as in case of excessive delay there is a possibility to request acceleration of these proceedings through the procedure under Chapter 26 of the PPC.

Q077 (2017): incoming cases; duration of proceedings /deadlines/; completed cases; pending cases; result of appealed and protested cases.

Q120 (General Comment): The assessment is carried out in compliance with the Judicial System Act and Ordinance No. 3/23.02.2017 on the Indicators and Methods for Assessment and the Criteria for Reporting the Workload Degree of Prosecutors, Investigators, Administrative Heads and Their Deputies (adopted by a decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Judicial Council under Protocol No. 7/23.02.2017, promulgated in SG 21/10.03.2017). The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria has established an order for its implementation and for the retrieval and provision of data on prosecutors and investigators in accordance with validated performance indicators.

Croatia

Q066 (General Comment): According to the Courts Act (Official Gazette, No. 28/13, 33/15, 82/15, 67/18), the president of the court evaluates the work of every judge according to Framework Criteria for the work of judges in the period of one year following the standards on the number of judgements delivered by a judge compared with the number of judgements that should have been delivered, according to the Framework Criteria for the work of judges, result of work in different kinds of cases, respecting deadlines in delivery of judgements and drafting of judgements, quality of judgements on the grounds of expressed remedies in legal actions and other activities of judges.

Framework criteria are adopted by the Minister of Justice on the proposal of the General Assembly of Supreme Court. The Criteria prescribe the number of decisions that need to be rendered every year by a judge.

According to the State Attorney Office Act (Official Gazette, No. 67/18), State Attorneys' and Deputy State Attorneys' performance is evaluated every three years according to the following criteria: achieved results in resolving cases (based on the number of cases assigned to work on the basis of the Framework Criteria for the Work of Deputy State Attorneys and the average work results of county or municipal state attorney's offices for the previous three-year period), the quality of decisions and the justified use of legal remedies, proper performance of the state attorney's duty - observance of deadlines during the procedure, other activities of the State Attorney and the Deputy State Attorney, experience in performing the duty of state attorney and compliance of conduct with the Code of Ethics of State Attorneys and Deputy State Attorneys. The Framework criteria are adopted by the Minister in charge of judicial affairs, with the prior opinion of the Chief State Attorney of the Republic of Croatia.

Q066 (2018): According to the Courts Act (Official Gazette, number 28/13, 33/15, 82/15), the president of the court evaluates the work of every single judge according to Framework for the workload of judges in the period of one year following the standards on the number of judgements delivered by a judge compared with the number of judgements that should have been delivered, according to the Framework for the workload of judges, result of work in different kinds of cases, respecting deadlines in delivery of judgements and drafting of judgements, quality of judgements on the grounds of expressed remedies in legal actions and other activities of judges.

Framework criteria are adopted by the Minister of Justice on the proposal of the General Assembly of Supreme Court. The Criteria prescribe the number of decisions that need to be rendered every year by a judge.

Q066 (2017): According to the Courts Act (Official Gazette, No. 28/13, 33/15, 82/15), the president of the court evaluates the work of every single judge in his/her court for the previous year on the basis of the following standards: the number of judgements delivered by a judge compared with the number of judgements that should have been delivered, according to the Framework for the workload of judges, result of work in different kinds of cases in absolute numbers and percentages, respecting deadlines in delivery of judgements and drafting of judgements, quality of judgements on the grounds of expressed remedies in legal actions and other activities of judges.

Framework criteria are adopted by the Minister of Justice on the proposal of the General Assembly of Supreme Court. The Criteria prescribe the number of decisions that need to be rendered every year by a judge.

Q073 (2015): According to the Court Act, the president of court supervises accurate performance of court activities in due time. The president of court has a duty to write a report on the performed supervision and its results, as well as on the measures taken, at least once a month. The report has to be inserted into a case file of judicial administration. The president of court is obliged to ensure court efficiency in the resolution of cases, especially when it comes to the resolution of cases the procedure of which lasts more than three years.

The president of court, except for the president of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, has a duty to submit a report on the performed tasks of judicial administration, measures and activities undertaken to improve work and efficiency of the court in the resolution of cases. The report is to be submitted directly to a court of higher instance, to the State Judicial Council and the Ministry of Justice, once a year, at least before 31 March for the previous year.

The courts use special information systems for the management and operation of the courts' cases, which consist of standard applications, computer and telecommunications equipment and infrastructure, system software and tools and all the data that are entered, stored and transmitted in all of the registers of the system. Misdemeanour courts operate using JCMS (Joint Case Management System), while other courts of general jurisdiction and commercial courts use ICMS (Integrated Case Management System). Through these systems it is possible to regularly monitor and evaluate the activity, performance and output of courts.

Q073-0 (General Comment): According to the Courts Act (Official Gazette, No. 28/13, 33/15, 82/15, 67/18), the president of court supervises accurate performance of court activities in due time. The president of court has a duty to write a report on the performed supervision and its results, as well as on the measures taken, at least once a month. The report has to be inserted into a case file of judicial administration. The president of court is obliged to ensure court efficiency in the resolution of cases, especially when it comes to the resolution of cases the procedure in which lasts more than three years. The president of court, except for the president of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, has a duty to submit a report on the performed tasks of judicial administration, measures and activities undertaken to improve work and efficiency of the court in the resolution of cases. The report is to be submitted directly to a court of higher instance, to the State Judicial Council and the Ministry in charge for Justice, once a year, at the latest by the 31 March for the previous year.

The president of the Supreme Court submits the report on the state of judiciary to the Croatian Parliament, once a year, at the latest by the 30th April for the previous year. In this yearly report the president of the Supreme Court can report on the state and actions of the judiciary, organizational problems in courts and legislation shortcomings as well as give suggestions for the improvement of the work of courts. The courts use special information systems for the management and operation of the courts' cases, which consist of standard applications, computer and telecommunications equipment and infrastructure, system software and tools and all the data that are entered, stored and transmitted in all of the registers of the system. Through Case Management system it is possible to regularly monitor and evaluate the activity, performance and output of courts for the Ministry of Justice and the courts themselves.

Q073-0 (2019): According to the Courts Act (Official Gazette, number 28/13, 33/15, 82/15, 82/16, 67/18, 126/19), the president of court supervises accurate performance of court activities in due time. The president of court has a duty to write a report on the performed supervision and its results, as well as on the measures taken, at least once a month. The report has to be inserted into a case file of judicial administration. The president of court is obliged to ensure court efficiency in the resolution of cases, especially when it comes to the resolution of cases the procedure of which lasts more than three years. The president of the court is obliged to take special care to respect the rights and protect children in proceedings before the courts in accordance with international standards. The president of court, except for the president of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, has a duty to submit a report on the performed tasks of judicial administration, measures and activities undertaken to improve work and efficiency of the court in the resolution of cases. The report is to be submitted directly to a court of higher instance, to the State Judicial Council and the Ministry of Justice, once a year, at least before 31 January for the previous year. The president of the Supreme Court submits the report on the state of judiciary to the Croatian Parliament, once a year, at the latest by the 30 April for the previous year. In this yearly report the president of the Supreme Court can report on the state and actions of the judiciary, organizational problems in courts and legislation shortcomings as well as give suggestions for the improvement of the work of courts.

The courts use special information systems for the management and operation of the courts' cases, which consist of standard applications, computer and telecommunications equipment and infrastructure, system software and tools and all the data that are entered, stored and transmitted in all of the registers of the system. Misdemeanour courts operate using JCMS (Joint Case Management System), while other courts of general jurisdiction and commercial courts use ICMS (Integrated Case Management System). Through these systems it is possible to regularly monitor and evaluate the activity, performance and output of courts for the Ministry of Justice and the courts themselves.

Q073-0 (2018): According to the Courts Act (Official Gazette, number 28/13, 33/15, 82/15), the president of court supervises accurate performance of court activities in due time. The president of court has a duty to write a report on the performed supervision and its results, as well as on the measures taken, at least once a month. The report has to be inserted into a case file of judicial administration. The president of court is obliged to ensure court efficiency in the resolution of cases, especially when it comes to the resolution of cases the procedure of which lasts more than three years. The president of court, except for the president of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, has a duty to submit a report on the performed tasks of judicial administration, measures and activities undertaken to improve work and efficiency of the court in the resolution of cases. The report is to be submitted directly to a court of higher instance, to the State Judicial Council and the Ministry of Justice, once a year, at least before 31 March for the previous year.

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Q073-0 (2016): According to the Courts Act (Official Gazette, number 28/13, 33/15, 82/15), the president of court supervises accurate performance of court activities in due time. The president of court has a duty to write a report on the performed supervision and its results, as well as on the measures taken, at least once a month. The report has to be inserted into a case file of judicial administration. The president of court is obliged to ensure court efficiency in the resolution of cases, especially when it comes to the resolution of cases the procedure of which lasts more than three years. The president of court, except for the president of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, has a duty to submit a report on the performed tasks of judicial administration, measures and activities undertaken to improve work and efficiency of the court in the resolution of cases. The report is to be submitted directly to a court of higher instance, to the State Judicial Council and the Ministry of Justice, once a year, at least before 31 March for the previous year.

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Q070 (2019): As regards "number of appeals", from 2019 we are able to get this data from our case management system.

Q073-3 (General Comment): According to the State Attorney's Act (Official Gazette, No. 67/18), a state attorney supervises accurate performance of all state attorney office activities in due time. A state attorney submits reports to the higher state attorney on his state attorney office performance each month and annually and reports on undertaken and planned actions in cases of special state interest or in cases with complex factual or legal issues. The General State Attorney Office submits the report on the status and trends of reported crime in the previous year, on cases related to the protection of property interests of the Republic of Croatia, legal issues in particular areas and a review of the organization and personnel in state attorney organization to the Croatian Parliament, once a year, at the latest by the 30 April for the previous year. In this yearly report, there can be a warning on the state and functioning of the legal system, deficiencies in the legislation and internal affairs of the state attorney's office and suggestions for improving the work.

The state attorney offices use a special information system for the management and operation of the state attorney cases, as an interactive data base in real time. Through the CTS (Case tracking system) it is possible to regularly monitor and evaluate the activity, performance and output of state attorney offices.

Q073-4 (2018): According to the State Attorney's Act (Official Gazette, number 76/09, 153/09, 116/10, 145/10, 57/11, 130/11, 72/13, 148/13, 33/15, 82/15), a state attorney supervises accurate performance of all state attorney office activities in due time. A state attorney submits reports to the higher state attorney on his state attorney office performance each month and annually and reports on undertaken and planned actions in cases of special state interest or in cases with complex factual or legal issues. The General State Attorney Office submits the report on the status and trends of reported crime in the previous year, on cases related to the protection of property interests of the Republic of Croatia, legal issues in particular areas and a review of the organization and personnel in state attorney organization to the Croatian Parliament, once a year, at the latest by the 30 April for the previous year. In this yearly report, there can be a warning on the state and functioning of the legal system, deficiencies in the legislation and internal affairs of the state attorney's office and suggestions for improving the work.

The state attorney offices use special information systems for the management and operation of the state attorney cases, as an interactive data base in real time. Through the CTS (Case tracking system) it is possible to regularly monitor and evaluate the activity, performance and output of state attorney offices.

Q078 (2019): As regards "number of appeals", from 2019 we are able to get this data from our case management system.

Q078 (2014): On the occasion of the 2014 evaluation, it has been explained that the productivity as a performance and quality indicator, applies only to judges (not court staff).

Q083-3 (2020): According to the State Attorney Office Act (Official Gazette No. 67/18), the Minister in charge for Justice, upon the proposal of Prosecutor General, adopts the Framework criteria for the work of public prosecutors (Deputy State Attorneys).

Q083-3 (2018): According to the State Attorney's Act, the Minister of Justice, upon the proposal of Prosecutor General, adopts the Framework criteria for the work of public prosecutors.

Cyprus

Q066 (General Comment): Quality standards are applied in practice

Q066 (2017): Quality standards are applied in practice

Q066 (2016): There are no written standards but in practice there are quality standards.

Q066 (2015): In practice there are quality standards

Q066 (2014): In practice there are quality standards

Q073-0 (2020): monthly and annually

Q073-0 (2019): monthly

Q073-0 (2018): monthly and annually

Q073-0 (2017): monthly and annually

Q073-0 (2016): monthly and annually statistics

Czech Republic

Q073-1 (2016): In 2015, a new policy from the Ministry of Justice resulted in the fact that the evaluation of the court activity is used for the later allocation of means to this court.

Q073-1 (2015): In 2015, a new policy from the Ministry of Justice resulted in the fact that the evaluation of the court activity is used for the later allocation of means to this court.

Q077 (2016): The answer should be YES - there are performance indicators such as number of cases that the judge should resolve within a month, but these are not so strictly binding.

Q120-1 (2018): The individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work take place at least once every two years.

Denmark

Q066 (2019): No, we use quantitative measures. Quality is usually measured as length of time to finalize a case.

Q066 (2016): No, we use quantitative measures. Quality is measured as length of time to finalize a case.

Q066 (2015): The only standards are objective standards for example acceptable timeframes to finalize a case.

Q067 (2019): As above

Q067 (2018): The public prosecution is not part of Danish Court Administration.

Q067 (2017): Because judges are independent, we do not interfere with a judge decision. However, there is always the possibility to appeal a court decision if either of the parties disagree with the verdict.

Q067 (2016): As above.

Q073 (2019): Weighted cases is also a way to see how much activity a court has.

Q073-0 (2020): Monthly, quarterly, half yearly and yearly.

Q073-0 (2019): Monthly for the district courts quarterly for other courts.

Q073-0 (2018): Monthly for the district courts. quarterly for other courts.

Q073-0 (2017): Monthly for the district courts. Quarterly for the High Courts, the Maritime and Commercial Court and the Supreme Court.

Q073-1 (2017): Definitely. Both in relation to funds but also in relation to appointment of new judges in case of vacancy. In case of vacancy, it is not necessarily the same district court where the judge will be placed. It may change to another court. At the high court and the Supreme court the law defines a fixed number of judges at each court.

Q073-2 (2020): Half yearly weighted cases and productivity figures are worked out. These data are used to allocate resources and to find which court should have the next free judge position.

Q070 (2020): We value independence high. Therefore Danish Court Administration does not evaluate the performance or productivity of individual judges. We follow overall productivity and case flow though as that is used to allocate resources and to find the court most in need of vacant judge positions.

Q070 (2019): Courts are followed yearly in a yearly report. District courts receives monthly a report about case flow, pending cases, backlogs, weighted cases and the time it takes to finalize cases.

Q070 (2017): In Denmark we have a management system which information is updated monthly for the district courts where the points above are shown. For the High Courts and the Supreme Court, the case flow is not followed so often and in a so detailed way, but there are also much fewer cases. "Other": activity in terms of weighted cases and also pending cases

Q070 (2016): The so called "weighted cases" are measured in order to have a measure for the activity.

Q078-1 (2020): We do not have performance indicators that measure length of proceedings directly. However, we measure them indirectly, since we have performance measures on the time from a case is given to the public prosecution until the case is resolved. Earlier we have interpreted this as an indirect measure of time-frames, but we have come to the conclusion that it is more correct to say, that we do not measure timeframes.

Q073-4 (2020): Monthly

Q073-4 (2018): Monthly

Q070-1 (2020): The methodology of replying changed in this question.

The prosecution makes quarterly reports to the Ministry of Justice on data regarding number of cases, clearance rate, etc. Disposition time is measured indirectly through a report that measures all steps in a criminal case from arrest to imprisonment. There is no direct measure of disposition time, but it can be read from this report. Therefore we find it more correct to check this option. Satisfaction of the prosecution staff has always been measured but not by the ministry of justice. Therefore it was not checked last time. However, it is measured, and we therefore find it correct to check this option. The prosecution makes an annual survey on the satisfaction of the prosecution staff.

Q071 (2020): Danish Court Administration is not doing it as a general thing. If a specific court needs help, Danish Court Administration can work out list of pending cases and list them according to age to give the court a tool to locate cases that need attention.

Q072 (2020): Danish Court Administration is typically not doing this. A responsible court follow their cases though.

Q072 (2018): We monitor the overall time from the courts receive a case until it is finalized, but not what happen in between. The same goes for the prosecution

Q077 (General Comment): The data is collected for all parts of the judicial system, eg. Police, Public prosecution, courts and the prison system. The data is used to measure the performance of the individual agencies/administrations, but also - and perhaps most importantly - to measure the interplay between these.

Q077 (2017): We have for a number of categories of cases defined that a certain percentage of cases should be solved within a certain time span. It varies for the different categories of cases.

Q077 (2016): In terms of productivity figures, weighted cases and target attainments.

Q078 (2019): Backlogs is qualified by showing the average age of pending cases to the district courts.

Q083-2 (General Comment): There is a productivity target for the prosecution as a whole, but not for each public prosecutor.

Q120 (2020): Public prosecutors go through intensive education for the first three years of them being recruited and this evaluation is structured centrally with HR at the Attorney Generals office. During that period they are individually being assessed through exams and through working with mentors. Thus they are continuously being assessed both centrally through exams as well as locally through the daily work that the mentor sees. Later in the career the assessment is not structured in such a way but all through their career the prosecutors are evaluated through their daily work and how they perform in court.

Q120-1 (2020): See response to 120: More frequent during the first three years of their career. Less frequent after that.

Estonia

Q066 (General Comment): Estonia has developed a quality system consisting of 3 parts. The first part contains the quality standards (good practice) for the management of the court that describe activities related to the chairman of the court. The second part contains the quality standards for the administration of courts and is focused on the different roles of the parties involved in the administration of courts: directors, Ministry of Justice, Council for the Administration of Courts. The third part contains quality standards for the court proceedings and is addressed to all the judges. All of the three parts of the quality standards have been discussed and approved by the Council for Administration of Courts, respectively in 2012, 2013 and 2015.

Q073-0 (2020): 4 times a year.

Q073-0 (2019): 4 times a year.

Q073-0 (2017): Every 4 months but if necessary even more frequent.

Q073-1 (2016): It can be part of it but it's not a rule.

Q070 (General Comment): The scope of the monitoring system is extended to the results of proceedings; the categories of cases; the number of decisions appealed and revoked, fully or partially. The waiting time and the 'age' of pending (not solved) cases are also monitored. It is worthy of mention that every year all the courts and the Ministry of Justice enter into an agreement according to which courts should aim to carry out structural changes and to make changes in case-flow management that will ultimately ensure efficient proceedings. The content of the agreement has changed since 2017. The goals are more general and the same for all the courts (except The Supreme Court).

Q070 (2017): See previous general comments.

Q070 (2016): see general comments

Q078 (2014): In 2014, the number of old cases has been considered among the main performance and quality indicators that have been defined. In 2012, this was not an official policy. In 2014, according to the decree adopted by the Minister of Justice, any case that has been pending for longer than two years is considered as an "old case".

Finland

Q066 (General Comment): There are quality projects covering both civil and criminal cases in the Court of Appeal of Rovaniemi judicial district and in the Helsinki Court of Appeal judicial district. In a quality project, one or several working groups are set up usually for a year. There are judges from each district court within the judicial district of a court of appeal and court of appeal judges and referendaries in the working group. Depending on the topic, prosecutors, attorneys-at-law and other lawyers, public legal aid lawyers and police may also participate in the working group's work. The working group writes a report on a specific theme, for example developing conduct of the court proceedings or legal costs in criminal and civil cases. The written report is presented and discussed in a formal event and published. The aim is to provide legal professionals with practical information and guidelines on a certain topic.

In addition, there are co-operation projects between administrative courts.

Prosecution Services' system quality improvement project is underway.

The Finnish Association of Judges compiled and published Ethical Principles for Judges in 2012.

Q066 (2020): Prosecution Services' system quality improvement project is underway.

Q066 (2015): There is a Quality Project of the courts in the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal of Rovaniemi. (The jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal of Rovaniemi is the northernmost of the six appellate jurisdictions in Finland.) In 1999, the courts in the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal of Rovaniemi launched a project for improvement of quality in adjudication. The quality project covers both civil cases and criminal cases.

The objective of the quality project is to develop the functioning of the courts further and further so that the proceedings meet the criteria of a fair trial, that the decisions are well reasoned and justified, and that the services of the courts are affordable to the individual customers. The main working method consists of systematic discussions

among the judges and also between the judges and stakeholders. The development work is steered by the development committee of the quality project. Normally four working groups for quality are set up for each year. The membership consists of judges from each of the District Courts in the appellate jurisdiction, members of the Court of Appeal, and referendaries of the Court of Appeal. Also prosecutors, private attorneys, public legal aid attorneys and heads of pre-trial investigation may serve as members in the working groups for quality. Each working group for quality is tasked to deal with one of the development themes which have been selected. The reports of the working groups are presented at the Quality Conference, they are discussed, and quality objectives based on the reports are set for the following year. The Report of Quality, containing the final reports, is published every year.

There is also a quality project of the courts in the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal of Helsinki. Quality Project consists of working methods of two kind: cooperation with the University of Helsinki and working groups. Working groups for quality are set up for each year. The membership consists of judges from District Courts, members of the Court of Appeal, referendaries of the Court of Appeal, prosecutors and lawyers. Each working group for quality is tasked to address to one of the development themes which have been selected. The reports of the working groups are presented at the conference called 'Day of Jurisdiction'.

In addition there is a cooperation project between administrative courts. Some topics of the project have related to the quality standards. The reports of the project have discussed the matters like the factors of quality at administrative courts and the collection of information on quality.

It is also worth mentioning that on 15 October 2009, the presidents of Finnish Courts of Appeal proposed that the Finnish Association of Judges should begin work on drafting ethical guidelines for judges. A working group was set and the draft on ethical principles was discussed widely. The principles were formally released at the Judge Day event held in Helsinki on 12 October 2012.

Q073-0 (2020): During the annual budget negotiations the performance of each court is evaluated. However, the general performance of the courts as a whole (for example disposition times) is monitored more frequently.

Q073-2 (2020): The evaluation is used for later allocation of resources in the courts but the evaluation is not the main criteria when allocating the resources.

Q073-2 (2019): The evaluation is used for later allocation of resources in the courts but the evaluation is not the main criteria when allocating the resources.

Q073-2 (2018): The evaluation is used for later allocation of resources in the courts but the evaluation is not the main criteria when allocating the resources.

Q070 (General Comment): All courts keep statistics of the mentioned court activities in the operational case management systems. The National Courts Administration can access these figures through a reporting system.

Q070 (2019): satisfaction of court staff is monitored with job satisfaction surveys which are taken every second year

Q077-1 (2020): Performance yes, quality no - See answer 066

Q073-4 (2020): Biannually. The prosecution services are evaluated twice a year.

Q073-4 (2018): When necessary.

Q070-1 (2020): "Backlogs": cases that have been pending for longer than a year are monitored.

Q072 (2020): Within the courts, the time the case is pending in a court is monitored.

Q072 (2018): Within the courts, the time the case is pending in a court is monitored.

Q077 (2019): Statistics Finland no longer collects statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and the judiciary. The Ministry of

Justice/National Courts Administration collects data and publishes the annual operational statistics, please see for example Courts statistics 2019 (in Finnish): <http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-259-912-4>

Q078 (2020): Statistics Finland (until 2013) or Ministry of Justice (until 2019) no longer collect statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and the judiciary. From 2020 onward the National Courts Administration collects data and publishes the annual operational statistics.

Q078 (2018): Statistics Finland no longer collects statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and the judiciary. The Ministry of Justice collects data and publishes the annual operational statistics, please see for example Courts statistics 2018 (in Finnish): <http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-259-745-8>

France

Q066 (2020): "If yes, please specify: Quality standards developed for public administration are used in the judicial system. The charter of the administrations thus sets the rules for the reception of litigants in all the courts and can lead to certification. There are also local initiatives aimed at setting up a "quality system" based on certification by an external body, which consist in establishing procedures describing the reception process, the organization of work and the management of a case. With regard to administrative justice: the rate of annulment and reversal of jurisdictional decisions must be kept below 15% and the stock of cases older than two years below 7.5% of the total stock."

Q066 (2019):

Quality standards developed for public administration are used in the judicial system. The charter of administrations thus sets out the rules for the reception of litigants in all courts and may give rise to certification. There are also local initiatives to set up a "quality system" based on certification by an external body, which consists of establishing procedures describing the process of reception, work organisation and management of a case.

Administrative justice: the rate of annulment of court decisions must be kept below 15% and the number of cases pending for more than two years.

Q066 (2016): Quality standards developed for public administration are used in the judicial system. The charter of the administrations determines the rules for the reception of litigants in all courts and may give rise to certification. There are also local initiatives aimed at setting up a "quality system" based on certification by an external body, which consists in establishing procedures describing the process of reception, organisation of work and management of a case.

Q067 (2020): The answer is no for the administrative justice.

Q067 (2014): 2010: State prosecutors draw an annual report on the activity, management of their public prosecution office and on the enforcement of the law, as well as an annual report concerning the measures of custody and the condition of the custody facilities.

Q067 (2012): 2012: in French law on the judicial organisation, there is no statutory or regulatory requirement providing specialised staff in courts responsible for quality norms.

However, as part of the maintenance dialog to have operational resources, each court fills a document for the Ministry of Justice, comprising informations such as the number of handled cases, pending cases, the number of judges and administrative staff, as well as the performance objectives to reach. This document is not available on the intranet to all of the staff. Only agents of the Ministry in charge of the maintenance dialog have access to these figures thanks to appropriate softwares.

Q073 (2016): Administrative courts also use dashboards on monthly basis, while civil and criminal courts receive quarterly management activity reports via a business application.

Q073 (2014): 2012, 2013, 2014: for the administrative courts, the performance indicators comprised an estimate and objectives updated every three months. The activity is assessed every year in the administrative jurisdictions during management conferences. A monitoring board for the activity is transmitted every month to the heads of administrative jurisdictions.

Q073 (2013): 2012, 2013, 2014: for the administrative courts, the performance indicators comprised an estimate and objectives updated every three months. The activity is assessed every year in the administrative jurisdictions during management conferences. A monitoring board for the activity is transmitted every month to the heads of administrative jurisdictions.

Q073 (2012): 2012, 2013, 2014: for the administrative courts, the performance indicators comprised an estimate and objectives updated every three months. The activity is assessed every year in the administrative jurisdictions during management conferences. A monitoring board for the activity is transmitted every month to the heads of administrative jurisdictions.

Q073-0 (2020):

With regard to the courts of the judicial order, there are two objectives for evaluating the performance of the courts. The first is the need to provide the heads of courts with steering elements via monthly dashboards (civil and criminal); the second consists, in the context of annual management dialogues, in proposing dashboards covering a whole year. These dashboards are freely accessible in order to allow for a very wide distribution to all the actors and thus encourage comparison, the first vector of performance analysis.

Q073-0 (2019): Concerning civil and criminal branches, there are two objectives for evaluating courts' performance. The first lies in the need to provide the heads of courts with steering elements via monthly dashboards (Civil and Criminal), the second in the context of annual management dialogues, the dashboard covering this time a whole year. These dashboards are freely accessible so that they can be widely diffused to all stakeholders and thus facilitate comparison, the latter being the primary means of analysing performance. Administrative courts also use monthly dashboards and civil and criminal courts receive quarterly reports on steering activities via a business application.

Q073-0 (2018): For judicial courts, the performance analysis is based on the PHAROS information centre used by courts (courts and prosecution services) and central administration.

The results of the management dialogues are published in July. The so-called steering returns can be updated every quarter and every month according to the disputes monitored.

For administrative courts, the frequency is annual

Q073-1 (2017): Annual management conferences (management dialogues) are held between the Ministry or the General Secretariat of the Council of State, depending on whether the court is judicial or administrative, during which the activity indicators of each court are analysed for the previous year and, in the light of the objectives achieved, the objectives and the resources in terms of credits and personnel granted for the coming year are set.

Q073-1 (2016): Annual management conferences (management dialogues) are held between the Ministry or the General Secretariat of the State Council (Conseil d'Etat), depending on whether the court is civil, criminal or administrative, during which, the activity indicators of each court are analysed for the past year, and, in the light of the objectives achieved, the objectives and the means in terms of credits and staff granted are set for the coming year.

Q073-2 (2020): No comment

Q073-2 (2019): Annual management conferences (management dialogues) are held between the Ministry or the General Secretariat of the Supreme Administrative Court (Conseil d'Etat), depending on whether the court is civil/criminal or administrative, during which the activity indicators of each court are analysed for the past year and, in the light of the objectives achieved, the objectives and the resources in terms of credits and personnel granted are set for the coming year.

Q073-2 (2018): The evaluation of a court's activity contributes in part to the subsequent allocation of resources to that court, in particular for the location of jobs for judges and civil servants.

However, the performance indicators are cross-referenced with other data (HR data, budgetary data, etc.) in the context of the allocation of human resources and the distribution of appropriations.

Q070 (2020): Judicial and administrative jurisdictions combined.

Q070 (2019): Civil and criminal justice: After the deployment of innovative applications, satisfaction questionnaires are sent to users in the courts (heads of courts, directors of registries, judges and registry officials) in order to improve change support actions and the implementation.

In addition, with regard to victims, the Ministry of Justice will conduct a satisfaction survey in the second half of 2019 among victims of criminal offences who resort to victim support associations. The results of this survey, similar to a previous survey conducted in 2011, could be published in 2020. Likewise, the Ministry of Justice is attentive to citizens' views on the way they are received in the courts. For several years now, surveys have been conducted on the reception in the courts by a service provider pretending being a litigant. In 2018, an online survey, coupled with a face-to-face survey, was conducted in seven 1st instance courts "tribunaux de grande instance" among litigants appearing in these courts. In 2019, the satisfaction survey will be carried out in all "tribunaux de grande instance" via an online survey accessible by internet address or QR code. Finally, a national survey is also under way on the reception of litigants in the courts in the specific context of the implementation of social centres within the "tribunaux de grande instance" and the integration within these courts of the three separate courts that previously dealt with these types of litigation. The survey, carried out among court staff, aims to assess the difficulties encountered by persons presenting themselves at the reception desk and to identify any corrections that could be included in the texts.

The reply to the question encompasses replies from administrative justice and civil and criminal justice.

Q070 (2018): The coverage rate of cases as well as the structure of civil or criminal litigation are used by the courts.

In addition, other indicators usefully complete the analysis: .

Share of decisions on the merits in completed cases (civil activity).

Share of referrals in completed cases (civil activity).

Theoretical time to sell off the stock.

Average age of the stock.

Percentage of cases over 12 months in stock (civil activity).

Q070 (2017): The number of cases referred is an indicator used only by administrative courts.

The courts have business applications to monitor their civil and criminal activities. At national level, data from these applications is

from these applications are collected automatically via infocentres, reprocessed and cross-referenced, then in the form of tables or graphs. These reports can be generated on a monthly basis, except for certain activity data (court of appeal).

These reports can be generated on a monthly basis, except for certain activity data (criminal courts, juvenile court judges, enforcement of sentences), for which reports are generated annually.

These infocentres enable the courts to monitor statistics and manage their activity. They enable the central administration to They enable the central administration to prepare management dialogues from a performance perspective.

Q070 (2016): The number of cases subject to referral is an indicator used only by administrative courts.

Courts have business applications to monitor their civil and criminal activities. At national level, data from these applications are collected automatically via info-centres, processed and cross-referenced, and then presented in the form of tables or graphs. These refunds can be generated monthly, except for certain activity data (assize court, juvenile judges, enforcement of sentences), for which the refunds are annual.

These info-centres enable courts to carry out a statistical follow-up and to monitor their activities. They allow the central administration to prepare management dialogues from a performance perspective.

Q070 (2015): The number of cases being referred is used only by administrative courts.

The rate of coverage of cases is used by judicial courts.

The state of stocks by age group is used by administrative courts.

Q070 (2014): 2013, 2014, the category "others" includes:

- the coverage rate of cases (used by judicial courts)

- the state of the stocks per age group (used by administrative courts)

It should be noted that concerning the indicators mentioned in the question, the number of appealed cases is only used by administrative courts.

Q070 (2013): 2013, 2014, the category "others" includes:

- the coverage rate of cases (used by judicial courts)

- the state of the stocks per age group (used by administrative courts)

It should be noted that concerning the indicators mentioned in the question, the number of appealed cases is only used by administrative courts.

Q070 (2012): 2010, 2012: the category "others" includes the state of the stocks per age group. It should be noted that concerning the indicators mentioned in the question, the number of appealed cases is only used by administrative courts

Q078-1 (2020):

This data is not available.

Q073-6 (2020): No additional information is available.

Q070-1 (2020): Judicial jurisdiction.

Q071 (2020): No further indication.

Q071 (2016): In civil matters, courts of first instance (TGI), labour courts (conseils de prud'hommes) and courts of appeal can measure their stock on the basis of business applications or data returns carried out by info-centers.

The identification of cases not processed within a reasonable time is easier through business applications that offer dashboards breaking down cases in stock by age group.

In criminal matters, first instance courts (TGI) can use the Cassiopée business application to record cases in stock at the registry and the number of unedited judgments. The situation of cases in stock at the registry office cannot be measured via the info-centre, which only allows establishing the number of cases registered with the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Correctional Service.

Q072 (2020): Answer for the court.

Q078 (2020): No comment.

Q078 (2019): Replies from both the Directorate of Civil and Criminal Services (Direction des services judiciaires) and the Supreme Administrative Court (Conseil d'Etat) on civil, criminal and administrative justice.

Q078 (2018): The coverage rate of cases as well as the structure of civil or criminal litigation are used by the courts.

In addition, other indicators usefully complete the analysis: .

Share of decisions on the merits in completed cases (civil activity).

Share of referrals in completed cases (civil activity).

Theoretical time to sell off the stock.

Average age of the stock.

Percentage of cases over 12 months in stock (civil activity).

Q078 (2014): In 2014, the category "others" refers to the civil and criminal cassation rate for judicial justice and the annulment rate for administrative justice. Among the main performance indicators of these jurisdictions, are the rate and the time of enforcement of sentences, the criminal response rate, the use of ADR rate, the dismissal of national criminal record rate, the number of dematerialised exchanges for judicial jurisdictions. Regarding the administrative jurisdictions, there is an anticipated average time for the judgement of cases and the proportion of pending cases for more than 2 years.

Concerning the enforcement of criminal decisions, it has been decided to make a performance indicator out of it in 2014, but the available statistical tools make it impossible to produce it.

Germany

Q066 (General Comment): Since 2012, the reply "No" is provided depending on the answer of the majority of the respondent Landers.

Q066 (2013): For 2010, 2012 and 2013, no information was provided from Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Thuringia. Four Landers replied “Yes”, while the remaining Landers answered “No”.

In Baden-Württemberg, the performance of each court is compared against the others in regard to number and duration of proceedings. Key performance indicators on performance ability of the courts are ascertained and compared at the Lander level.

A comprehensive quality management system has been introduced in Schleswig-Holstein at all courts and public prosecution offices. All of the accessible areas of the court administration are subject to quality management. Judicial independence and the professional independence of Rechtspfleger present natural constitutional and statutory boundaries that must always be considered.

In Brandenburg, a quality management system seeks to guarantee that quality demands that are statutorily prescribed, self-imposed, or demanded by users of the system are fulfilled with an optimal use of resources. These last years, a number of strategies have been implemented for ensuring quality in the justice system by means of cost and performance accounting, a controlling system, budgeting of personnel costs, benchmark procedures, balanced scorecard, the EFQM Model, various instruments for personnel and organisation development, calculation of personnel requirements, optimisation of business processes, surveys of attorneys, citizens, and employees, and evaluation instruments both for individual judicial and public prosecution work as well as for the courts and public prosecution offices as organisational units. The increased use of modern technology (e.g. Internet) has opened up the possibility for the justice system to reach a large number of citizens and, thus, to offer court users the best possible service. Likewise, the continuous expansion of electronic legal transactions offers new opportunities for improvement in the quality of the justice system with regard to the performance characteristics public accessibility and public service. However, the developments and models named are not uniformly established in the Lander. In Lower Saxony, a quality strategy was developed through the surveys AgiL (performance comparison of local courts) and LiVE (performance comparison of regional courts). This is based on the assumption that it is possible to compare courts by the collection of data. Following the comparison, an analysis is conducted to determine the reasons for which better numbers are achieved at one court location over another. These are then discussed in expert groups and measures are developed to promote those tools that seem likely to succeed for the duties at all court locations. The surveys do not serve to evaluate individual employees but rather to uncover structures that promote performance, which can then be transposed. This quality management concept takes place together with judicial councils and personnel representatives.

Q067 (2020): Due to judicial independence, there are no national level quality standards.

Q073 (2013): In respect of the 2010, 2012 and 2013 exercises no information was provided from Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Thuringia. Five States provided a positive reply, while the remaining Landers answered “NO”. As to Bavaria, the information varied depending on the individual court jurisdiction for which information was provided: “YES” for Bavarian fiscal courts and “NO” for the remaining Bavarian courts.

In Brandenburg, the analysis is only subject to the figures provided regarding incoming cases, conclusions, duration of proceedings, number of court persons working, etc., which could possibly be used as indicators for the assessment of the performance abilities and the quality standards of the court. In Bremen, there is a benchmarking based upon key performance indicators.

In Lower Saxony regular assessments of the activities of the courts and public prosecution offices take place through administrative supervision. Qualitative evaluation of court activities is not possible through the implemented statistics and, based upon the constitutional law guarantee of judicial independence, is not desired. Likewise, the current view in Saarland is that such an evaluation system is incompatible with judicial independence protected by the Basic Law. Moreover, in North-Rhine/Westphalia, monitoring adjudicative activities is prohibited based upon constitutional law grounds. In this Lander there is a comprehensive system for assessing internal business. In certain areas there is also a management information system with statistical core data relevant to management on the number of incoming cases, duration of proceedings, and numbers of conclusions.

Saxony-Anhalt specified that the instrument for operative and strategic management of the courts is the management report. In the conceptual (as regards content) design of the management reports, the department comparison is defined as central criteria. This approach results, on the one hand, in a comparison of one's own department with the average of all departments and, on the other hand, in taking account of the basic idea behind benchmarking, with the average of the three best departments. Concrete measures with calculable targets are set forth in target agreements between the Ministry for Finance and the Ministry for Justice and Equality as well as in how they are structured with each budgeted department. The bases for this, among others, are indicators in the management reports.

Q073 (2012): In respect of the 2010, 2012 and 2013 exercises no information was provided from Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Thuringia. Five States provided a positive reply, while the remaining Landers answered "NO". As to Bavaria, the information varied depending on the individual court jurisdiction for which information was provided: "YES" for Bavarian fiscal courts and "NO" for the remaining Bavarian courts.

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Q070 (General Comment): At the level of the Federal Government, statistics on proceedings encompass the number of incoming cases, the type of proceeding, the form of conclusion, and the time needed for conclusion. Moreover, information regarding other characteristics is also collected (legal aid in litigation and legal aid for proceedings, value of dispute, subject area, remedies, etc.) All of this information can be correlated to one another upon evaluation. The regular evaluations can be found in the publications of the Federal Statistical Office. Data regarding the business overviews usually does not contain – in that it involves manual statistics – additional information beyond the business workload, particularly as regards the duration of proceedings.

Q070 (2020): The monitoring activities mentioned under "other" were reported only by some of the Länder.

Q070 (2019): Some of the Länder did mention a monitoring system concerning other court activities such as statistics on the nature of resolution are kept (e.g. in civil cases: dealt with by contentious judgment/by acknowledgement/by settlement, etc.).

Q070 (2018): Some of the Länder did mention a monitoring system concerning other court activities such as statistics on the nature of resolution are kept (e.g. in civil cases: dealt with by contentious judgment/by acknowledgement/by settlement, etc.).

Q070 (2016): other: Some of the Länder did mention a monitoring system concerning other court activities such as statistics on the nature of resolution are kept (e.g. in civil cases: dealt with by contentious judgment/by acknowledgement/by settlement, etc.).

Q070 (2014): In 2014, some of the Landers did mention a monitoring system concerning other court activities, namely statistics on the nature of resolution (e.g. in civil matters cases are dealt with by contentious judgment/by acknowledgement/by settlement, etc.).

Q070 (2013): In 2013, seven Landers communicated information on their regular monitoring system. For example, Baden-Württemberg refereed to calculation of the specific personnel requirements on a mathematical-analytical basis. Bavaria mentioned the type of proceedings, form of decision, etc. for courts of labour and social jurisdiction and workload, ratio of part-time employees; average age of employees, training and sick days, duration of proceedings in months, ratio of appeals for courts of general jurisdiction. In Brandenburg, the number of pending cases and the ratio of terminated proceedings as against incoming cases are monitored.

Q070 (2012): For 2010 and 2012, five Landers did not provide any reply. Seven Landers communicated detailed information on their regular monitoring system of courts' activity. Among the main other monitored parameters are the deadlines for the drafting of judgments (Bavaria), the number of pending cases and the ratio of terminated proceedings as against incoming cases (Brandenburg), the nature of resolution – cases dealt with by contentious judgment, by acknowledgment, by settlement etc. (Hamburg), cases allocated among staff, i.e. caseload quota (Hesse); finance benchmarks, item costs, standardized deployment of person hours related to product (Saxony-Anhalt).

Q078-1 (2020): Just over half of the Länder answered that quality indicators have been defined for backlogs, a few reported that quality indicators for satisfaction of users, costs, clearance rate or disposition time have also been defined.

Q070-1 (2020): A few Länder answered that they have also been monitoring productivity and costs.

Q071 (2020): The majority, but not all of the Länder have reported to monitor pending cases and backlogs.

Q071 (2018): In 2018, Länder have monitored the number of pending cases and the backlogs.

Q078 (2020): Scarcely half of the Länder answered that quality indicators have been defined for backlogs, a few reported that quality indicators for costs, number of appeals, appeal ratio, clearance rate or disposition time have also been defined.

Q083-3 (2020): There are no quantitative performance targets for each public prosecutor

Greece

Q066 (General Comment): Quality standards are set by the Code of Organization of Courts and Status of Judicial Officers (Law 1756/1988).

Q066 (2017): Most of the measures taken recently in Greece aim at speeding up Justice. However the Law provides a set of quality criteria that must be taken into account when inspectors check the performance of each judge.

Q067 (2017): The Law provides a set of quality criteria that must be taken into account when inspectors check the performance of each judge.

Q073 (2017): According to L. 1756/1988 (art. 85), supreme judges appointed as inspectors for one year's term redact every year General Reports on the operation of each Court and prosecutor's Office in their district and recommend the necessary measures for the proper functioning of the service. Furthermore, data regarding the flow of cases collected by the Ministry of Justice is used for ad hoc analysis (e.g. to provide a basis for decisions regarding the function of courts or answers to questions of parliamentary control).

Q073-0 (2017): The regular evaluation activity is performed every year. Besides, the Law 1756/1988 provides for inspections. Namely, according to art. 85, supreme judges appointed as inspectors for one year term redact every year General Reports on the operation of each Court and prosecutor's Office in their district and recommend the necessary measures for the proper functioning of the service. Furthermore, data regarding the performance of courts is collected as follows: Regarding Administrative courts and Civil procedure the data is collected every quarter. Regarding penal procedure this is collected every semester.

Furthermore, ad hoc evaluations are conducted, based on the data collected every quarter and semester respectively.

Q073-1 (2017): Concerning the staff of the court, under certain circumstances, this evaluation of the Court activity could lead to a decision to increase or diminish it.

Q070 (General Comment): According to Law 1756/1988 (art. 85), supreme judges appointed as inspectors for one year's term, redact every year general reports on the operation of each court and prosecutor's office in their district and recommend the necessary measures for the proper functioning of the service. Regarding administrative courts, this task is fulfilled by the General Commission of the State for ordinary administrative courts

Q070 (2019): The Greek government has introduced a new system for organizing and evaluating the planning and implementation of public sector actions and projects, which introduces among others, monitoring court activities. (L. 4622/2019 art. 49 foll.)

Q070 (2017): Regarding Administrative Courts, this task is fulfilled by the General Commission of the State for ordinary administrative courts. In the near future there will be a possibility for the General Commission of the state to use a business intelligence program, in order to extract composite statistical data without contacting any court [E-mail: g-epitropia-d-d@otenet.gr]

Q072 (General Comment): The waiting time during court procedures is monitored annually through the inspection process. The interval between the adjudication of the case and the issuance of the decision is watched, so that the judge does not have much pending and there is a quick delivery of justice.

Q072 (2018): There is a monitoring system regarding the length of the judicial procedure, but it does not include such kind of information.

Q072 (2016): There is a monitoring system regarding the length of the judicial procedure, but it does not include such kind of information.

Q077 (2017): N/A

Q078 (2019): The Greek government has introduced a new system for organizing and evaluating the planning and implementation of public sector actions and projects, which envisages, among other things, the preparation of action plans that include various performance indicators. (L. 4622/2019 art. 49 foll.)

Q120 (General Comment): The court and prosecution offices Inspection and the Inspection of judges and prosecutors is being carried out by a Council and Inspection bodies, staffed by judicial officers. Inspectors draw up a separate, detailed and substantiated report for each judge of their court district. This report evaluates: the moral quality, vigor and character, scientific qualifications, judicial judgment and perception, diligence, hardworking and service (qualitative and quantitative) performance, Justice administration, wording of court decisions and procedure management capacity and concerning Prosecutors, the capacity to administer justice, both in the pre-litigation procedure and hearing, as well as their oral speech capacity, the judges' behavior in general and in the audience, as well as his social status. The inspector shall also indicate in the report whether s/he considers as eligible for promotion, the Judges of First Instance and the Deputy Prosecutors of First Instance who have completed five years of service in their grade, as well as the judges and prosecutors from the rank of the Judge President to the Court of First Instance and Prosecutor of First Instance and above, after the completion of one year in their grade. Inspectors' reports shall be submitted to the Chairman of the Council of Inspectors within two months from the end of their term of office. In the event of an extraordinary or additional inspection, the report shall be submitted immediately after it has been carried out. A copy of each report shall be submitted by the Chairman of the Inspection Council to the Minister of Justice and, as the case may be, to the President and the Prosecutor of the Supreme Court, the President of the Council of State, the President of the Court of Auditors and the Auditor General of the Court of Auditors and the General Commissioner of the General Commission of the State. A copy of the inspection report shall be placed on the individual file of the inspected person. Another copy is being handed over to the inspected person by the competent department of the Ministry of Justice.

Hungary

Q066 (General Comment): Second instance courts have to prepare a note on the decision and the trial procedure of the first instance court, based on professional criteria in every case. In this note, the court of appeal has to examine: the application of substantive, procedural and administrative regulations; the preparation of the hearings; the quality of the judges trial leading practice; if the coercive measures were well founded; if the hearings were set timely; if the ruling was transcribed in time; if the decision was edited correctly. The conclusions are summarized and judges of first instance courts are informed about them at least once a year.

Furthermore, the departments of the Supreme Court (Kúria) responsible for examining the judicial practice evaluates the practice of the courts and regularly inform judges about their experience.

Q073 (2014): On the occasion of the 2013 and 2014 evaluations, it has been stressed that the statistics of the court system are carried out every quarter, semi-annually and annually. It is published on the central internet website of the courts every half year.

If some elements of the IT system described in 2012 have been implemented, this system is not yet able to replace the regular methods of measuring workload.

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If some elements of the IT system described in 2012 have been implemented, this system is not yet able to replace the regular methods of measuring workload.

Q073 (2012): On the occasion of the 2012 exercise, it has been mentioned that the development of an IT system was under way which would make it possible to automatically measure and evaluate the workload of judges.

Q073-0 (2020): The statistics of the court system are composed in every quarter, half and whole year. It is published on the central internet website of the courts in every half year.

Q073-0 (2019): The statistics of the court system are composed in every quarter, half and whole year. It is published on the central internet website of the courts in every half year.

Q073-0 (2018): The statistics of the court system are composed in every quarter, half and whole year. It is published on the central internet website of the courts in every half year.

Q073-0 (2017): The statistics of the court system are composed in every quarter, half and whole year. It is published on the central internet website of the courts in every half year.

Q073-1 (General Comment): The statistical output of a court (mainly the number of incoming and pending cases) is taken into consideration during the distribution of human resources.

Q073-2 (2019): The statistical output of a court (mainly the number of incoming and pending cases) is taken into consideration during the distribution of human resources.

Q070 (General Comment): Among others:

- individual judge's statistics, - statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials,
- number of trial days in cases, - number of tried cases per day,
- pending cases of an individual judge / court,
- the time frame of pending cases
- number of appealed cases,
- the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases,
- the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases,
- cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month
- cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

Q070 (2020): - statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials,

- number of trial days in cases, - number of tried cases per day,
- the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases,
- the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases,
- cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month
- cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

Q070 (2019): Other:

- statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials,
- number of trial days in cases, - number of tried cases per day,
- the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases,
- the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases,
- cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month
- cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

Q070 (2018): Other:

- statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials,
- number of trial days in cases, - number of tried cases per day,
- the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases,
- the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases,
- cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month
- cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

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- individual judge's statistics,
- statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials,
- number of trial days in cases,
- number of tried cases per day,
- pending cases of an individual judge / court,
- the time frame of pending cases
- number of appealed cases,
- the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases,
- the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases,
- cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month
- cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

Q070 (2014): In 2013 and 2014, among other are quoted individual judge's statistics, statistics on the reasons of postponing trials, the number of trial days, the number of tried cases per day, the number of pending cases of an individual judge/court, the time frame of pending cases, the number of appealed cases, the subject of incoming/resolved/pending cases, the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases. Cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month, as well as cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court.

Q070 (2013): In 2013 and 2014, among other are quoted individual judge's statistics, statistics on the reasons of postponing trials, the number of trial days, the number of tried cases per day, the number of pending cases of an individual judge/court, the time frame of pending cases, the number of appealed cases, the subject of incoming/resolved/pending cases, the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases. Cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month, as well as cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court.

Q070 (2012): In 2010 and 2012, a reference is made to individual judge's statistics, statistics on the reasons of postponing trials, the number of trial days, the number of resolved cases, the number of cases scheduled within one day, the number of pending cases of an individual judge.

Q071 (General Comment): Judges have to report those cases on a monthly basis that are pending for more than 2 years. The president of the court can order a fast-track procedure for a case based on the report.

Q071 (2018): Judges have to report those cases on a monthly basis that are pending for more than 2 years. The president of the court can order a fast-track procedure for a case based on the report.

Q072 (General Comment): The administrative office of the court reports those cases to the president in which there was no judicial activity in the last 30 days.

Q072 (2018): The administrative office of the court reports those cases to the president in which there was no judicial activity in the last 30 days.

Q078 (General Comment): Measuring the satisfaction of court users has been introduced in 2014.

Q078 (2020): Among others: individual judge's statistics; statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials; number of trial days in cases;

number of cases heard per day; pending cases of an individual judge / court; the time frame of pending cases; number of appealed cases; the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases; the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases; cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month; cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

Q078 (2019): Among others: individual judge's statistics; statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials; number of trial days in cases;

number of cases heard per day; pending cases of an individual judge / court; the time frame of pending cases; number of appealed cases; the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases; the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases; cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month; cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

Q078 (2018): Among others: individual judge's statistics; statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials; number of trial days in cases; number of cases heard per day; pending cases of an individual judge / court; the time frame of pending cases; number of appealed cases; the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases; the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases; cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month; cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

Q120 (General Comment): The evaluation system is defined by Articles 50-52 of the Act on the Legal Status of Prosecutors. The purpose is to assess the quality of the prosecutor's activities, his/her skills, abilities and character traits with an impact thereon and to facilitate professional development. Prosecutors, with the exception of the Prosecutor General and the Deputy Prosecutor General, are assessed before the expiry of the fixed term of the first appointment, while in the case of a first appointment for an indefinite term, before the expiry of a period of 3 years following the appointment, and thereafter every 8 years. Prosecutors need not be assessed during the 6 years preceding the completion of the applicable old-age pension age. A prosecutor shall also be assessed if: requested by the prosecutor; circumstances have emerged that indicate the prosecutor's professional ineligibility or the necessity to alter the evaluation of the previous assessment; in the extraordinary proceeding to be completed without delay, s/he fails to meet the deadline extended by the superior prosecutor. The assessment is the duty of the person exercising the employer's rights. The official work of prosecutors assigned to the Ministry is evaluated by the Minister responsible for justice in accordance with the rules applicable to government officials. As a result, prosecutors may be awarded the following grades: excellent, suitable for promotion; excellent and fully eligible; eligible; eligible, subsequent assessment required; ineligible. In the event of an ineligible grade, the prosecutor shall be called upon to resign his/her office within thirty days. If the prosecutor is awarded a grade "eligible, subsequent assessment required", the person exercising the employer's rights identifies the deficiencies and irregularities and states the main criteria of the desired changes which shall be reviewed prior to the next assessment (within 2 years). A prosecutor shall be awarded an ineligible grade upon the next assessment if he/she fails to obtain an eligible grade. S/he may request a court of law to quash any erroneous or untrue finding.

Q120-1 (2018): The evaluation system is defined by Articles 50-52 of the Act on the Legal Status of Prosecutors. The purpose is to assess the quality of the prosecutor's activities, his/her skills, abilities and character traits with an impact thereon and to facilitate professional development. Prosecutors, with the exception of the Prosecutor General and the Deputy Prosecutor General, are assessed before the expiry of the fixed term of the first appointment, while in the case of a first appointment for an indefinite term, before the expiry of a period of 3 years following the appointment, and thereafter every 8 years. Prosecutors need not be assessed during the 6 years preceding the completion of the applicable old-age pension age. A prosecutor shall also be assessed if: requested by the prosecutor; circumstances have emerged that indicate the prosecutor's professional ineligibility or the necessity to alter the evaluation of the previous assessment; in the extraordinary proceeding to be completed without delay, s/he fails to meet the deadline extended by the superior prosecutor. The assessment is the duty of the person exercising the employer's rights. The official work of prosecutors assigned to the Ministry is evaluated by the Minister responsible for justice in accordance with the rules applicable to government officials. As a result, prosecutors may be awarded the following grades: excellent, suitable for promotion; excellent and fully eligible; eligible; eligible, subsequent assessment required; ineligible. In the event of an ineligible grade, the prosecutor shall be called upon to resign his/her office within thirty days. If the prosecutor is awarded a grade "eligible, subsequent assessment required", the person exercising the employer's rights identifies the deficiencies and irregularities and states the main criteria of the desired changes which shall be reviewed prior to the next assessment (within 2 years). A prosecutor shall be awarded an ineligible grade upon the next assessment if he/she fails to obtain an eligible grade. S/he may request a court of law to quash any erroneous or untrue finding.

Ireland

Q070 (2014): 2014: Since 2014 Ireland introduced a monitoring system for the length of proceedings and it is now capable of calculating average length of proceedings in first instance jurisdictions.

Q077-1 (2018): Prosecutors adhere to Code of Ethics and Guidelines of respective professional bodies. There are file reviews and regular periodic management reports in place

Q070-1 (2020): information is published in Annual Report available at: <https://www.dppireland.ie/app/uploads/2020/10/AR-2019-eng.pdf>

Q070-1 (2018): Information is published in Annual Report available at [https://www.dppireland.ie/filestore/documents/AR2017_\[eng\].pdf](https://www.dppireland.ie/filestore/documents/AR2017_[eng].pdf)

Q071 (2020): NAP

Q071 (2018): NAP

Q071 (2016): NAP

Q077 (2017): Waiting times for proceedings categories in the various jurisdictions are recorded and published in the Courts Service Annual Report.

Q083-2 (2018): Work is demand led by number of files submitted by external investigating agencies

Q120 (General Comment): In addition to reporting directly to their line managers in relation to their work as prosecutors, they are required to participate in the Office-and-Public-Service-wide process of Performance Management and Development conducted during each year on an individual basis between Management and Staff.

Q120-1 (2018): Prosecutors working in-house are required to participate in Public service wide Performance Management and Development System (PMDS).

Italy

Q066 (General Comment): In Italy there is not a strict quality system as such. However, there is a regular monitoring system in place which tracks the performance of court activities.

Q073-0 (2020): Quarterly

Q073-0 (2019): Quarterly

Q073-0 (2018): Quarterly

Q073-0 (2017): Quarterly

Q073-0 (2016): Quarterly

Q073-2 (2020): The evaluation of the court activity (case flow, DT, CR, etc.) are used to draw up the staffing plan ("pianta organica") i.e. the ideal allocation of judges and court staff among the courts. More recently, this data is used for monitoring the implementation of reforms and investments related to the Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) and the related EU Next Generation funds.

Q073-4 (2020): Quarterly

Q073-4 (2018): Quarterly

Q072 (2018): Waiting time is monitored only for Administrative Justice.

Q077 (General Comment): The performance of each court is given by different indicators such as the clearance rate, the variation of backlogs and the age of the proceeding.

Q120 (General Comment): The assessment procedure applies to both judges and public prosecutors. Every four years, the High Judicial Council (CSM) conducts a professional appraisal based on the professional skills of judges/prosecutors. The professional status of both judges and prosecutors is organized into 7 different levels. Several criteria are taken into consideration: independence, impartiality, balance, professional capacity, hardworkingness, diligence and commitment. The assessment is based on a number of acts and documents that describe all the professional aspects of the magistrate to be evaluated. The most significant are: • a "self report" where the magistrate illustrates all the elements that he/she believes are necessary or useful to be considered for the purpose of his/her appraisal; • a random sample of acts and documents produced by the magistrate during the evaluation period; • an "informative report" prepared by a superior of the magistrate; • the statistics concerning activity of the magistrate: the number of provisions drafted, the processing times of the proceedings, the time for filing the documents (even in comparison with the other magistrates of the office); • scientific publications, if any; • reports from the lawyers' council, if any.

Latvia

Q066 (General Comment): In January 15, 2020 the "Visitors service standards of the district (city) courts and regional courts" were approved. This document summarizes the general principles related to functions such as judicial reception and providing with information. The standards help court staff to raise their professionalism and understand the court visitors servicing values.

The reply is partly "yes" because according to the Law on Judicial Power Section 27.1., a Chief Judge of a court shall plan and determine the objectives of the court work in relation to average time periods for adjudication of matters in a court (standard of time periods for adjudication of matters) prior to the beginning of each calendar year, in co-operation with court judges. This standard shall be determined, taking into account the court resources and the necessity to ensure the right of a person to adjudication of a matter in a reasonable time period and other basic principles related to the guarantee of fair trial. A Chief Judge of a court shall approve the standard and supervise the actual time periods of examining matters in a court. He/she shall submit information to the Board of Justice regarding the approved standard until 1 February of each year.

Q066 (2020): Partly yes, according to the Law on Judicial Power Section 27.1. the Court President before the beginning of each calendar year, shall plan and determine the objectives of the court work in relation to average time periods for the examination of cases in a court (the standard of time periods for the examination of cases) in cooperation with court judges. The standard of time periods for the examination of cases shall be determined by taking into account the court resources and the necessity to ensure the right of a person to the examination of a case in a reasonable time period and in conformity with other basic principles for the examination of cases. The Court President shall submit the standard case examination time limits for approval to the Judicial Council until 1 February of each year.

Q066 (2019): In January 15, 2020 the "Visitors service standards of the district (city) and regional court" is adopted. This document defines the procedure by which the employee of the district (city) and regional court shall ensure the servicing of the court visitor, the participant in the proceedings, its representative (hereinafter - customer) (the acceptance of the client, the provision of information and communication in person, by telephone and by electronic means) and basic customer service values, general principles and basic rules for customer service.

Q066 (2017): According to the Law on Judicial Power Art 27.1. chief judge of a court shall plan and determine the objectives of the court work in relation to average time periods for adjudication of matters in a court (the standard of time periods for adjudication of matters) prior to the beginning of each calendar year in co-operation with court judges. The standard of time periods for adjudication of matters shall be determined, taking into account the court resources and the necessity to ensure the right of a person to adjudication of a matter in a reasonable time period and in conformity with other basic principles for examination of matters. A Chief Judge of a court shall approve the standard of time periods for adjudication of matters in a court and supervise the actual time periods of examining matters in a court. A Chief Judge of a court shall submit information to the Board of Justice regarding the approved standard of time periods for adjudication of matters until 1 February of each year. First standarts of time periods for adjudication of matters were submitted to the Board of Justice in 2014.

Q066 (2016): Partly yes, according to the Law on Judicial Power Section 27.1. chief judge of a court shall plan and determine the objectives of the court work in relation to average time periods for adjudication of matters in a court (the standard of time periods for adjudication of matters) prior to the beginning of each calendar year in co-operation with court judges. The standard of time periods for adjudication of matters shall be determined, taking into account the court resources and the necessity to ensure the right of a person to adjudication of a matter in a reasonable time period and in conformity with other basic principles for examination of matters. A Chief Judge of a court shall approve the standard of time periods for adjudication of matters in a court and supervise the actual time periods of examining matters in a court. A Chief Judge of a court shall submit information to the Board of Justice regarding the approved standard of time periods for adjudication of matters until 1 February of each year.

First standards of time periods for adjudication of matters were submitted to the Board of Justice in 2014.

Q066 (2015): Since 2008 courts apply 'The visitors service standards of the district (city) courts and regional courts'. This courts visitor's service standard summarizes the general principles of judicial reception and providing with information. Standard helps court staff to raise their professionalism and understand the court visitors servicing values. On 2015 May 18 Council of Justice approved guidelines on communication of the court system. The aim of the guidelines is to promote the effective functioning of the judiciary and promote the public confidence in the judiciary, creating a positive Court's image and enhance its' authority in society.

Q066 (2014): In 2014, for the first time, standards of time periods for adjudication of matters were submitted to the Board of Justice.

Q073 (2015): Latvia has the Court Information System it contains statistical data about court performance. The statistical data have been published in the e-portal: www.manas.tiesas.lv and regularly analysed by Court administration and Ministry of Justice (MoJ).

Q073-0 (2020): Evaluation of courts activities are done mainly in two ways: every month and on a basis of request.

The evaluation can happen for a single court or instance at any time for a number of reasons.

An Annual evaluation of court staff is also carried out, which is essential for high-quality work of courts.

Q073-0 (2019): Evaluation happens on a basis of request. The evaluation can happen for a single court or instance at any time for a number of reasons.

Q073-0 (2018): Evaluation happens on a basis of request. The evaluation can happen for a single court or instance at any time for a number of reasons.

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Q073-1 (2020): Not currently, but there is a suggestion from State Audit Office and a subsequent proposition from Ministry of Justice and

Court administration to the Judiciary Council to start to take court work statistical indicators into account when planning annual budget. If necessary, based on workload data resources can be allocated later within a court.

Q073-1 (2019): Not currently, but there is a suggestion from State Audit Office and a subsequent proposition from Ministry of Justice and Court administration to the Judiciary Council to start to take court work statistical indicators into account when planning annual budget. If necessary, based on workload data resources can be allocated later within a court.

Q073-1 (2018): Not currently, but there is a suggestion from State Audit Office and a subsequent proposition from Ministry of Justice and Court administration to the Judiciary Council to start to take court work statistical indicators into account when planning annual budget. If necessary, based on workload data resources can be allocated later within a court.

Q070 (General Comment): Implemented business intelligence solution allows to very closely monitor all the mentioned court activities.

Satisfaction of court staff and users is being evaluated by regular questionnaires in courts.

Q070 (2017): Decision stability (proportion of decisions appealed in higher instance)

Q070 (2016): Decision stability (proportion of decisions appealed in higher instance)

Q073-4 (2020): In accordance with the order of the Prosecutor General, a monthly report is prepared on the results of the public prosecutor's work in pre-trial criminal proceedings and the results of the work, which are not related to the progress of pre-trial criminal proceedings.

Q073-4 (2018): Monthly reports on the results of the public prosecutor's work in pre-trial criminal proceedings and the results of work which are not related to the conduct of pre-trial criminal proceedings shall be drawn up in accordance with the order of the Prosecutor General.

Q071 (2018): We have created a specific tool for this purpose that is available also in public from <https://dati.gov.lv/>

Q077 (2014): First standards of time periods for adjudication of matters were submitted to the Board of Justice in 2014.

Q078 (2020): The indicators "productivity of judges and court staff" and "number of appeals" are taken into account when assessing the professional activity of a judge, because the objective of the assessment of the professional activities of a judge is to promote the continuous professional growth of a judge throughout his or her career, thereby improving the quality of the work of the judge and the court. An Annual evaluation of court staff is also carried out, which is essential for high-quality work of courts.

Q078 (2019): All of these indicators can and are used to evaluate different aspects of court work from efficiency, quality and stability to decision of filling out a vacancy.
First four modalities are included in the report that courts have to prepare for the Judiciary Council before the end of January.

Q078 (2018): All of these indicators can and are used to evaluate different aspects of court work from efficiency, quality and stability to decision of filling out a vacancy.
First four modalities are included in the report that courts have to prepare for the Judiciary Council before the end of January.

Q078 (2014): According to the Law on Judicial Power as amended in 2014, the chief judge of a court, in cooperation with court judges, determines prior to the beginning of each calendar year targets in relation to the average length of court proceedings.

The standard in terms of length of proceedings is determined, taking into account the court resources and the necessity to ensure the right of a person to have his/her matter adjudicated within a reasonable time period and in compliance with other basic principles guaranteeing the right to a fair trial. A chief judge of a court must approve the standard of time periods and supervise the actual time periods of examining matters in a court.

The guidelines approved by the Judicial Council are used to establish standards of time periods for adjudication of matters.

Q083-2 (General Comment): The prosecutor provides a monthly report on the statistical indicators of his or her work. In addition, the statistical indicators of the individual work of the public prosecutor (statistical indicators for the monitoring of the investigation, prosecution, maintenance of the State prosecution and other functions of the public prosecutor) are also analysed during the process of assessing the professional activities of prosecutors (not less than once every five years).

Q120-1 (General Comment): The assessment of the professional activities of prosecutors have been commenced and is operational from 1 January 2014, within which, as for judges, the professional activities of prosecutors are assessed on a regular basis (not less than once every five years).

Q120-1 (2020): Not less than once every five years

Lithuania

Q070 (General Comment): All of these data are recorded in the Lithuanian Court Information System (LITEKO), as well as other data, related to the case, its process and the parties to the proceedings.

Q073-4 (2020): Chief prosecutors of the departments of the prosecutor's offices are regularly provided with monthly data based on basic indicators of the performance of public prosecution offices, every 3 months – with the larger scale of performance data.

Q073-4 (2018): Every 6 months.

Q072 (2020): courts: through administrative supervision mechanism

Q083-2 (2018): The quantitative performance targets are defined for the Prosecutor General's Office and 5 regional Prosecutor's Offices, but not for individual public prosecutors.

Q083-3 (2018): The quantitative performance targets are defined for the Prosecutor's Offices, but not for individual public prosecutors.

Q120-1 (General Comment): According to Article 33 of the Law on Prosecution Service, evaluation of prosecutor's individual performance, qualification and suitability is carried out by the Attestation Commission. Performance of a prosecutor who has received a positive evaluation after his/her internship, is thereafter evaluated every five years during the regular evaluation of the service. The extraordinary evaluation can be carried out by decision of the Prosecutor General: at the request of the public prosecutor him/herself, if at least half a year has passed since his/her last evaluation; in the case the prosecutor is applying for a higher position, or to the same or an equivalent post after the expiry of the term of appointment; if three years have passed since the last evaluation of his/her service; if the prosecutor's performance has repeatedly been deficient, giving rise to reasonable doubts as to his/her suitability for the position in question.

Luxembourg

Q073 (2020): "Although the technically correct answer is "no", the Judiciary edits every year an annual report on its activities during the

previous year. This reports is available to the public (report 2020, see <https://justice.public.lu/fr/publications/juridictions-judiciaires/rapports-juridictions-judiciaires-2020.html>)."

Q073 (2019): Although the technically correct answer is "no", the Judiciary edits every year an annual report on its activities during the previous year. This report is available to the public (report 2019, see <https://justice.public.lu/dam-assets/fr/publications/rapport-activites-judiciaires/Rapports-juridictions-judiciaires-2019.pdf>).

Q073 (2018): Although the technically correct answer is "no", the Judiciary edits every year an annual report on its activities during the previous year. This reports is available to the public (report 2018, see <https://justice.public.lu/dam-assets/fr/publications/rapport-activites-judiciaires/Rapport-juridictions-judiciaires-2018.pdf>) .

Q073 (2014): 2014: There is no regular monitoring system. Statistical tools and the court management system may be used to monitor the activity but this is not their primary function.

Q073-1 (General Comment): The figures presented by the SSJ are used on a regular basis to allocate (and ask for) means to the courts and prosecutorial services.

Q073-1 (2020):

The annual report is used to the effect set out in Q. 073-1 (report 2020, see <https://justice.public.lu/fr/publications/juridictions-judiciaires/rapports-juridictions-judiciaires-2020.html>).

Q073-1 (2019): The annual report is used to the effect set out in Q. 073-1

Q073-1 (2018): The annual report is used to the effect set out in Q. 073-1

Q073-1 (2016): The figures presented by the SSJ are used on a regular basis to allocate (and ask for) means to the courts and prosecutorial services.

Q070 (General Comment): No regular system has been implemented up to today. However, a monitoring can be done through the statistical service of the judiciary (SSJ) on an punctual basis and upon request by the competent authorities.

Q070 (2017): ??? (see comments to parent campaign)

Q070 (2016): No regular system has been implemented up to today. However, a monitoring can be done through the statistical service of the judiciary (SSJ) on an punctual basis and upon request by the competent authorities.

Q070 (2015): By using the newly implemented statistical tools, the information ticked in addition to last year's questionnaire can now be retrieved by the statistical service on an as needed basis at least for criminal cases. Identical markers are being implemented for civil and commercial cases and will available in a foreseeable future.

Q070 (2014): 2014: There is no regular monitoring system. However, new statistical tools are implemented and can provide monitoring elements when necessary without daily measurement current affairs.

Q073-3 (2020): The annual report covers both judges and prosecutors (report 2020, see <https://justice.public.lu/fr/publications/juridictions-judiciaires/rapports-juridictions-judiciaires-2020.html>).

Q073-3 (2018): The annual report covers both judges and prosecutors.

Q073-5 (2020):

The annual report covers both judges and prosecutors (report 2020, see <https://justice.public.lu/fr/publications/juridictions-judiciaires/rapports-juridictions-judiciaires-2020.html>).

Q073-5 (2018): The annual report covers both judges and prosecutors.

Q071 (2018): New systems of monitoring have been implemented since 2016 (JUCIV for the civil law cases and JANGA for administrative law cases)

Q071 (2016): No regular system has been implemented up to today. However, a monitoring can be done through the statistical service of the judiciary (SSJ) on an punctual basis and upon request by the competent authorities.

Q072 (2014): According to 2014 data, the newly set up statistical tools, as well as the courts' CMS, allow an "as needed" check of the waiting time.

Q083-2 (2018): NAP

Q083-3 (2018): NAP

Malta

Q066 (General Comment): There exists a Code of Ethics for the members of the Judiciary which, though not providing for the organisation and quality of the judicial work, does lay upon the members of the Judiciary certain obligations which are important in ensuring the transparency and independence of the judicial process.

Q066 (2017): There exists a Code of Ethics for the members of the Judiciary which, though not providing for the organisation and quality of the judicial work, does lay upon the members of the Judiciary certain obligations which are important in ensuring the transparency and independence of the judicial process.

Q066 (2016): There exists a Code of Ethics for the Judiciary which, though not providing for the organisation and quality of judicial work, does lay upon the members of the Judiciary, certain obligations which are important in ensuring the transparency and independence of the judicial process.

Q067 (2018): There are general quality standards that apply to the public sector, but not specific quality standards that monitor the implementation of quality standards within the judiciary or the prosecution services.

Q073 (2015): Currently, Malta carries out systematic quantitative analysis of the performance of the courts, based on established international indicators. Furthermore, ongoing internal reports, commissioned specifically to study areas of interest in the performance of certain courts, also complement the quantitative analysis, and serve to further address identified shortcomings in a more strategic manner.

Q073 (2014): On the occasion of the 2014 exercise, it has been indicated that since 2015, a system of monitoring court performance through quantitative means, using established performance indicators such as Clearance Rate and Pending caseload, has been initiated.

Q073-0 (2020): Court performance is evaluated on a quarterly basis, or as the need arises.

Q073-0 (2018): Court evaluation in terms of performance is carried out on a monthly basis, or on a case by need basis.

Q073-0 (2017): The activity of the courts is monitored on a monthly basis.

Q073-0 (2016): Court evaluation in terms of performance is carried out on a monthly basis.

Q073-1 (2017): Court performance evaluation is brought to the attention of both the Minister for Justice, Culture and Local Government as well as to the attention of the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice, who is vested with the authority to effect changes in judicial duties, does make use of such performance data in the better interest of increased efficiency and expediency of the judicial process.

Q073-1 (2016): Court performance evaluation is brought to the attention of both the Minister for Justice, Culture and Local Government as well as to the attention of the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice, who is vested with the authority to effect changes in judicial duties, does make use of such performance data in the better interest of increased efficiency and expediency of the judicial process.

Q073-2 (General Comment): Court performance evaluation is brought to the attention of both the Minister for Justice as well as to the attention of the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice, who is vested with the authority to effect changes in judicial duties, does make use of such performance data in the better interest of increased efficiency and expediency of the judicial process.

Q073-2 (2020): Other refers to the Court's ability to request more financial and human resources in a bid to improve the performance on the selected indicators

Q073-2 (2018): Court performance evaluation is brought to the attention of both the Minister for Justice, Culture and Local Government as well as to the attention of the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice, who is vested with the authority to effect changes in judicial duties, does make use of such performance data in the better interest of increased efficiency and expediency of the judicial process. On the other hand, the Ministry also monitors these performance evaluations and tries to assist through legislative amendments or other interventions that lie within its powers and that do not impinge on the independence of the judiciary.

Q070 (2019): Other: age of pending caseload

Q070 (2017): other: clearance rate

Q070 (2015): The monitoring of court activities also takes place through the ongoing analysis of the Clearance Rate and Disposition Time of the various courts. This data is also being published online on a monthly basis. The category "other" refers to the monitoring of the Clearance Rate and Disposition Time of all civil courts, boards and tribunals. This exercise was started in 2015.

Q070 (2014): In 2014, the court administration was monitoring length of proceedings through the number of incoming and resolved cases, as well as through the pending caseload. The age of civil cases was another parameter that was being assessed.

On the occasion of the 2014 exercise, it has been indicated that since 2015, Malta started computing the Disposition Time and Clearance Rate of all the civil and criminal courts. By the end of 2015, for the civil courts, this information will be made available online.

Q077-1 (2018): The Office of the AG does keep a record of the number of incoming cases as well as those cases that can be considered as terminated from the Office because for example, a bill of indictment is issued. However no official statistics are kept.

Q073-3 (2020): The Office of the AG has started setting up a system to assess the performance of the prosecution service, but this is still in its initial phases and more work is being planned on it to make it more integrated.

Q073-6 (2018): The workload of the Office of the AG is used for the recruitment of additional human resources.

Q070-1 (2018): The Office of the AG does hold a record of the number of incoming cases and terminated cases, but these are not as yet organised into official performance indicators.

Q072 (2016): In Malta, there is no formal monitoring system. However, an “informal” monitoring used to take place. It falls mostly within the remit of the Chief Justice and the respective members of the judiciary.

Q077 (2017): Despite the on-going monitoring and evaluation of the court activities and performance, we do not have defined target indicators against which to monitor performance. In general terms, we seek to ensure that the performance of the courts improves in efficiency year after year, and we try to address various aspects of the system in order to facilitate this improvement.

Q077 (2016): Currently Malta carries out systematic quantitative analysis of the performance of the different courts, based on international standards. We are also addressing measures of quality as defined by recognised international institutions, supplemented by internal reports that are purposely commissioned to focus on specific aspects of the functioning of the justice system. These ongoing efforts at measuring the efficiency and quality of our justice system is compared with past performance, but as yet, not with established targets.

Malta does not have defined 'targets' but assesses its performance in terms of indicators defined by international institutions

Q078 (2020): Other: age of pending cases

Q078 (2019): Other: age of pending caseload

Q083-3 (2018): NA

Q120-1 (2020): The work of public prosecutors is constantly monitored by the Deputy AG and the AG herself. The monitoring is not scheduled at specific annual intervals but it is ingrained in the daily work processes in the Office.

Q120-1 (2018): The work of public prosecutors is constantly monitored by the Deputy Attorney General (in charge of the criminal field) and the Attorney General. The monitoring is not scheduled at specific annual intervals, but is ongoing and ingrained in the daily work processes of the Office.

Netherlands

Q066 (General Comment): There are quality standards which are measured by annual statistical figures per individual court. Examples are the scores of customer satisfaction surveys, the percentage of cases judged by three instead of one judge and case processing times (the so called 'Kengetallen gerechten'). There is a Team Judicial Quality (Team Juridische Kwaliteit) which studies topics in a theme-wise manner, on a structural basis. A team of public prosecutors participates in TKJ and assesses the judicial work of colleagues in a structured and systematic way. Often there is a baseline assessment and a follow-up, sometimes a second follow-up. If necessary, the assessment framework is adjusted.

www.tweedekamer.nl/kamerstukken/detail?id=2018D52900&did=2018D52900

There are also professional standards, developed to show what good justice entails. These are publically available on the website of the Judiciary (<https://www.rechtspraak.nl/Organisatie-en-contact/Rechtspraak-in-Nederland/Rechters/Paginas/De-professionele-standaarden-van-de-rechters.aspx>)

Q066 (2019): There is a so-called Team Judicial Quality (Team Juridische Kwaliteit), which studies topics in a theme-wise manner. This is part of the program 'Programma OM Strafvordering 2020'. A team of public prosecutors participates in TKJ and assesses the judicial work of colleagues in a structured and systematic way. There is often a first assessment (baseline) and a first follow-up assessment, and sometimes even a second follow-up. If necessary, the assessment framework is adjusted.

Q067 (2017): yes

Q073-0 (2020): Along with monthly reports and quarterly reports, there are annual reports which are more thorough and elaborate.

Q073-0 (2019): Along with the monthly reports and quarterly reports, there are annual reports which are more thorough and elaborate.

Q073-1 (2020): This is not a 'hard' rule, the outcomes of the evaluation do not directly influence the allocation of resources in the next years.

Q070 (2020): There is an annual publication that includes the appeal ratio for some case types. To call it 'monitoring' would be a bit too much, but it is annually checked and reported on.

Incoming cases and length of proceedings have not previously been mentioned, but these are monitored.

Q073-4 (2020): Along with the monthly reports and quarterly reports, there are annual reports which are more thorough and elaborate.

Q073-6 (2020): In 2019, the system Directing and Funding (Besturen en Bekostigen) was formally introduced. This system introduced more measurements and questions about allocation. Also in 2019 an internal budget allocation model was introduced for allocation of resources between parts of the public prosecution.

Q073-6 (2018): Each three years, the amount of money is defined. The public prosecutors got a fixed amount and an amount of resources based on the amount of cases they dealt with.

Q072 (2020): Within the courts: Registration in the court system gives the opportunity to monitor waiting time. Within the public prosecution services: Across the justice chain, agreements have been made on the timeframes in which particular caseloads (sexual offences, youth cases and specific traffic violations) should be handled. These agreements are monitored. Annually, the government (Second Chamber) is informed on this via the factsheet 'Strafrechtketen'. Besides this, timeframe-agreements have been reached within the public prosecution on speed with which penal orders are to be issued, terms in which an objection is to be judged and the speed with which the first decision with attachment is to be taken (eerste beslissing bij beslag).

Q072 (2013): All steps and dates are recorded in information systems of the court. But this registration does not show 'waiting times' as such.

Q078 (2020): Satisfaction is monitored, but courts are not necessarily judged for that.

Q083-2 (2020): There is no national policy on targets for every prosecutor. An office (parket) could choose to set targets for their prosecutors (see next question), but this may vary across offices.

Q120 (2020): The public prosecution has a team Judicial Quality at the General Office (Parket Generaal) that studies the quality of the criminal proceedings of the public prosecution. As part of these studies and assessments, a pool of prosecutors has been compiled, and they study the work of other public prosecutors. The results of these studies are used for quality enhancement trajectories. The studies are repeated periodically.

Poland

Q066 (General Comment): The Ministry of Justice collects statistical data sent by common courts concerning their current activity, and also evaluates annual information on the activity of courts, prepared by presidents of courts of appeal about the activity of courts within the area of appeals, within the scope of tasks entrusted to them. In addition, the Minister of Justice convenes a meeting with presidents of courts of appeal at least once a year to discuss issues related to exercising supervision. Within the framework of that evaluation, a multifaceted analysis of collected statistical data is conducted, inter alia, an indicator of stability of jurisprudence, an indicator of control over the inflow of court cases or time of adjudication in incoming cases. However, no legal provision defines specific quality standards for individual indicators, concerning organisational quality and/or justice quality policy, to be formulated for the justice system as a whole.

Q066 (2016): The most important indicator comes from evaluation of judgements through second instance procedure. In this purpose "judgement stability" ratio are in use as a ratio of judgements reversed or annulled in procedure of appeal.

Q067 (General Comment): Inspection departments operate in the appellate and regional courts. The task of the judges working in these departments is to perform on behalf of the president of the court activities in the scope of supervision over the administrative activity of the courts in the area of the operation of a given appellate or district court. Supervision consists in taking actions to improve the office of the courts or increase the efficiency and level of work organization culture in the courts. For this purpose, visits of departments in courts or surveys of recognized cases of a given category are carried out, the secretariats of departments in the courts are controlled.

Activities in the scope of administrative supervision can not enter the field in which judges and assessors are independent.

Q073 (2019): Every year, an analysis is made of the annual information of the presidents of the courts of appeal about the activities of the courts operating in the area of appeals containing statistical data from individual appeals and information on actions taken to ensure the best activity of the courts in the area of appeal. The Minister of Justice assesses the annual information and accepts or refuses to accept this information

The analysis of the work of courts in the areas of operation of individual appeals is also based on statistical data for the first half of each year.

Based on the obtained statistical data, the Department of Administrative Surveillance carries out, as required, data on judicial units, in particular in the context of the efficiency of proceedings and the need for appropriate action by court presidents to ensure the most effective work of their subordinate units.

Q073 (2017): The Minister of Justice regularly assesses the activities of the courts as part of external administrative supervision, by analysing the annual information provided by the Presidents of the appellate courts pursuant to art. 37b § 2 point 1 of the Act of July 27, 2001. The law on the system of common courts (i.e. Journal of Laws of 2018.23), in turn as part of internal supervision, regularly evaluates the activities of courts by presidents, by visiting and reviewing selected issues.

Q073-0 (General Comment): Annual information of the presidents of courts of appeal on the activity of courts operating within the area of appellate courts, containing statistical data from particular appellate courts and information on actions taken to ensure the best possible activity of courts within the area of appellate courts, is analyzed every year. The Minister of Justice evaluates annual information and either accepts it or refuses to accept it

The analysis of work of courts within the jurisdiction of particular appellate courts is also carried out on the basis of statistical data for the first half of each year. On the basis of statistical data collected, the Department of Administrative Supervision performs, according to the needs, an analysis of data concerning judicial units, in particular in the context of efficiency of proceedings and the need to undertake appropriate actions by presidents of courts in order to ensure the most efficient work of units subordinate to them.

Q073-0 (2019): The analysis of the work of all courts is carried out cyclically for the first half of each year and after its completion, in particular based on the average duration of the procedure, control of influence and degree of residue, influence, settlement and remaining case, influence and settlement of cases on a judge according to the limit as at the last day of the statistical period, impact, settlement and remainder on staffing in versions 1 and 3. In addition, data on individual units are analyzed as required.

Q070 (2017): Supervision covers only the administrative activities of the courts. There are the internal supervision exercised by the presidents of the courts and the external supervision exercised by the Minister of Justice within the narrow scope specified in the law.

Q070 (2016): Supervision covers only the administrative activities of the courts. There are the internal supervision exercised by the presidents of the courts and the external supervision exercised by the Minister of Justice within the narrow scope specified in the law.

Q073-3 (General Comment): Pursuant to Article 30 of the Act on the Public Prosecutor's Office, the National Public Prosecutor, but also regional and circuit public prosecutors within the area of their activities, may order a visit to an organisational unit of the public prosecution services in order to control the performance of statutory tasks by this unit within a specified scope. Pursuant to § 77 item 1 of the Ordinance of the Minister of Justice - Rules of Procedure of the universal prosecutorial bodies of the public prosecution services, visitation and inspection shall be carried out as appropriate, in particular when there are signals of significant irregularities in the activities of a given body. Visitations should be carried out at least every 5 years.

2. An inspection may be carried out to check the correctness of practices in selected sections of the operation or when there is a need to investigate the causes of shortcomings in the operation or irregularities in the operation of the given body.

3 Visitation and inspection includes:

1) the control of the performance of the statutory tasks by the bodies, and in particular the examination of the correctness of the activities undertaken and the level of work;

2) assessing the performance of professional duties by prosecutors and administration staff and their professional qualifications and work culture;

3) an assessment of the way in which the body is managed, the organisation of work and the division of tasks.

4) In the course of visitations and inspections, instructions shall be given as necessary to improve the operation of the audited bodies and to help solve current problems.

Conclusions from the visitations and inspections of public prosecutor's offices are considered by the regional prosecutor's office board [kolegium prokuratury regionalnej] (Article 49 of the Act on the Public Prosecutor's Office).

Q073-4 (2020): Once a month, the head of the organizational unit of the prosecutor's office shall submit to his or her superior prosecutor a report containing the number of incoming cases and the number of cases disposed of .

Q073-4 (2018): Once a month a head of the organisational unit of the public prosecution service presents to their superior public prosecutor a report which contains a number of incoming cases and number of resolved cases.

Q072 (General Comment): Public Prosecution services

The issue of the duration of pre-trial proceedings is defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, in Article 310 § 1 and § 2 and Article 325i § 1. Article 310 § 1 and § 2 states that the investigation shall be completed within 3 months. In justified cases the investigation period may be extended by a specified period of time by the public prosecutor supervising the investigation or the public prosecutor directly superior to the public prosecutor leading the investigation, but not longer than one year. In particularly justified cases a competent public prosecutor superior to the prosecutor supervising or leading the investigation may extend the investigation by a specified period of time.

Article 325i § 1 states that an investigation should be completed within 2 months. The prosecutor may extend this period to 3 months, and in particularly justified cases – to a longer specified period of time.

The authority empowered to order the extension of an investigation or an inquiry by a specified period of time shall monitor such proceedings with respect to their proper conduct in view of their possible length and shall assess the validity of the procedural steps taken or to be taken.

The request for the extension of an investigation or an inquiry must include the steps that need to be taken in the further course of the proceedings and indicate the reasons why they have not yet been taken.

Courts:

The presidents of the courts, in exercising internal administrative supervision over the administrative activity of the courts, control the taking of actions by judges within appropriate time limits; direct control is also exercised by the presidents of the divisions. Monitored also within the framework of management control and analysis of annual information on activities of courts operating within the area of appellate courts prepared by presidents of courts of appeal

Q072 (2018): In the mode of external and internal administrative supervision over the administrative activity of courts by analyzing the results of the courts or departments and monitoring the efficiency of individual cases in the case of detected lengthiness.

Q083-3 (2020): Individual goals are set by prosecutors themselves in a way that enables them to carry out their duties effectively

Portugal

Q066 (General Comment): Law on the organisation of the judicial system (Law 62/2013 of 26 August) sets out that the High Council for the Judiciary and the Prosecutor-General, in liaison with the member of Government responsible for the justice, establish, within their respective competences, the strategic objectives for first instance courts for a three year period. These entities are also responsible for setting, every year, the strategic objectives of first instance courts for the following judicial year. Taking into account the results obtained in the previous year and the strategic objectives formulated for the subsequently year, the president of the court and the public prosecutor coordinator, after hearing the judiciary administrator, articulate proposals for the procedural objectives for each court. This system is very recent, is currently being implemented, subject to improvements, and only covers civil and commercial cases.

Q066 (2020): For instance, the Prosecutor General's Directives and Instructions define good practices of functional performance at national level and their compliance may be viewed an indicator of the quality of the work developed (example, Directive 5/2019, on acting in cases of domestic violence (<https://dre.pt/home/-/dre/126870404/details/maximized> - text in Portuguese).

In addition to Directives and Instructions, the performance assessment system for prosecutors is based on quality criteria/performance parameters, as a rule, uniformly applied at national level.

Q067 (2020): The High Council of the Public Prosecution Service has “inspectors” (“inspectores”) who assess the quality of the work carried out by the prosecutors, applying national quality criteria or standards.

Q073 (General Comment): Besides an annual report, there are also a trimestral and semestral statistics to evaluate judge's performance.

In the case of the Administrative and Tax Courts the reports are semestral.

Q073 (2015): Every month a data collection of all courts is assembled. In addition, in first degree courts the electronical procedures allow a daily basis analysis. The website is very exhaustive and can be consulted in

http://www.siej.dgpj.mj.pt/webeis/index.jsp?username=Publico&pgmWindowName=pgmWindow_633918141195530467.

Every 4 years we have a complete analysis to the work of all courts, with the local inspectors made by judges appointed by the Judicial Council.

Q073-0 (2018): Besides an annual report, there are also a trimestral and semestral statistics to evaluate judge's performance. In the case of the Administrative and Tax Courts the reports are semestral.

Q073-0 (2017): Every 4 months.

Q073-0 (2016): Every 6 months.

Q070 (2020): we included "satisfaction of users" because one of the tasks of the president judge of the court is to monitor and evaluate the activity of the court, in particular the quality of the justice service provided to citizens, taking into account particular complaints or responses to satisfaction questionnaires. "Article 94 of Law 62/2013, 26th August, on the judicial organization"

Q070 (2019): In this evaluation cycle we included "satisfaction of users" because one of the tasks of the president judge of the court is to monitor and evaluate the activity of the court, in particular the quality of the justice service provided to citizens, taking into account particular complaints or responses to satisfaction questionnaires. "Article 94 of Law 62/2013, 26th August, on the judicial organization"

Q070 (2017): Scheduling; delays of judges and sections.

Q070 (2016): Scheduling; delays of judges and sections.

Q070 (2015): Scheduling: time delays of judges and sections of the court.

Q070-1 (2020): We included "clearance rate" and "disposition time" because one of the tasks of the public prosecutor coordinator is to monitor and evaluate the activity of the public prosecutors services, including the efficiency of procedures. Article 101 of Law 62/2013, 26th August on judicial organization.

Q072 (General Comment): Through SITAF and CITIUS (case management systems for administrative and tax courts and judicial courts, respectively) it is possible to check waiting times during judicial proceedings.

The Portuguese Code of Criminal Procedure establishes no binding timeframes for criminal investigations. At a national level, within the public prosecution services, there is only monitoring of the judicial proceedings time during on criminal investigations, with reference to this timeframe.

At a local level, some other proceedings (such as the initial intervention of public prosecutors on protection of adults with some incapacity, requesting accompanying measures – under the legal framework of the accompanied adult [Regime Jurídico do Maior Acompanhado]) are also monitored on time duration.

Q072 (2018): Through SITAF and CITIUS (case management systems) it is possible to check waiting times during judicial proceedings.

Q083-2 (General Comment): Yes for some District Prosecution's Office and No at a national level. At national level, only reference values are fixed for the purpose of placing prosecutors. Also at a national level, the fact that a prosecutor has finished more proceedings than those that he/she started is a general criterion of evaluation and compliance with general objectives, in the qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work.

Q083-3 (2020): The local hierarchically superior public prosecutor can set individual targets for each public prosecutor.

The High Council of the Public Prosecution Service only sets reference values for the purpose of placing prosecutors and establishing how many prosecutors are needed for a particular Public Prosecution Office.

Q120 (General Comment): According to articles 141 and 143 of the Statute of the Public Prosecution Service, as a rule, a first assessment takes place three years after the beginning of the functions as a public prosecutor, then after four years and then every five years.

If a prosecutor has twice the maximum grade, he/she may be waived of the next assessment.

After the period of long-term leave, the public prosecutor is subject to a new inspection, one year after the resumption of functions

Romania

Q066 (General Comment): There are no formal standards for quality established for the whole judiciary. However, informal standards are being used (such as training, quality of the reasoning, assessment of the activity of the judges, assessment of the good reputation of the judges etc.).

More precisely, the activity of courts is evaluated and monitored periodically, on the basis of certain statistical data/performance indicators, such as those presented at question 70. The evaluation is achieved by verifications carried out by inspectors of the Judicial Inspection of the SCM, by elaborating periodical reports. The schedule and thematic of those verifications are approved every year by the SCM.

At organizational level, there are no quality standards established for courts. It may be considered that such standards exist at individual level, for each judge, by the indicators for the evaluation of professional activity.

Q066 (2012): In the frame of the 2012 exercise, a reference was made to the "Court Optimisation Project" financed by the World Bank, implemented from October 2011 to March 2013. The final recommendation included the introduction of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), such as the clearance rate, the number of cases older than one year, the number of cases solved within 1 year, and the comparative measurement system.

Q073 (2015): The courts have to carry out a monthly assessment and the Superior Council of Magistracy on the basis of individual reports as well as on the basis of the overall indicators carries out a half-yearly assessment of the judicial system.

Q073-0 (2020): biannual (twice a year)

Q073-0 (2018): BIANUAL

Q073-0 (2017): The system may be inquired and offer information in real time. On a regular basis, the information is used within the annual report of the judiciary.

Q073-0 (2016): The system may be inquired and offer information in real time. On a regular basis, the information is used within the annual report of the judiciary.

Q073-1 (2017): A periodic evaluation system of the activity (performance and result) of the court is not formally adopted (by law or by a subsequent regulatory act). SCM uses a series of performance indicators (see questions 71 and 74 below) concerning the activity of the courts. Periodical assessments are being carried out and further measures are being implemented on the highlighted results. By the decisions 1305/2014 and 149/2015, SCM has approved the reports on implementing these indicators and there were established new margins for their implementation.

Q073-1 (2016): A periodic evaluation system of the activity (performance and result) of the court is not formally adopted (by law or by a subsequent regulatory act). SCM uses a series of performance indicators (see questions 71 and 74 below) concerning the activity of the courts. Periodical assessments are being carried out and further measures are being implemented on the highlighted results. By the decisions 1305/2014 and 149/2015, SCM has approved the reports on implementing these indicators and there were established new margins for their implementation.

Q070 (General Comment): Since 2012, the category "other" subsumes the length of administrative procedures, the number of final convictions, legal aid, suspended cases etc.

Q070 (2020): ECRIS - case management and STATIS - statistics monitoring application including for court's efficiency assessment

Q070 (2019): ECRIS - case management and STATIS - statistics monitoring application including for court's efficiency assessment

Q070 (2017): - e.g. suspended cases

Q070 (2016): - suspended cases etc.

Q071 (2020): STATIS - statistics monitoring application including for court's efficiency assessment

Q072 (2020): There are statistical reports developed by an IT application called Statis that monitor the duration of a court trial on different levels - total time, preliminary proceedings, delays between the sessions, time for drafting the decision etc.

Q072 (2018): There are statistical reports developed by an IT application called Statis that monitor the duration of a court trial on different levels - total time, preliminary proceedings, delays between the sessions, time for drafting the decision etc.

Q072 (2016): There are statistical reports developed by an IT application called Statis that monitor the duration of a court trial on different levels - total time, preliminary proceedings, delays between the sessions, time for drafting the decision etc.

Q072 (2014): According to 2014 data, there are statistical reports developed by Statis IT application monitoring the duration of a court trial on different levels - total time, preliminary proceedings, delays between the sessions, time for drafting the decision etc. More precisely, in 2014, the Superior Council of Magistracy has established a working group that has analyzed several national and international documents on the efficiency of the courts and has developed a set of indicators that are used to make an overall assessment of the efficiency of courts, sections and, if needed panels of judges. These indicators were implemented and used in the Statis application.

Q078 (2020): - e.g. suspended cases

Q078 (2019): e.g. Suspended cases

Q078 (2018): - e.g. suspended cases

Q120-1 (2020): According to the provisions of art. 39 of the Law no. 303/2004, amended and republished in 2018, judges and prosecutors are being periodically evaluated under the observance of the professional and performance criteria. The evaluation shall envisage the quality of their activity, efficiency, integrity as well as the fulfillment of the obligation to take part in in-service professional training and on managerial activity for those judges and prosecutors in leadership positions. The periodical evaluation shall be first carried out by the end of the first 2 years of activity after the entering in profession and shall be continued every 3/4/5 years depending on the seniority in profession (5-10 years, 10-15 years, over 15 years of seniority).

Q120-1 (2018): similar to judges, see Q114, 114.1 and the additional comments

Slovakia

Q066 (2020): Internal revision of the court is a type of control of the court and judges, which aims to check the current state of the judiciary, to identify the causes of shortcomings in the performance of the judiciary and to propose measures to eliminate them.

Q066 (2014): There is a system to evaluate the overall functioning of courts with respect to the Manifesto of the Government of the Slovak Republic for the period of 2010-2014:

http://www.vlada.gov.sk/data/files/855_the-manifesto-of-the-governmentof-the-slovak-republic-for-the-period-of-2010-2014.pdf

Q067 (General Comment): Judicial Council, Council of Prosecutors and disciplinary commissions.

Q067 (2020): Judicial Council, Council of Prosecutors and disciplinary commissions.

Q067 (2019): Judicial Council, Council of Prosecutors and disciplinary commissions

Q073 (2018): See general comment

Q070 (General Comment): The category “other” encompasses: the number of cases according to types of disputes, the result of the case

(reconciliation, dismissals, full satisfaction, partial satisfaction, etc.). Statistical data of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic are

detailed and regularly collected and published in a yearbook which is publicly accessible at the website of the Analytical centre of MoJ

<https://www.justice.gov.sk/Stranky/Informacie/Analyticke-centrum.aspx>

<http://web.ac-mssr.sk/statisticka-rocenka-2018/>. Data on the activity of the courts are published every month in interactive Dashboard on

the <http://web.ac-mssr.sk/dashboard/>.

Q077 (2020): The main performance and quality indicators that have been defined for courts and used in the selfevaluation reports of some

pilot courts involved Number of appeals as well. The selfevaluation reports of the courts were not repeated with the data 2019.

The other indicators are used and made public in dashboards and statistical reports. The number of the appeals is published but not as a indicator of quality, only as a statistical number.

Q078 (2019): The main performance and quality indicators that have been defined for courts and used in the selfevaluation reports of some pilot courts involved Number of appeals as well. The selfevaluation reports of the courts were not repeated

with the data 2019. The other indicators are used and made public in dashboards and statistical reports. The number of the appeals is published but not as a indicator of quality, only as a statistical number.

Slovenia

Q066 (General Comment): The Supreme Court's Data warehouse, containing all court cases, as well as financial data and human resources data was implemented in 2011. The data are collected based on CEPEJ Guidelines on Judicial statistics (GOJUST). A special office at the Supreme Court with specialised knowledge was introduced in order to monitor the quality and define quality policies on the level of entire judiciary and individual courts. Quality standards based on SATURN guidelines are taken into account in several predefined BI system reports.

The important role in the determination of quality standards is played by the Supreme Court's „Opening of the judicial year“ document, in which a set of priorities is determined. The priorities are subsequently monitored throughout the judicial year by automated BI tools and customised analysis at the Supreme Court.

The 2013 amendment to the Courts Act provides that the Supreme Court shall adopt the Criteria for quality of work for courts for the next (judicial) year, based on its Yearly report on efficiency and effectiveness of courts. Since 2015, the Supreme Court has been adopting the timeframes for different types of procedures as well as for different procedural phases for next year (as a part of the Criteria for quality of work).

As for public prosecution, the criteria for quality of work are defined in the Prosecution Policy (adopted by the Prosecutor General), while the quantitative aspects of work are defined in the Criteria for evaluating the performance of the state prosecutor's offices adopted by the State Prosecutorial Council.

Q066 (2015): The Supreme Court's Data warehouse, containing all court cases, as well as financial data and human resources data was implemented in 2011. The data are collected based on CEPEJ Guidelines on Judicial statistics (GOJUST). The system was awarded with Special mention in the 2012 Crystal Scales of Justice Competition and was defined as "Inspiring example" in the EC document Quality of Public Administration - A Toolbox for Practitioners - <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=sl&pubId=7757>.

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The 2013 amendment to the Courts Act provides that the Supreme Court shall adopt the Criteria for quality of work for courts for the next (judicial) year, based on its Yearly report on efficiency and effectiveness of courts. In 2015 the Supreme Court adopted the timeframes for different types of procedures as well as for different procedural phases for 2016 (as a part of the Criteria for quality of work).

Q066 (2014): 2014 A dedicated office at the Supreme Court with specialised knowledge was introduced in order to monitor the quality and define quality policies at the level of entire judiciary and individual courts level.

Quality standards based on SATURN guidelines are taken into account in several predefined BI system reports.

The recent amendment of the Courts Act provides that the Supreme Court shall adopt the Criteria for quality of work for courts for the next (judicial) year, based on its Yearly report on efficiency and effectiveness of courts. Since the amendment was adopted in the middle of 2013, the first Annual report of Supreme Court will be for 2014 (to be published in 2015).

Consequently, only 2015 will be the (first) year to formally adopt the aforementioned Criteria.

The important role in the determination of quality standards is played by the Supreme Court's „Opening of the judicial year“ document, in which a set of priorities is determined. The priorities are subsequently monitored throughout the judicial year by automated BI tools and customised analysis at the Supreme Court.

Q066 (2013): 2013 According to the priorities for the whole judiciary, set by the Supreme Court in the „Opening of the judicial year“ document for judicial year 2013, specific areas were monitored and the standards determined for the following areas:

1. Management of courts
2. Solving of oldest unresolved cases
3. Business process – Time management of judicial procedures and the reform of civil enforcement procedure
4. Disburdening the judges
5. Levelling of human resources

Q066 (2012): 2012: The Supreme court's Data warehouse, containing all court cases, as well as financial data and human resources data was implemented in 2011. The data are collected based on CEPEJ Guidelines on Judicial statistics (GOJUST). The system was awarded with Special mention in the 2012 Crystal Scales of Justice Competition and was defined as Inspiring example in the EC document Quality of Public Administration - A Toolbox for Practitioners – <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=sl&pubId=7757>.

Q067 (General Comment): The Office for Court Management Development at the Supreme Court promotes the improvement in leadership and management of courts and the increase in effectiveness and efficiency. It is responsible for the preparation of different reports and analysis regarding work of courts and the promotion of best practices. The Department for the Organization and Development of Management of the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Slovenia is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Prosecution Policy and the Criteria for the Success of Prosecution of State Prosecutor's Offices.

Q073 (2014): 2014: Until, the 2013 the Judicial Council was entrusted with monitoring and evaluating the performance of courts and issuing a yearly report on the execution of judicial power (Courts Act, Article 28). With the amendment to the Courts Act (ZS-K) of the Courts Act that came in force in 2014 this responsibility is transferred to the Supreme Court.

Q070 (General Comment): In Slovenia there is a regular monitoring system in a form of collecting data on court statistics. Court statistics are collected and published four times a year by the Ministry of Justice. They include the data on the number of judges and court staff, number of incoming, resolved and pending cases, age of unresolved cases, length of proceedings, average time to resolve a case, type of decision, court backlogs, legal remedies and time to issue a court decision. Besides that, the data on court activities are automatically on national level, thus statistical analysis are made possible. All courts have access to a wide range of special reports, generated in the Court management information system. Reports include detailed information on court activities (for example length of specific phases of a court proceeding, top 20 oldest cases in certain area of law, etc.), human resources, court performance indicators (the critical indicators are marked red for unsatisfactory performance and green when meeting the standards) that provide guidance to presidents and directors of courts. The business intelligence system that creates priority reports derives the data from the Data warehouse of the Supreme Court. The same source is used for Court statistics publications by the Ministry of Justice. Each court is able to access the above mentioned reports at any moment, while some data are quarterly collected and published on national level (as prescribed by the Court rules).
The satisfaction surveys are performed and results published bi-annually.

Q070 (2015): The data on court activities are automatically collected on national level, thus statistical analysis is made possible.

All courts have access to a wide range of special reports, generated in the Court management information system. Reports include detailed information on court activities (e.g. length of specific phases of a court proceeding, top 20 oldest cases per legal area etc.), human resources, court performance indicators (the critical indicators are marked red for unsatisfactory performance and green when meeting the standards) that provide guidance to presidents and directors of courts. These additional data available to court management officials are the reason, why we put check before "other elements".

The business intelligence system that creates priority reports derives the data from the Data warehouse of the Supreme Court. The same source is used for Court statistics publications by the Ministry of Justice.

Each court is able to access the above mentioned reports at any moment, while some data are quarterly collected and published on national level (as prescribed by the Court rules).

Q077-1 (General Comment): The State Prosecutorial Council adopts the Criteria for evaluating the performance of the state prosecutor's offices on the proposal of the State Prosecutor General. The criteria define indicators and their target values for the appraisal of the work efficiency and realization of prosecution policy.

Q078-1 (General Comment): The criteria for the success of the prosecution of public prosecutors determine the following indicators: the number of unresolved cases at the end of the period, clearance rate, expected solution time, time criteria for typical process actions, (from the initiative of the police to the submission of a proposal to carry out urgent investigative actions, from the receipt to the rejection of the criminal complaint, from the receipt of the criminal complaint to the submission of a request for investigation or a proposal for individual investigative actions, from the receipt of the criminal complaint (without investigation) to the filing of the indictment, from the end of the investigation or individual investigative actions until the filing of the indictment, from the receipt of the complaint to the decision of the public prosecutor on the postponed prosecution and settlement, efficiency indicator, cost-effectiveness indicator, proportions of prosecution decisions, shares of rejected complaints according to individual reasons, shares of decisions alternative to criminal prosecution, share of penal orders, share of convictions, shares of imposed criminal sanctions.

Q073-3 (General Comment): The quantitative indicators are defined in the Criteria for evaluating the performance of the state prosecutor's offices adopted by the State Prosecutorial Council. General guidelines for the work of state prosecutors and priority fields of prosecution are defined in a Prosecution Policy by prosecutor general. Heads of offices implement both criteria in their Annual Work Program. Twice a year the prosecutor general, the State Prosecutorial Council and the Minister discuss the performance of state prosecutor's offices at joint meetings held with the heads of state prosecutor's offices and adopt and/or coordinate the measures required for implementation of annual work programmes. An evaluation of attained goals set in the adopted Annual Work Programme, Criteria and Prosecution Policy are an integral part of Annual Report of each prosecution office. The prosecutor general compiles Joint Annual Report on the work of the whole state prosecutor offices. The Minister and State Prosecutorial Council may submit their opinion to this report.

Q073-4 (2020): See general comment.

Q073-4 (2018): The quantitative indicators are defined in the Criteria for evaluating the performance of the state prosecutor's offices adopted by the State Prosecutorial Council. General guidelines for the work of state prosecutors and priority fields of prosecution are defined in a Prosecution Policy by prosecutor general. Heads of offices implement both criteria in their Annual Work Program. Twice a year the prosecutor general, the State Prosecutorial Council and the Minister discuss the performance of state prosecutor's offices at joint meetings held with the heads of state prosecutor's offices and adopt and/or coordinate the measures required for implementation of annual work programmes. An evaluation of attained goals set in the adopted Annual Work Programme, Criteria and Prosecution Policy are an integral part of Annual Report of each prosecution office. The prosecutor general compiles Joint Annual Report on the work of the whole state prosecutor offices. The Minister and State Prosecutorial Council may submit their opinion to this report.

Q073-6 (General Comment): Based on the data and analysis from the previous paragraph, the joint annual report shall contain: (1) Measures for improving the efficiency, performance and economy of work and implementation of the prosecution policy for particular and for all state prosecutor's offices together; (2) Measures for improving the efficiency of state prosecutor's offices whose results deviate considerably from the planned ones; (3) Assessment of suitability of the number of state prosecutor posts and state prosecutor personnel and other conditions including the appropriate proposals for their improvement.

Q073-6 (2018): Based on the data and analysis from the previous paragraph, the joint annual report shall contain: -Measures for improving the efficiency, performance and economy of work and implementation of the prosecution policy for particular and for all state prosecutor's offices together; -Measures for improving the efficiency of state prosecutor's offices whose results deviate considerably from the planned ones; -Assessment of suitability of the number of state prosecutor posts and state prosecutor personnel and other conditions including the appropriate proposals for their improvement.

Q070-1 (General Comment): The BI tools that use data gathered in information system of the State Prosecutor's Office provide the heads of prosecution offices with up-to-date overview of the performance of state prosecutors and the functioning of the office. Heads can customize the level and content of information presented to them for the purpose of making quantitative data supported decisions on allocation of work among prosecutors, control of the case-flow.

Q070-1 (2020): "Other": percentage of different types of decisions, value of proceeds of crime under freezing order, pronounced criminal sanctions...

Q072 (General Comment): In accordance with the Prosecution Policy adopted in 2017, cases in which a final court decision at first instance has not been adopted within 3 years of filing a written charge with the court, are monitored in particular.

Q077 (General Comment): The Annual work programme (see Q75) consists of the assessment of the expected number of incoming cases, timeframes for typical procedural acts and solving the cases and the plan of operating results. The latter includes the expected number of resolved cases and criteria of efficiency (resolved cases to staff ratio), effectiveness (expected time to resolution) and economy (budgetary funds to solved cases ratio) (the Courts Act, art. 71.b).

The number of complaints is monitored as a performance indicator, however it is not directly considered as a measure of quality of work.

The data on satisfaction of court staff and users is also collected, however it is not yet used as quality indicator.

Q078 (2014): According to 2014 data, the Annual work programme established by court presidents consists of the assessment of the expected number of incoming cases, timeframes for typical procedural acts and solving the cases and the plan of operating results. The latter includes the expected number of resolved cases and criteria of efficiency (resolved cases to staff ratio), effectiveness (expected time to resolution) and economy (budgetary funds to solved cases ratio). The number of complaints is monitored as a performance indicator, however it is not directly considered as a measure of quality of work.

Q078 (2012): According to 2012 data, the Judicial Council has monitored performance of courts mainly through indicators such as incoming, closed and pending cases and backlogs, productivity of judges and court staff. With the development of justice administration the attention has shifted towards indicators prescribed by the Courts Act to draft a yearly plan of operating results: criterion of efficiency – number of closed cases, divided with the number of judges and non-judge staff; criterion of effectiveness – timeframes of proceedings; criterion of economy – budget, divided with the number of closed cases.

Q083-2 (General Comment): State Prosecutorial Council adopts Criteria for the assessment of state prosecutors' performance which define quality and quantity indicators. The quantitative criteria define expected time for the resolution of cases and for typical procedural acts. The performance of the evaluated prosecutor is compared to other prosecutors at his/her office concerning the number of assigned, resolved and unresolved cases, number of attendances at the court hearings, conviction rate, pronounced sanctions and number of logged appeals.

Q083-3 (General Comment): State Prosecutorial Council adopts the Criteria for the assessment of state prosecutors' performance on the proposal of the state prosecutor general.

Q120 (General Comment): Qualitative indicators are professional knowledge, capability of logical and analytical deliberation, protection of the reputation of prosecutor's office and his/her function and the proficiency of verbal and written communication.

Q120-1 (General Comment): Regular individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work is carried out every three years. The assessment can also be carried out on demand of the State Prosecutorial Council, head of prosecutor's office, Minister or the prosecutor himself. In first three years after the appointment for the state prosecutor the assessment is carried out every single year.

Q120-1 (2018): Every three years

Spain

Q066 (2015): Every three months each Court sends statistics to the Council for the Judiciary with complete information about the activity of the Court.

Q067 (2015): Every three months each Court sends statistics to the Council for the Judiciary with complete information about the activity of the Court.

Q073-0 (2016): Every six months there is a virtual (on line) inspection of the work of the Courts.

Q070 (General Comment): The category "other" encompasses: number of enforcement procedures, number of decisions appealed, number of rogatory letters issued, received and resolved, aid between courts, pending writings, form of termination of trials, etc.

Q070 (2017): The category "other" includes many other data such appeals, aid between courts, pending writings, etc.

Q070 (2016): The category "other" includes many other data such appeals, aid between courts, pending writings, enforcement proceedings, form of termination of trials, etc.

Q077 (General Comment): The statistic report that the Court sends every three months to the Inspection Service, and the reports and studies that the General Council for the Judiciary carry out with the information provided, serve to measure and control the burden of work of the Judges, Letrados de la Administración de Justicia, and Courts in general. On the other hand, the "Citizens' bill of rights before the law" is the document approved by the Parliament at 2002 that includes the list of rights of the citizen in their relation with the administration of justice, and the principles and good practices that must guide the service of the Justice to the citizens. It sets the principles of transparency, appropriate attention and information, gives special care and attention to the citizens who are most vulnerable (victims of crime, gender violence, minors, and other). The document is compulsory for all the professionals involved in Justice. According to this Bill of rights, the Parliament, through the Committee for Justice, will carry out a follow-up monitoring and continuous evaluation of the evolution of, and compliance with this Bill. The annual report submitted by the Council for the Judiciary to the Parliament will include a specific and sufficiently detailed reference to the claims, complaints, and suggestions made by citizens about the running of the Administration of Justice.

In addition to that, during the beginning of the implementation of the judicial offices (2010), a map of procedures and a quality management system with own indicators for this kind of offices were implemented. The model has been under review and is expected to be reviewed on the basis of electronic processing.

Finally, the hierarchical structure of the Letrados de la Administración de Justicia allow the Ministry of Justice control and ensure the compliance of standards and parameters of quality fixed, and achieve the new objectives fixed for the implementation of new measures (such the digitalization of Justice or the implementation of electronic tools right now).

Q077 (2017): On September 6 2018, the Ministry of Justice has announced a project to develop a quality plan to improve the administrative management of all the judicial offices in the territory over its competence.

In a second phase, the Ministry will apply the Evaluation, Learning and Improvement Model (EVAM) designed by the Ministry of Territorial Policy and Public Function, a model of excellence for organizations that begin their process towards the management of quality.

The culminating element of the process of implementation of quality management will be the certification of the level of excellence according to a model yet to be determined.

Q078 (2014): Judicial counsellors of each court fill a questionnaire every six months in which the personal performance is evaluated with data regarding the following: number of definitive rulings, number of cost proceedings appraisals, number of payments made to the parties, number of court fees managed and communicated to the Tax Authority, number of communications issued to the Land and Business Registries and number of seizures.

Q078 (2013): For 2014, the category "other" refers to the number of enforcement procedures, appealed decisions, rogatory letters issued, received and resolved.

Q083-3 (General Comment): In accordance with Royal Decree 432/2004, of March 12, which regulates the variable complement by objectives of the members of the Prosecution service, the State Attorney General, at the proposal of the Prosecution Inspection, after hearing the Prosecutor Council and prior the report from the Ministry of Justice, will determine for each annual period the objectives whose fulfillment will lead to the perception of the variable remuneration.

Indicator 1: Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts and prosecution services

Comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by question no.

Question 066. Are quality standards determined for the judicial system at national level (are there quality systems for the judiciary and/or judicial quality policies)?

Question 067. Do you have specialised personnel entrusted with implementation of these national level quality standards?

Question 073. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly court performance based primarily on the defined indicators?

Question 073-0. If yes, please specify the frequency:

Question 073-1. Is this evaluation of the court activity used for the later allocation of resources within this court?

Question 073-2. If yes, which courses of action are taken?

Question 070. Do you regularly monitor court activities (performance and quality) concerning:

Question 077-1. Concerning public prosecution activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators?

Question 078-1. If yes, please select the main performance and quality indicators for the public prosecution services that have been defined:

Question 073-3. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly the performance of the public prosecution services based primarily on the defined indicators?

Question 073-4. If yes, please specify the frequency:

Question 073-5. Is this evaluation of the activity of public prosecution services used for the later allocation of resources within this public prosecution service?

Question 073-6. If yes, which courses of action are taken?

Question 070-1. Do you regularly monitor public prosecution activities (performance and quality) concerning:

Question 071. Do you monitor the number of pending cases and cases that are not processed within a reasonable timeframe (backlogs) for:

Question 072. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?

Question 077. Concerning court activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators?

Question 078. If yes, please select the main performance and quality indicators that have been defined for courts:

Question 083-2. Are there quantitative performance targets defined for each public prosecutor (e.g. the number of decisions in a month or year)?

Question 083-3. Who is responsible for setting the individual targets for each public prosecutor

Question 120. Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work?

Question 120-1. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:

Question 066

Bulgaria

(General Comment): Ordinance № 2 from 23.02.2017 on the indicators, methodology and procedure for appraisal of a judge, chairman and deputy chairman of a court

Article 4. The Ordinance aims: 1. to affirm the rule of law and ensure effective protection of the rights of judges; 2. to ensure a lawful, transparent and fair procedure for career growth; 3. to increase the personal motivation for professional development of the judges, to maintain and improve the quality of their work; 4. to prevent corruption in the system of the judiciary; 5. to contribute to increasing the trust in the judiciary. Article 5. (1) The appraisal is an objective assessment of the professional, business and moral qualities of a judge, chairman and deputy chairman of a court, demonstrated in the performance of his position. (2) A unified appraisal form for a judge, chairman and deputy chairman of a court shall be filled in according to a sample pursuant to the appendix for the assessment as a result of the appraisal. Article 6. The appraisal guarantees professional self-improvement, equal and fair opportunities for the career growth of judges, based on the principles of legality, equality, objectivity and transparency.

Article 7. The appraisal may not affect the independence and fundamental rights of judges. Article 8. (1) The appraisal shall refer to the qualification, the achievements and the professional suitability, as well as the observance of the rules for ethical behavior by a judge, chairman and deputy chairman of a court. (2) The qualification is a set of the acquired professional knowledge, skills and personal abilities of the appraised. (3) The achievements are the personal qualitative and quantitative results, achieved by the appraised in his practical activity. (4) Professional suitability is the specific qualification for a specifically defined position. (5) The observance of the rules for ethical conduct is a conduct, compliant with the rules of the respective code of ethics.

Judiciary System Act Article. 196. (1) Appraisal shall be carried out:

1. initial - for a three-year period as of the appointment of a judge, prosecutor or investigator - when participating in a competition or in case of a proposal for promotion in ranking;
2. for the purpose of acquiring tenure: upon completion of five years service as a judge, prosecutor or investigating magistrate;
3. periodic - for a 5-year period as of the attestation for tenure of a judge, prosecutor and investigator, of an administrative head and a deputy administrative head;
4. extraordinarily: in the cases under Article 197 (5).

(2) Junior judges, junior prosecutors and junior investigators shall not undergo initial appraisal. A report on their work shall be drawn up by the supervisor for the second year of their appointment.

(2020): Judiciary system Act:

Article. 198 (1) The criteria for the appraisal of a judge, prosecutor or an investigating magistrate shall be:

1. legal knowledge and skills of applying it;
2. skill of analysing legally relevant facts;
3. skill of making optimum working arrangements;
4. efficiency and discipline;
5. compliance with the rules of ethical behaviour.

(2) In the course of the appraisal under Paragraph (1) the following indicators shall be taken into account:

1. keeping deadlines;
2. number of instruments upheld and reversed and the grounds for this;
3. the results of inspections carried out by the Inspectorate with the Supreme Judicial Council,
4. the overall caseload of the respective judicial district and judicial authority, as well as the workload of the appraised judge, prosecutor or investigating magistrate compared to other judges, prosecutors or investigating magistrates in the same judicial authority.

(4) The time served by the judge, prosecutor or investigating magistrate as a permanent trainer at the National Institute of Justice shall also be included in the appraisal period. The evaluation of the work performance as a trainer shall be given by the Managing Board.

(5) The time served by the judge, prosecutor or investigating magistrate as an European Delegated Prosecutor shall also be included in the appraisal period. The evaluation of the results of their work under Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 shall become part of their appraisal.

Article. 199. (1) A judge shall be appraised under the following specific criteria:

1. complying with the schedule for conduct of court hearings;
2. skill of conducting a court hearing and drawing up a record of proceedings;
3. administrating cases and appeals, preparing for a court hearing;
4. number of appealed judicial instruments from among the appealable judicial instruments, appealed judicial instruments upheld, judicial instruments reversed or invalidated, in whole or in part, and the grounds for it; the ability to reason and justify judicial instruments and to analyse evidence shall be subject to evaluation.

(2) A prosecutor shall be appraised under the following specific criteria:

1. skills of planning and structuring steps in pre-trial and trial proceedings;
2. complying with the written instructions and orders of the superior prosecutor;
3. ability to make working arrangements and direct the investigating authorities and the teams participating in pre-trial proceedings;
4. number of unappealed prosecutorial instruments, including warrants to terminate and suspend criminal proceedings, number of final judicial instruments rendered on instruments submitted by the prosecutor appraised, as well as the final judicial instruments returning cases for the rectification of procedural breaches, and the reasons for this, number of appeals granted, the prosecutorial instruments upheld, modified and reversed upon an instance and on official review. (2) An investigating

Croatia

(General Comment): According to the Courts Act (Official Gazette, No. 28/13, 33/15, 82/15, 67/18), the president of the court evaluates the work of every judge according to Framework Criteria for the work of judges in the period of one year following the standards on the number of judgements delivered by a judge compared with the number of judgements that should have been delivered, according to the Framework Criteria for the work of judges, result of work in different kinds of cases, respecting deadlines in delivery of judgements and drafting of judgements, quality of judgements on the grounds of expressed remedies in legal actions and other activities of judges.

Framework criteria are adopted by the Minister of Justice on the proposal of the General Assembly of Supreme Court. The Criteria prescribe the number of decisions that need to be rendered every year by a judge.

According to the State Attorney Office Act (Official Gazette, No. 67/18), State Attorneys' and Deputy State Attorneys' performance is evaluated every three years according to the following criteria: achieved results in resolving cases (based on the number of cases assigned to work on the basis of the Framework Criteria for the Work of Deputy State Attorneys and the average work results of county or municipal state attorney's offices for the previous three-year period), the quality of decisions and the justified use of legal remedies, proper performance of the state attorney's duty - observance of deadlines during the procedure, other activities of the State Attorney and the Deputy State Attorney, experience in performing the duty of state attorney and compliance of conduct with the Code of Ethics of State Attorneys and Deputy State Attorneys. The Framework criteria are adopted by the Minister in charge of judicial affairs, with the prior opinion of the Chief State Attorney of the Republic of Croatia.

(2018): According to the Courts Act (Official Gazette, number 28/13, 33/15, 82/15), the president of the court evaluates the work of every single judge according to Framework for the workload of judges in the period of one year following the standards on the number of judgements delivered by a judge compared with the number of judgements that should have been delivered, according to the Framework for the workload of judges, result of work in different kinds of cases, respecting deadlines in delivery of judgements and drafting of judgements, quality of judgements on the grounds of expressed remedies in legal actions and other activities of judges.

Framework criteria are adopted by the Minister of Justice on the proposal of the General Assembly of Supreme Court. The Criteria prescribe the number of decisions that need to be rendered every year by a judge.

(2017): According to the Courts Act (Official Gazette, No. 28/13, 33/15, 82/15), the president of the court evaluates the work of every single judge in his/her court for the previous year on the basis of the following standards: the number of judgements delivered by a judge compared with the number of judgements that should have been delivered, according to the Framework for the workload of judges, result of work in different kinds of cases in absolute numbers and percentages, respecting deadlines in delivery of judgements and drafting of judgements, quality of judgements on the grounds of expressed remedies in legal actions and other activities of judges.

Framework criteria are adopted by the Minister of Justice on the proposal of the General Assembly of Supreme Court. The Criteria prescribe the number of decisions that need to be rendered every year by a judge.

Cyprus

(General Comment): Quality standards are applied in practice

(2017): Quality standards are applied in practice

(2016): There are no written standards but in practice there are quality standards.

(2015): In practice there are quality standards

(2014): In practice there are quality standards

Denmark

(2019): No, we use quantitative measures. Quality is usually measured as length of time to finalize a case.

(2016): No, we use quantitative measures. Quality is measured as length of time to finalize a case.

(2015): The only standards are objective standards for example acceptable timeframes to finalize a case.

Estonia

(General Comment): Estonia has developed a quality system consisting of 3 parts. The first part contains the quality standards (good practice) for the management of the court that describe activities related to the chairman of the court. The second part contains the quality standards for the administration of courts and is focused on the different roles of the parties involved in the administration of courts: directors, Ministry of Justice, Council for the Administration of Courts. The third part contains quality standards for the court proceedings and is addressed to all the judges. All of the three parts of the quality standards have been discussed and approved by the Council for Administration of Courts, respectively in 2012, 2013 and 2015.

Finland

(General Comment): There are quality projects covering both civil and criminal cases in the Court of Appeal of Rovaniemi judicial district and in the Helsinki Court of Appeal judicial district. In a quality project, one or several working groups are set up usually for a year. There are judges from each district court within the judicial district of a court of appeal and court of appeal judges and referendaries in the working group. Depending on the topic, prosecutors, attorneys-at-law and other lawyers, public legal aid lawyers and police may also participate in the working group's work. The working group writes a report on a specific theme, for example developing conduct of the court proceedings or legal costs in criminal and civil cases. The written report is presented and discussed in a formal event and published. The aim is to provide legal professionals with practical information and guidelines on a certain topic.

In addition, there are co-operation projects between administrative courts.

Prosecution Services' system quality improvement project is underway.

The Finnish Association of Judges compiled and published Ethical Principles for Judges in 2012.

(2020): Prosecution Services' system quality improvement project is underway.

(2015): There is a Quality Project of the courts in the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal of Rovaniemi. (The jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal of Rovaniemi is the northernmost of the six appellate jurisdictions in Finland.) In 1999, the courts in the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal of Rovaniemi launched a project for improvement of quality in adjudication. The quality project covers both civil cases and criminal cases. The objective of the quality project is to develop the functioning of the courts further and further so that the proceedings meet the criteria of a fair trial, that the decisions are well reasoned and justified, and that the services of the courts are affordable to the individual customers. The main working method consists of systematic discussions among the judges and also between the judges and stakeholders. The development work is steered by the development committee of the quality project. Normally four working groups for quality are set up for each year. The membership consists of judges from each of the District Courts in the appellate jurisdiction, members of the Court of Appeal, and referendaries of the Court of Appeal. Also prosecutors, private attorneys, public legal aid attorneys and heads of pre-trial investigation may serve as members in the working groups for quality. Each working group for quality is tasked to deal with one of the development themes which have been selected. The reports of the working groups are presented at the Quality Conference, they are discussed, and quality objectives based on the reports are set for the following year. The Report of Quality, containing the final reports, is published every year.

There is also a quality project of the courts in the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal of Helsinki. Quality Project consists of working methods of two kind: cooperation with the University of Helsinki and working groups. Working groups for quality are set up for each year. The membership consists of judges from District Courts, members of the Court of Appeal, referendaries of the Court of Appeal, prosecutors and lawyers. Each working group for quality is tasked to address to one of the development themes which have been selected. The reports of the working groups are presented at the conference called 'Day of Jurisdiction'.

In addition there is a cooperation project between administrative courts. Some topics of the project have related to the quality standards. The reports of the project have discussed the matters like the factors of quality at administrative courts and the collection of information on quality.

It is also worth mentioning that on 15 October 2009, the presidents of Finnish Courts of Appeal proposed that the Finnish Association of Judges should begin work on drafting ethical guidelines for judges. A working group was set and the draft on ethical principles was discussed widely. The principles were formally released at the Judge Day event held in Helsinki on 12 October 2012.

France

(2020): "If yes, please specify: Quality standards developed for public administration are used in the judicial system. The charter of the administrations thus sets the rules for the reception of litigants in all the courts and can lead to certification. There are also local initiatives aimed at setting up a "quality system" based on certification by an external body, which consist in establishing procedures describing the reception process, the organization of work and the management of a case. With regard to administrative justice: the rate of annulment and reversal of jurisdictional decisions must be kept below 15% and the stock of cases older than two years below 7.5% of the total stock."

(2019):

Quality standards developed for public administration are used in the judicial system. The charter of administrations thus sets out the rules for the reception of litigants in all courts and may give rise to certification. There are also local initiatives to set up a "quality system" based on certification by an external body, which consists of establishing procedures describing the process of reception, work organisation and management of a case.

Administrative justice: the rate of annulment of court decisions must be kept below 15% and the number of cases pending for more than two years.

(2016): Quality standards developed for public administration are used in the judicial system. The charter of the administrations determines the rules for the reception of litigants in all courts and may give rise to certification. There are also local initiatives aimed at setting up a "quality system" based on certification by an external body, which consists in establishing procedures describing the process of reception, organisation of work and management of a case.

Germany

(General Comment): Since 2012, the reply "No" is provided depending on the answer of the majority of the respondent Landers.

(2013): For 2010, 2012 and 2013, no information was provided from Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Thuringia. Four Landers replied "Yes", while the remaining Landers answered "No".

In Baden-Württemberg, the performance of each court is compared against the others in regard to number and duration of proceedings. Key performance indicators on performance ability of the courts are ascertained and compared at the Lander level.

A comprehensive quality management system has been introduced in Schleswig-Holstein at all courts and public prosecution offices. All of the accessible areas of the court administration are subject to quality management. Judicial independence and the professional independence of Rechtspfleger present natural constitutional and statutory boundaries that must always be considered.

In Brandenburg, a quality management system seeks to guarantee that quality demands that are statutorily prescribed, self-imposed, or demanded by users of the system are fulfilled with an optimal use of resources. These last years, a number of strategies have been implemented for ensuring quality in the justice system by means of cost and performance accounting, a controlling system, budgeting of personnel costs, benchmark procedures, balanced scorecard, the EFQM Model, various instruments for personnel and organisation development, calculation of personnel requirements, optimisation of business processes, surveys of attorneys, citizens, and employees, and evaluation instruments both for individual judicial and public prosecution work as well as for the courts and public prosecution offices as organisational units. The increased use of modern technology (e.g. Internet) has opened up the possibility for the justice system to reach a large number of citizens and, thus, to offer court users the best possible service. Likewise, the continuous expansion of electronic legal transactions offers new opportunities for improvement in the quality of the justice system with regard to the performance characteristics public accessibility and public service. However, the developments and models named are not uniformly established in the Lander. In Lower Saxony, a quality strategy was developed through the surveys AgiL (performance comparison of local courts) and LiVE (performance comparison of regional courts). This is based on the assumption that it is possible to compare courts by the collection of data. Following the comparison, an analysis is conducted to determine the reasons for which better numbers are achieved at one court location over another. These are then discussed in expert groups and measures are developed to promote those tools that seem likely to succeed for the duties at all court locations. The surveys do not serve to evaluate individual employees but rather to uncover structures that promote performance, which can then be transposed. This quality management concept takes place together with judicial councils and personnel representatives.

Greece

(General Comment): Quality standards are set by the Code of Organization of Courts and Status of Judicial Officers (Law 1756/1988).

(2017): Most of the measures taken recently in Greece aim at speeding up Justice. However the Law provides a set of quality criteria that must be taken into account when inspectors check the performance of each judge.

Hungary

(General Comment): Second instance courts have to prepare a note on the decision and the trial procedure of the first instance court, based on professional criteria in every case. In this note, the court of appeal has to examine: the application of substantive, procedural and administrative regulations; the preparation of the hearings; the quality of the judges trial leading practice; if the coercive measures were well founded; if the hearings were set timely; if the ruling was transcribed in time; if the decision was edited correctly. The conclusions are summarized and judges of first instance courts are informed about them at least once a year.

Furthermore, the departments of the Supreme Court (Kúria) responsible for examining the judicial practice evaluates the practice of the courts and regularly inform judges about their experience.

Italy

(General Comment): In Italy there is not a strict quality system as such. However, there is a regular monitoring system in place which tracks the performance of court activities.

Latvia

(General Comment): In January 15, 2020 the "Visitors service standards of the district (city) courts and regional courts" were approved. This document summarizes the general principles related to functions such as judicial reception and providing with information. The standards help court staff to raise their professionalism and understand the court visitors servicing values. The reply is partly "yes" because according to the Law on Judicial Power Section 27.1., a Chief Judge of a court shall plan and determine the objectives of the court work in relation to average time periods for adjudication of matters in a court (standard of time periods for adjudication of matters) prior to the beginning of each calendar year, in co-operation with court judges. This standard shall be determined, taking into account the court resources and the necessity to ensure the right of a person to adjudication of a matter in a reasonable time period and other basic principles related to the guarantee of fair trial. A Chief Judge of a court shall approve the standard and supervise the actual time periods of examining matters in a court. He/she shall submit information to the Board of Justice regarding the approved standard until 1 February of each year.

(2020): Partly yes, according to the Law on Judicial Power Section 27.1. the Court President before the beginning of each calendar year, shall plan and determine the objectives of the court work in relation to average time periods for the examination of cases in a court (the standard of time periods for the examination of cases) in cooperation with court judges. The standard of time periods for the examination of cases shall be determined by taking into account the court resources and the necessity to ensure the right of a person to the examination of a case in a reasonable time period and in conformity with other basic principles for the examination of cases. The Court President shall submit the standard case examination time limits for approval to the Judicial Council until 1 February of each year.

(2019): In January 15, 2020 the "Visitors service standards of the district (city) and regional court" is adopted. This document defines the procedure by which the employee of the district (city) and regional court shall ensure the servicing of the court visitor, the participant in the proceedings, its representative (hereinafter - customer) (the acceptance of the client, the provision of information and communication in person, by telephone and by electronic means) and basic customer service values, general principles and basic rules for customer service.

(2017): According to the Law on Judicial Power Art 27.1. chief judge of a court shall plan and determine the objectives of the court work in relation to average time periods for adjudication of matters in a court (the standard of time periods for adjudication of matters) prior to the beginning of each calendar year in co-operation with court judges. The standard of time periods for adjudication of matters shall be determined, taking into account the court resources and the necessity to ensure the right of a person to adjudication of a matter in a reasonable time period and in conformity with other basic principles for examination of matters. A Chief Judge of a court shall approve the standard of time periods for adjudication of matters in a court and supervise the actual time periods of examining matters in a court. A Chief Judge of a court shall submit information to the Board of Justice regarding the approved standard of time periods for adjudication of matters until 1 February of each year. First standards of time periods for adjudication of matters were submitted to the Board of Justice in 2014.

(2016): Partly yes, according to the Law on Judicial Power Section 27.1. chief judge of a court shall plan and determine the objectives of the court work in relation to average time periods for adjudication of matters in a court (the standard of time periods for adjudication of matters) prior to the beginning of each calendar year in co-operation with court judges. The standard of time periods for adjudication of matters shall be determined, taking into account the court resources and the necessity to ensure the right of a person to adjudication of a matter in a reasonable time period and in conformity with other basic principles for examination of matters. A Chief Judge of a court shall approve the standard of time periods for adjudication of matters in a court and supervise the actual time periods of examining matters in a court. A Chief Judge of a court shall submit information to the Board of Justice regarding the approved standard of time periods for adjudication of matters until 1 February of each year.
First standards of time periods for adjudication of matters were submitted to the Board of Justice in 2014.

(2015): Since 2008 courts apply 'The visitors service standards of the district (city) courts and regional courts'. This courts visitor's service standard summarizes the general principles of judicial reception and providing with information. Standard helps court staff to raise their professionalism and understand the court visitors servicing values.
On 2015 May 18 Council of Justice approved guidelines on communication of the court system. The aim of the guidelines is to promote the effective functioning of the judiciary and promote the public confidence in the judiciary, creating a positive Court's image and enhance its' authority in society.

(2014): In 2014, for the first time, standards of time periods for adjudication of matters were submitted to the Board of Justice.

Malta

(General Comment): There exists a Code of Ethics for the members of the Judiciary which, though not providing for the organisation and quality of the judicial work, does lay upon the members of the Judiciary certain obligations which are important in ensuring the transparency and independence of the judicial process.

(2017): There exists a Code of Ethics for the members of the Judiciary which, though not providing for the organisation and quality of the judicial work, does lay upon the members of the Judiciary certain obligations which are important in ensuring the transparency and independence of the judicial process.

(2016): There exists a Code of Ethics for the Judiciary which, though not providing for the organisation and quality of judicial work, does lay upon the members of the Judiciary, certain obligations which are important in ensuring the transparency and independence of the judicial process.

Netherlands

(General Comment): There are quality standards which are measured by annual statistical figures per individual court. Examples are the scores of customer satisfaction surveys, the percentage of cases judged by three instead of one judge and case processing times (the so called 'Kengetallen gerechten'). There is a Team Judicial Quality (Team Juridische Kwaliteit) which studies topics in a theme-wise manner, on a structural basis. A team of public prosecutors participates in TKJ and assesses the judicial work of colleagues in a structured and systematic way. Often there is a baseline assessment and a follow-up, sometimes a second follow-up. If necessary, the assessment framework is adjusted.

www.tweedekamer.nl/kamerstukken/detail?id=2018D52900&did=2018D52900

There are also professional standards, developed to show what good justice entails. These are publically available on the website of the Judiciary (<https://www.rechtspraak.nl/Organisatie-en-contact/Rechtspraak-in-Nederland/Rechters/Paginas/De-professionele-standaarden-van-de-rechters.aspx>)

(2019): There is a so-called Team Judicial Quality (Team Juridische Kwaliteit), which studies topics in a theme-wise manner. This is part of the program 'Programma OM Strafvordering 2020'. A team of public prosecutors participates in TKJ and assesses the judicial work of colleagues in a structured and systematic way. There is often a first assessment (baseline) and a first follow-up assessment, and sometimes even a second follow-up. If necessary, the assessment framework is adjusted.

Poland

(General Comment): The Ministry of Justice collects statistical data sent by common courts concerning their current activity, and also evaluates annual information on the activity of courts, prepared by presidents of courts of appeal about the activity of courts within the area of appeals, within the scope of tasks entrusted to them. In addition, the Minister of Justice convenes a meeting with presidents of courts of appeal at least once a year to discuss issues related to exercising supervision. Within the framework of that evaluation, a multifaceted analysis of collected statistical data is conducted, inter alia, an indicator of stability of jurisprudence, an indicator of control over the inflow of court cases or time of adjudication in incoming cases. However, no legal provision defines specific quality standards for individual indicators, concerning organisational quality and/or justice quality policy, to be formulated for the justice system as a whole.

(2016): The most important indicator comes from evaluation of judgements through second instance procedure. In this purpose "judgement stability" ratio are in use as a ratio of judgements reversed or annulled in procedure of appeal.

Portugal

(General Comment): Law on the organisation of the judicial system (Law 62/2013 of 26 August) sets out that the High Council for the Judiciary and the Prosecutor-General, in liaison with the member of Government responsible for the justice, establish, within their respective competences, the strategic objectives for first instance courts for a three year period. These entities are also responsible for setting, every year, the strategic objectives of first instance courts for the following judicial year. Taking into account the results obtained in the previous year and the strategic objectives formulated for the subsequently year, the president of the court and the public prosecutor coordinator, after hearing the judiciary administrator, articulate proposals for the procedural objectives for each court. This system is very recent, is currently being implemented, subject to improvements, and only covers civil and commercial cases.

(2020): For instance, the Prosecutor General's Directives and Instructions define good practices of functional performance at national level and their compliance may be viewed an indicator of the quality of the work developed (example, Directive 5/2019, on acting in cases of domestic violence (<https://dre.pt/home/-/dre/126870404/details/maximized> - text in Portuguese). In addition to Directives and Instructions, the performance assessment system for prosecutors is based on quality criteria/performance parameters, as a rule, uniformly applied at national level.

Romania

(General Comment): There are no formal standards for quality established for the whole judiciary. However, informal standards are being used (such as training, quality of the reasoning, assessment of the activity of the judges, assessment of the good reputation of the judges etc.).

More precisely, the activity of courts is evaluated and monitored periodically, on the basis of certain statistical data/performance indicators, such as those presented at question 70. The evaluation is achieved by verifications carried out by inspectors of the Judicial Inspection of the SCM, by elaborating periodical reports. The schedule and thematic of those verifications are approved every year by the SCM.

At organizational level, there are no quality standards established for courts. It may be considered that such standards exist at individual level, for each judge, by the indicators for the evaluation of professional activity.

(2012): In the frame of the 2012 exercise, a reference was made to the “Court Optimisation Project” financed by the World Bank, implemented from October 2011 to March 2013. The final recommendation included the introduction of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), such as the clearance rate, the number of cases older than one year, the number of cases solved within 1 year, and the comparative measurement system.

Slovakia

(2020): Internal revision of the court is a type of control of the court and judges, which aims to check the current state of the judiciary, to identify the causes of shortcomings in the performance of the judiciary and to propose measures to eliminate them.

(2014): There is a system to evaluate the overall functioning of courts with respect to the Manifesto of the Government of the Slovak Republic for the period of 2010-2014:

http://www.vlada.gov.sk/data/files/855_the-manifesto-of-the-governmentof-the-slovak-republic-for-the-period-of-2010-2014.pdf

Slovenia

(General Comment): The Supreme Court's Data warehouse, containing all court cases, as well as financial data and human resources data was implemented in 2011. The data are collected based on CEPEJ Guidelines on Judicial statistics (GOJUST). A special office at the Supreme Court with specialised knowledge was introduced in order to monitor the quality and define quality policies on the level of entire judiciary and individual courts. Quality standards based on SATURN guidelines are taken into account in several predefined BI system reports.

The important role in the determination of quality standards is played by the Supreme Court's „Opening of the judicial year“ document, in which a set of priorities is determined. The priorities are subsequently monitored throughout the judicial year by automated BI tools and customised analysis at the Supreme Court.

The 2013 amendment to the Courts Act provides that the Supreme Court shall adopt the Criteria for quality of work for courts for the next (judicial) year, based on its Yearly report on efficiency and effectiveness of courts. Since 2015, the Supreme Court has been adopting the timeframes for different types of procedures as well as for different procedural phases for next year (as a part of the Criteria for quality of work).

As for public prosecution, the criteria for quality of work are defined in the Prosecution Policy (adopted by the Prosecutor General), while the quantitative aspects of work are defined in the Criteria for evaluating the performance of the state prosecutor's offices adopted by the State Prosecutorial Council.

(2015): The Supreme Court's Data warehouse, containing all court cases, as well as financial data and human resources data was implemented in 2011. The data are collected based on CEPEJ Guidelines on Judicial statistics (GOJUST). The system was awarded with Special mention in the 2012 Crystal Scales of Justice Competition and was defined as "Inspiring example" in the EC document Quality of Public Administration - A Toolbox for Practitioners - <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=sl&pubId=7757>.

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The 2013 amendment to the Courts Act provides that the Supreme Court shall adopt the Criteria for quality of work for courts for the next (judicial) year, based on its Yearly report on efficiency and effectiveness of courts. In 2015 the Supreme Court adopted the timeframes for different types of procedures as well as for different procedural phases for 2016 (as a part of the Criteria for quality of work).

(2014): 2014 A dedicated office at the Supreme Court with specialised knowledge was introduced in order to monitor the quality and define quality policies at the level of entire judiciary and individual courts level.

Quality standards based on SATURN guidelines are taken into account in several predefined BI system reports.

The recent amendment of the Courts Act provides that the Supreme Court shall adopt the Criteria for quality of work for courts for the next (judicial) year, based on its Yearly report on efficiency and effectiveness of courts. Since the amendment was adopted in the middle of 2013, the first Annual report of Supreme Court will be for 2014 (to be published in 2015).

Consequently, only 2015 will be the (first) year to formally adopt the aforementioned Criteria.

The important role in the determination of quality standards is played by the Supreme Court's „Opening of the judicial year“ document, in which a set of priorities is determined. The priorities are subsequently monitored throughout the judicial year by automated BI tools and customised analysis at the Supreme Court.

(2013): 2013 According to the priorities for the whole judiciary, set by the Supreme Court in the „Opening of the judicial year“ document for judicial year 2013, specific areas were monitored and the standards determined for the following areas:

1. Management of courts
2. Solving of oldest unresolved cases
3. Business process – Time management of judicial procedures and the reform of civil enforcement procedure
4. Disburdening the judges
5. Levelling of human resources

(2012): 2012: The Supreme court's Data warehouse, containing all court cases, as well as financial data and human resources data was implemented in 2011. The data are collected based on CEPEJ Guidelines on Judicial statistics (GOJUST). The system was awarded with Special mention in the 2012 Crystal Scales of Justice Competition and was defined as Inspiring example in the EC document Quality of Public Administration - A Toolbox for Practitioners – <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=sl&pubId=7757>.

Spain

(2015): Every three months each Court sends statistics to the Council for the Judiciary with complete information about the activity of the Court.

Question 067

Bulgaria

(2020): The Supreme Judicial Council, through its Commission for Attestation/Appraisal and Competitions at the Judges College/Chamber of the Supreme Judicial Council and the Commission for Attestation/Appraisal and Competitions at the Prosecutorial College/Chamber, are the bodies that perform an objective assessment of the professional, business and moral qualities of magistrates.

Denmark

(2019): As above

(2018): The public prosecution is not part of Danish Court Administration.

(2017): Because judges are independent, we do not interfere with a judge decision. However, there is always the possibility to appeal a court decision if either of the parties disagree with the verdict.

(2016): As above.

France

(2020): The answer is no for the administrative justice.

(2014): 2010: State prosecutors draw an annual report on the activity, management of their public prosecution office and on the enforcement of the law, as well as an annual report concerning the measures of custody and the condition of the custody facilities.

(2012): 2012: in French law on the judicial organisation, there is no statutory or regulatory requirement providing specialised staff in courts responsible for quality norms.

However, as part of the maintenance dialog to have operational resources, each court fills a document for the Ministry of Justice, comprising informations such as the number of handled cases, pending cases, the number of judges and administrative staff, as well as the performance objectives to reach. This document is not available on the intranet to all of the staff. Only agents of the Ministry in charge of the maintenance dialog have access to these figures thanks to appropriate softwares.

Germany

(2020): Due to judicial independence, there are no national level quality standards.

Greece

(2017): The Law provides a set of quality criteria that must be taken into account when inspectors check the performance of each judge.

Malta

(2018): There are general quality standards that apply to the public sector, but not specific quality standards that monitor the implementation of quality standards within the judiciary or the prosecution services.

Netherlands

(2017): yes

Poland

(General Comment): Inspection departments operate in the appellate and regional courts. The task of the judges working in these departments is to perform on behalf of the president of the court activities in the scope of supervision over the administrative activity of the courts in the area of the operation of a given appellate or district court. Supervision consists in taking actions to improve the office of the courts or increase the efficiency and level of work organization culture in the courts. For this purpose, visits of departments in courts or surveys of recognized cases of a given category are carried out, the secretariats of departments in the courts are controlled. Activities in the scope of administrative supervision can not enter the field in which judges and assessors are independent.

Portugal

(2020): The High Council of the Public Prosecution Service has “inspectors” (“inspectores”) who assess the quality of the work carried out by the prosecutors, applying national quality criteria or standards.

Slovakia

(General Comment): Judicial Council, Council of Prosecutors and disciplinary commissions.

(2020): Judicial Council, Council of Prosecutors and disciplinary commissions.

(2019): Judicial Council, Council of Prosecutors and disciplinary commissions

Slovenia

(General Comment): The Office for Court Management Development at the Supreme Court promotes the improvement in leadership and management of courts and the increase in effectiveness and efficiency. It is responsible for the preparation of different reports and analysis regarding work of courts and the promotion of best practices. The Department for the Organization and Development of Management of the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Slovenia is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Prosecution Policy and the Criteria for the Success of Prosecution of State Prosecutor's Offices.

Spain

(2015): Every three months each Court sends statistics to the Council for the Judiciary with complete information about the activity of the Court.

Question 073

Belgium

(2017): There are ad hoc evaluation systems within the courts. But there is not yet a central or coordinated system.

(2016): There are ad hoc evaluation systems within the courts. But there is no central or coordinated system.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council (ISJC) is a body of the judicial system of the Republic of Bulgaria established under the art. 132a of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria /published in State Gazette N.12 from 6th February 2007/. The Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council is an independent body with the primary function of examining the operation of the judicial bodies without affecting their independence. Art. 54, para. 1 of the Judiciary System Act assigns powers to the Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council. The Inspectorate annually, not later than the end of March of the current year, adopts a program for the planned inspections.

(2019): The Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council (ISJC) is a body of the judicial system of the Republic of Bulgaria created with art. 132a of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria /published in State Gazette N.12 from 6th February 2007/. The Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council is an independent body with the primary function of examining the operation of the judicial bodies without affecting their independence. The powers of the Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council are provided for in Art. 54, para. 1 of the Judiciary System Act.

Rules for the organization of the activities of the Inspectorate with the Supreme Judicial Council and for the activity of the administration and the experts

Section II Organization and procedure for conducting plan checks

Art. 53. (1) The Inspectorate annually, not later than the end of March of the current year, adopts a program for the planned inspections.

(2) The Annual Program for the planned inspections contains:

1. the appellate areas and the bodies of the judiciary in which a complex inspection will be carried out;
2. the bodies of the judiciary in which thematic and control inspections will be carried out;
3. an indicative timetable for carrying out the inspections.

(3) The annual program may be supplemented and amended by a decision of the Inspectorate. (4) The annual program is announced on the website of the Inspectorate.

Art. 54. (1) The planned inspections may be complex, thematic and control inspections. (2) The complex inspections relate to the overall activity of the body of the judiciary. (3) Thematic inspections are conducted on a specific topic on the application of the law by a judicial authority during the period under review, a judge, a prosecutor or an investigating magistrate.

(4) Control inspections are carried out after a complex or thematic inspection, which provides recommendations for overcoming negative practices. Art. 55. (1) Immediately after the adoption of the annual program, by lot ensuring random allocation, the chief inspector in the presence of all inspectors determines the specific judicial authority that will be inspected, and the teams that will carry out the inspection.

Croatia

(2015): According to the Court Act, the president of court supervises accurate performance of court activities in due time. The president of court has a duty to write a report on the performed supervision and its results, as well as on the measures taken, at least once a month. The report has to be inserted into a case file of judicial administration. The president of court is obliged to ensure court efficiency in the resolution of cases, especially when it comes to the resolution of cases the procedure of which lasts more than three years.

The president of court, except for the president of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, has a duty to submit a report on the performed tasks of judicial administration, measures and activities undertaken to improve work and efficiency of the court in the resolution of cases. The report is to be submitted directly to a court of higher instance, to the State Judicial Council and the Ministry of Justice, once a year, at least before 31 March for the previous year.

The courts use special information systems for the management and operation of the courts' cases, which consist of standard applications, computer and telecommunications equipment and infrastructure, system software and tools and all the data that are entered, stored and transmitted in all of the registers of the system. Misdemeanour courts operate using JCMS (Joint Case Management System), while other courts of general jurisdiction and commercial courts use ICMS (Integrated Case Management System). Through these systems it is possible to regularly monitor and evaluate the activity, performance and output of courts.

Denmark

(2019): Weighted cases is also a way to see how much activity a court has.

France

(2016): Administrative courts also use dashboards on monthly basis, while civil and criminal courts receive quarterly management activity reports via a business application.

(2014): 2012, 2013, 2014: for the administrative courts, the performance indicators comprised an estimate and objectives updated every three months. The activity is assessed every year in the administrative jurisdictions during management conferences. A monitoring board for the activity is transmitted every month to the heads of administrative jurisdictions.

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Germany

(2013): In respect of the 2010, 2012 and 2013 exercises no information was provided from Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Thuringia. Five States provided a positive reply, while the remaining Lander answered "NO". As to Bavaria, the information varied depending on the individual court jurisdiction for which information was provided: "YES" for Bavarian fiscal courts and "NO" for the remaining Bavarian courts.

In Brandenburg, the analysis is only subject to the figures provided regarding incoming cases, conclusions, duration of proceedings, number of court persons working, etc., which could possibly be used as indicators for the assessment of the performance abilities and the quality standards of the court. In Bremen, there is a benchmarking based upon key performance indicators.

In Lower Saxony regular assessments of the activities of the courts and public prosecution offices take place through administrative supervision. Qualitative evaluation of court activities is not possible through the implemented statistics and, based upon the constitutional law guarantee of judicial independence, is not desired. Likewise, the current view in Saarland is that such an evaluation system is incompatible with judicial independence protected by the Basic Law. Moreover, in North-Rhine/Westphalia, monitoring adjudicative activities is prohibited based upon constitutional law grounds. In this Lander there is a comprehensive system for assessing internal business. In certain areas there is also a management information system with statistical core data relevant to management on the number of incoming cases, duration of proceedings, and numbers of conclusions.

Saxony-Anhalt specified that the instrument for operative and strategic management of the courts is the management report. In the conceptual (as regards content) design of the management reports, the department comparison is defined as central criteria. This approach results, on the one hand, in a comparison of one's own department with the average of all departments and, on the other hand, in taking account of the basic idea behind benchmarking, with the average of the three best departments. Concrete measures with calculable targets are set forth in target agreements between the Ministry for Finance and the Ministry for Justice and Equality as well as in how they are structured with each budgeted department. The bases for this, among others, are indicators in the management reports.

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Greece

(2017): According to L. 1756/1988 (art. 85), supreme judges appointed as inspections for one year's term redact every year General Reports on the operation of each Court and prosecutor's Office in their district and recommend the necessary measures for the proper functioning of the service. Furthermore, data regarding the flow of cases collected by the Ministry of Justice is used for ad hoc analysis (e.g. to provide a basis for decisions regarding the function of courts or answers to questions of parliamentary control).

Hungary

(2014): On the occasion of the 2013 and 2014 evaluations, it has been stressed that the statistics of the court system are carried out every quarter, semi-annually and annually. It is published on the central internet website of the courts every half year.

If some elements of the IT system described in 2012 have been implemented, this system is not yet able to replace the regular methods of measuring workload.

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(2012): On the occasion of the 2012 exercise, it has been mentioned that the development of an IT system was under way which would make it possible to automatically measure and evaluate the workload of judges.

Latvia

(2015): Latvia has the Court Information System it contains statistical data about court performance. The statistical data have been published in the e-portal: www.manas.tiesas.lv and regularly analysed by Court administration and Ministry of Justice (MoJ).

Luxembourg

(2020): "Although the technically correct answer is ""no"", the Judiciary edits every year an annual report on its activities during the previous year. This reports is available to the public (report 2020, see <https://justice.public.lu/fr/publications/juridictions-judiciaires/rapports-juridictions-judiciaires-2020.html>)."

(2019): Although the technically correct answer is "no", the Judiciary edits every year an annual report on its activities during the previous year. This report is available to the public (report 2019, see <https://justice.public.lu/dam-assets/fr/publications/rapport-activites-judiciaires/Rapports-juridictions-judiciaires-2019.pdf>).

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(2014): 2014: There is no regular monitoring system. Statistical tools and the court management system may be used to monitor the activity but this is not their primary function.

Malta

(2015): Currently, Malta carries out systematic quantitative analysis of the performance of the courts, based on established international indicators. Furthermore, ongoing internal reports, commissioned specifically to study areas of interest in the performance of certain courts, also complement the quantitative analysis, and serve to further address identified shortcomings in a more strategic manner.

(2014): On the occasion of the 2014 exercise, it has been indicated that since 2015, a system of monitoring court performance through quantitative means, using established performance indicators such as Clearance Rate and Pending caseload, has been initiated.

Poland

(2019): Every year, an analysis is made of the annual information of the presidents of the courts of appeal about the activities of the courts operating in the area of appeals containing statistical data from individual appeals and information on actions taken to ensure the best activity of the courts in the area of appeal. The Minister of Justice assesses the annual information and accepts or refuses to accept this information

The analysis of the work of courts in the areas of operation of individual appeals is also based on statistical data for the first half of each year.

Based on the obtained statistical data, the Department of Administrative Surveillance carries out, as required, data on judicial units, in particular in the context of the efficiency of proceedings and the need for appropriate action by court presidents to ensure the most effective work of their subordinate units.

(2017): The Minister of Justice regularly assesses the activities of the courts as part of external administrative supervision, by analysing the annual information provided by the Presidents of the appellate courts pursuant to art. 37b § 2 point 1 of the Act of July 27, 2001. The law on the system of common courts (i.e. Journal of Laws of 2018.23), in turn as part of internal supervision, regularly evaluates the activities of courts by presidents, by visiting and reviewing selected issues.

Portugal

(General Comment): Besides an annual report, there are also a trimestral and semestral statistics to evaluate judge's performance.

In the case of the Administrative and Tax Courts the reports are semestral.

(2015): Every month a data collection of all courts is assembled. In addition, in first degree courts the electronical procedures allow a daily basis analysis. The website is very exhaustive and can be consulted in http://www.siej.dgpj.mj.pt/webeis/index.jsp?username=Publico&pgmWindowName=pgmWindow_633918141195530467. Every 4 years we have a complete analysis to the work of all courts, with the local inspectors made by judges appointed by the Judicial Council.

Romania

(2015): The courts have to carry out a monthly assessment and the Superior Council of Magistracy on the basis of individual reports as well as on the basis of the overall indicators carries out a half-yearly assessment of the judicial system.

Slovakia

(2018): See general comment

Slovenia

(2014): 2014: Until, the 2013 the Judicial Council was entrusted with monitoring and evaluating the performance of courts and issuing a yearly report on the execution of judicial power (Courts Act, Article 28). With the amendment to the Courts Act (ZS-K) of the Courts Act that came in force in 2014 this responsibility is transferred to the Supreme Court.

Question 073-0

Austria

(2020): monthly statistics about incoming and closed cases (more frequent)
Periodic check lists (annual)
Internal audit examination all 4 to 7 years (less frequent)

(2019): Operational Information System (BIS) annually
Periodic check lists
Less frequent:
Internal Audit all 4 to 7 years
More frequent:
Monthly statistics about incoming and closed cases ("Kurzstatistik")

(2018): Operational Information System (BIS) annually
Periodic check lists (on October 1st of every year)
Internal audit examination all 4 to 7 years (less frequent)
Monthly statistics about incoming and closed cases ("Kurzstatistik") (more frequent)

(2017): Operational Information System (BIS) annually
Periodic check lists (on October 1st of every year)
Internal audit examination all 4 to 7 years (less frequent)
Monthly statistics about incoming and closed cases ("Kurzstatistik") (more frequent)

(2016): Operational Information System (BIS) annually
Periodic check lists (on October 1st of every year)
Internal audit examination all 4 to 7 years (less frequent)
Monthly statistics about incoming and closed cases ("Kurzstatistik") (more frequent)

Bulgaria

(2017): The Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council (ISJC) is a body of the judicial system of the Republic of Bulgaria created with art. 132a of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria /published in State Gazette N.12 from 6th February 2007/. The Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council is an independent body with the primary function of examining the operation of the judicial bodies without affecting their independence. Art. 54, para. 1 of the Judicial Power Act assigns to the Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council the following powers:

1. check the organisation of administrative operation of the courts, prosecution offices and investigating authorities;
2. check the arrangements made for the institution and progress of court, prosecutorial and investigative cases, as well as the disposal thereof within the established time limits;
3. analyse and summarise the cases that have been disposed of by virtue of an enforceable judicial instrument, as well as the case files and cases disposed of by prosecutors and investigating magistrates;
4. in the presence of conflicting case-law, the existence of which has been found in carrying out the activity under Paragraph (3), it shall alert the competent authorities of the need to request the rendition of interpretative judgements or interpretative decrees;
5. upon breaches identified in the implementation of the activities under Items 1 to 3, it shall alert the administrative head of the judicial authority concerned and the respective chamber of the Supreme Judicial Council;
6. make proposals for the imposition of disciplinary sanctions on judges, prosecutors and investigating magistrates and on the administrative heads of judicial authorities;
7. address alerts, proposals and reports to other state bodies, including the competent judicial authorities;
8. carry out integrity testing and examinations for conflict of interest of judges, prosecutors and investigating magistrates, verifications of the financial interests disclosure declarations, as well as checks for identifying actions damaging the prestige of the Judiciary and such related to impairment of the independence of judges, prosecutors and investigating magistrates;
9. examine applications against an infringement of the right to have a case examined and disposed of within a reasonable time;
10. adopt internal rules for carrying out the testing and examinations under Items 1 to 3 and Item 8 in the judicial authorities;
11. adopt internal rules for conduct of the integrity testing of experts with the Inspectorate and organise the conduct of such testing;
12. draw up an annual programme for scheduled inspections and an annual report on the activity thereof, which it shall submit to the Plenum of the Supreme Judicial Council;
13. discuss the draft budget for the Judiciary proposed by the Minister of Justice with regard to the budget of the Inspectorate and submit it to the Supreme Judicial Council;
14. make publicly available information on the activity thereof and publish the annual report on the activity thereof on the website thereof.

Rules for the organization of the activities of the Inspectorate with the Supreme Judicial Council and for the activity of the administration and the experts

Prom., SG, no. 103 of 27.12.2016, in force as of 01.01.2017.

Section II Organization and procedure for conducting plan checks

Croatia

(General Comment): According to the Courts Act (Official Gazette, No. 28/13, 33/15, 82/15, 67/18), the president of court supervises accurate performance of court activities in due time. The president of court has a duty to write a report on the performed supervision and its results, as well as on the measures taken, at least once a month. The report has to be inserted into a case file of judicial administration. The president of court is obliged to ensure court efficiency in the resolution of cases, especially when it comes to the resolution of cases the procedure in which lasts more than three years. The president of court, except for the president of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, has a duty to submit a report on the performed tasks of judicial administration, measures and activities undertaken to improve work and efficiency of the court in the resolution of cases. The report is to be submitted directly to a court of higher instance, to the State Judicial Council and the Ministry in charge for Justice, once a year, at the latest by the 31 March for the previous year.

The president of the Supreme Court submits the report on the state of judiciary to the Croatian Parliament, once a year, at the latest by the 30th April for the previous year. In this yearly report the president of the Supreme Court can report on the state and actions of the judiciary, organizational problems in courts and legislation shortcomings as well as give suggestions for the improvement of the work of courts. The courts use special information systems for the management and operation of the courts' cases, which consist of standard applications, computer and telecommunications equipment and infrastructure, system software and tools and all the data that are entered, stored and transmitted in all of the registers of the system. Through Case Management system it is possible to regularly monitor and evaluate the activity, performance and output of courts for the Ministry of Justice and the courts themselves.

(2019): According to the Courts Act (Official Gazette, number 28/13, 33/15, 82/15, 82/16, 67/18, 126/19), the president of court supervises accurate performance of court activities in due time. The president of court has a duty to write a report on the performed supervision and its results, as well as on the measures taken, at least once a month. The report has to be inserted into a case file of judicial administration. The president of court is obliged to ensure court efficiency in the resolution of cases, especially when it comes to the resolution of cases the procedure of which lasts more than three years. The president of the court is obliged to take special care to respect the rights and protect children in proceedings before the courts in accordance with international standards. The president of court, except for the president of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, has a duty to submit a report on the performed tasks of judicial administration, measures and activities undertaken to improve work and efficiency of the court in the resolution of cases. The report is to be submitted directly to a court of higher instance, to the State Judicial Council and the Ministry of Justice, once a year, at least before 31 January for the previous year. The president of the Supreme Court submits the report on the state of judiciary to the Croatian Parliament, once a year, at the latest by the 30 April for the previous year. In this yearly report the president of the Supreme Court can report on the state and actions of the judiciary, organizational problems in courts and legislation shortcomings as well as give suggestions for the improvement of the work of courts.

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Cyprus

(2020): monthly and annually

(2019): monthly

(2018): monthly and annually

(2017): monthly and annually

(2016): monthly and annually statistics

Denmark

(2020): Monthly, quarterly, half yearly and yearly.

(2019): Monthly for the district courts quarterly for other courts.

(2018): Monthly for the district courts. quarterly for other courts.

(2017): Monthly for the district courts. Quarterly for the High Courts, the Maritime and Commercial Court and the Supreme Court.

Estonia

(2020): 4 times a year.

(2019): 4 times a year.

(2017): Every 4 months but if necessary even more frequent.

Finland

(2020): During the annual budget negotiations the performance of each court is evaluated. However, the general performance of the courts as a whole (for example disposition times) is monitored more frequently.

France

(2020):

With regard to the courts of the judicial order, there are two objectives for evaluating the performance of the courts. The first is the need to provide the heads of courts with steering elements via monthly dashboards (civil and criminal); the second consists, in the context of annual management dialogues, in proposing dashboards covering a whole year. These dashboards are freely accessible in order to allow for a very wide distribution to all the actors and thus encourage comparison, the first vector of performance analysis.

(2019): Concerning civil and criminal branches, there are two objectives for evaluating courts' performance. The first lies in the need to provide the heads of courts with steering elements via monthly dashboards (Civil and Criminal), the second in the context of annual management dialogues, the dashboard covering this time a whole year. These dashboards are freely accessible so that they can be widely diffused to all stakeholders and thus facilitate comparison, the latter being the primary means of analysing performance. Administrative courts also use monthly dashboards and civil and criminal courts receive quarterly reports on steering activities via a business application.

(2018): For judicial courts, the performance analysis is based on the PHAROS information centre used by courts (courts and prosecution services) and central administration.

The results of the management dialogues are published in July. The so-called steering returns can be updated every quarter and every month according to the disputes monitored.

For administrative courts, the frequency is annual

Greece

(2017): The regular evaluation activity is performed every year. Besides, the Law 1756/1988 provides for inspections. Namely, according to art. 85, supreme judges appointed as inspectors for one year term redact every year General Reports on the operation of each Court and prosecutor's Office in their district and recommend the necessary measures for the proper functioning of the service. Furthermore, data regarding the performance of courts is collected as follows: Regarding Administrative courts and Civil procedure the data is collected every quarter. Regarding penal procedure this is collected every semester.

Furthermore, ad hoc evaluations are conducted, based on the data collected every quarter and semester respectively.

Hungary

(2020): The statistics of the court system are composed in every quarter, half and whole year. It is published on the central internet website of the courts in every half year.

(2019): The statistics of the court system are composed in every quarter, half and whole year. It is published on the central internet website of the courts in every half year.

(2018): The statistics of the court system are composed in every quarter, half and whole year. It is published on the central internet website of the courts in every half year.

(2017): The statistics of the court system are composed in every quarter, half and whole year. It is published on the central internet website of the courts in every half year.

Italy

(2020): Quarterly

(2019): Quarterly

(2018): Quarterly

(2017): Quarterly

(2016): Quarterly

Latvia

(2020): Evaluation of courts activities are done mainly in two ways: every month and on a basis of request. The evaluation can happen for a single court or instance at any time for a number of reasons. An Annual evaluation of court staff is also carried out, which is essential for high-quality work of courts.

(2019): Evaluation happens on a basis of request. The evaluation can happen for a single court or instance at any time for a number of reasons.

(2018): Evaluation happens on a basis of request. The evaluation can happen for a single court or instance at any time for a number of reasons.

(2017): Latvia has the Court Information System it contains statistical data about court performance. The statistical data have been published in the e-portal: www.tiesas.lv and regularly analysed by Court administration and MoJ.

(2016): Latvia has the Court Information System it contains statistical data about court performance. The statistical data have been published in the e-portal: www.tiesas.lv and regularly analysed by Court administration and MoJ.

Malta

(2020): Court performance is evaluated on a quarterly basis, or as the need arises.

(2018): Court evaluation in terms of performance is carried out on a monthly basis, or on a case by need basis.

(2017): The activity of the courts is monitored on a monthly basis.

(2016): Court evaluation in terms of performance is carried out on a monthly basis.

Netherlands

(2020): Along with monthly reports and quarterly reports, there are annual reports which are more thorough and elaborate.

(2019): Along with the monthly reports and quarterly reports, there are annual reports which are more thorough and elaborate.

Poland

(General Comment): Annual information of the presidents of courts of appeal on the activity of courts operating within the area of appellate courts, containing statistical data from particular appellate courts and information on actions taken to ensure the best possible activity of courts within the area of appellate courts, is analyzed every year. The Minister of Justice evaluates annual information and either accepts it or refuses to accept it

The analysis of work of courts within the jurisdiction of particular appellate courts is also carried out on the basis of statistical data for the first half of each year. On the basis of statistical data collected, the Department of Administrative Supervision performs, according to the needs, an analysis of data concerning judicial units, in particular in the context of efficiency of proceedings and the need to undertake appropriate actions by presidents of courts in order to ensure the most efficient work of units subordinate to them.

(2019): The analysis of the work of all courts is carried out cyclically for the first half of each year and after its completion, in particular based on the average duration of the procedure, control of influence and degree of residue, influence, settlement and remaining case, influence and settlement of cases on a judge according to the limit as at the last day of the statistical period, impact, settlement and remainder on staffing in versions 1 and 3. In addition, data on individual units are analyzed as required.

Portugal

(2018): Besides an annual report, there are also a trimestral and semestral statistics to evaluate judge's performance. In the case of the Administrative and Tax Courts the reports are semestral.

(2017): Every 4 months.

(2016): Every 6 months.

Romania

(2020): biannual (twice a year)

(2018): BIANUAL

(2017): The system may be inquired and offer information in real time. On a regular basis, the information is used within the annual report of the judiciary.

(2016): The system may be inquired and offer information in real time. On a regular basis, the information is used within the annual report of the judiciary.

Spain

(2016): Every six months there is a virtual (on line) inspection of the work of the Courts.

Question 073-1

Czech Republic

(2016): In 2015, a new policy from the Ministry of Justice resulted in the fact that the evaluation of the court activity is used for the later allocation of means to this court.

(2015): In 2015, a new policy from the Ministry of Justice resulted in the fact that the evaluation of the court activity is used for the later allocation of means to this court.

Denmark

(2017): Definitely. Both in relation to funds but also in relation to appointment of new judges in case of vacancy. In case of vacancy, it is not necessarily the same district court where the judge will be placed. It may change to another court. At the high court and the Supreme court the law defines a fixed number of judges at each court.

Estonia

(2016): It can be part of it but it's not a rule.

France

(2017): Annual management conferences (management dialogues) are held between the Ministry or the General Secretariat of the Council of State, depending on whether the court is judicial or administrative, during which the activity indicators of each court are analysed for the previous year and, in the light of the objectives achieved, the objectives and the resources in terms of credits and personnel granted for the coming year are set.

(2016): Annual management conferences (management dialogues) are held between the Ministry or the General Secretariat of the State Council (Conseil d'Etat), depending on whether the court is civil, criminal or administrative, during which, the activity indicators of each court are analysed for the past year, and, in the light of the objectives achieved, the objectives and the means in terms of credits and staff granted are set for the coming year.

Greece

(2017): Concerning the staff of the court, under certain circumstances, this evaluation of the Court activity could lead to a decision to increase or diminish it.

Hungary

(General Comment): The statistical output of a court (mainly the number of incoming and pending cases) is taken into consideration during the distribution of human resources.

Latvia

(2020): Not currently, but there is a suggestion from State Audit Office and a subsequent proposition from Ministry of Justice and Court administration to the Judiciary Council to start to take court work statistical indicators into account when planning annual budget. If necessary, based on workload data resources can be allocated later within a court.

(2019): Not currently, but there is a suggestion from State Audit Office and a subsequent proposition from Ministry of Justice and Court administration to the Judiciary Council to start to take court work statistical indicators into account when planning annual budget. If necessary, based on workload data resources can be allocated later within a court.

(2018): Not currently, but there is a suggestion from State Audit Office and a subsequent proposition from Ministry of Justice and Court administration to the Judiciary Council to start to take court work statistical indicators into account when planning annual budget. If necessary, based on workload data resources can be allocated later within a court.

Luxembourg

(General Comment): The figures presented by the SSJ are used on a regular basis to allocate (and ask for) means to the courts and prosecutorial services.

(2020):
The annual report is used to the effect set out in Q. 073-1 (report 2020, see <https://justice.public.lu/fr/publications/juridictions-judiciaires/rapports-juridictions-judiciaires-2020.html>).

(2019): The annual report is used to the effect set out in Q. 073-1

(2018): The annual report is used to the effect set out in Q. 073-1

(2016): The figures presented by the SSJ are used on a regular basis to allocate (and ask for) means to the courts and prosecutorial services.

Malta

(2017): Court performance evaluation is brought to the attention of both the Minister for Justice, Culture and Local Government as well as to the attention of the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice, who is vested with the authority to effect changes in judicial duties, does make use of such performance data in the better interest of increased efficiency and expediency of the judicial process.

(2016): Court performance evaluation is brought to the attention of both the Minister for Justice, Culture and Local Government as well as to the attention of the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice, who is vested with the authority to effect changes in judicial duties, does make use of such performance data in the better interest of increased efficiency and expediency of the judicial process.

Netherlands

(2020): This is not a 'hard' rule, the outcomes of the evaluation do not directly influence the allocation of resources in the next years.

Romania

(2017): A periodic evaluation system of the activity (performance and result) of the court is not formally adopted (by law or by a subsequent regulatory act). SCM uses a series of performance indicators (see questions 71 and 74 below) concerning the activity of the courts. Periodical assessments are being carried out and further measures are being implemented on the highlighted results. By the decisions 1305/2014 and 149/2015, SCM has approved the reports on implementing these indicators and there were established new margins for their implementation.

(2016): A periodic evaluation system of the activity (performance and result) of the court is not formally adopted (by law or by a subsequent regulatory act). SCM uses a series of performance indicators (see questions 71 and 74 below) concerning the activity of the courts. Periodical assessments are being carried out and further measures are being implemented on the highlighted results. By the decisions 1305/2014 and 149/2015, SCM has approved the reports on implementing these indicators and there were established new margins for their implementation.

Question 073-2

Denmark

(2020): Half yearly weighted cases and productivity figures are worked out. These data are used to allocate resources and to find which court should have the next free judge position.

Finland

(2020): The evaluation is used for later allocation of resources in the courts but the evaluation is not the main criteria when allocating the resources.

(2019): The evaluation is used for later allocation of resources in the courts but the evaluation is not the main criteria when allocating the resources.

(2018): The evaluation is used for later allocation of resources in the courts but the evaluation is not the main criteria when allocating the resources.

France

(2020): No comment

(2019): Annual management conferences (management dialogues) are held between the Ministry or the General Secretariat of the Supreme Administrative Court (Conseil d'Etat), depending on whether the court is civil/criminal or administrative, during which the activity indicators of each court are analysed for the past year and, in the light of the objectives achieved, the objectives and the resources in terms of credits and personnel granted are set for the coming year.

(2018): The evaluation of a court's activity contributes in part to the subsequent allocation of resources to that court, in particular for the location of jobs for judges and civil servants. However, the performance indicators are cross-referenced with other data (HR data, budgetary data, etc.) in the context of the allocation of human resources and the distribution of appropriations.

Hungary

(2019): The statistical output of a court (mainly the number of incoming and pending cases) is taken into consideration during the distribution of human resources.

Italy

(2020): The evaluation of the court activity (case flow, DT, CR, etc.) are used to draw up the staffing plan ("pianta organica") i.e. the ideal allocation of judges and court staff among the courts. More recently, this data is used for monitoring the implementation of reforms and investments related to the Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) and the related EU Next Generation funds.

Malta

(General Comment): Court performance evaluation is brought to the attention of both the Minister for Justice as well as to the attention of the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice, who is vested with the authority to effect changes in judicial duties, does make use of such performance data in the better interest of increased efficiency and expediency of the judicial process.

(2020): Other refers to the Court's ability to request more financial and human resources in a bid to improve the performance on the selected indicators

(2018): Court performance evaluation is brought to the attention of both the Minister for Justice, Culture and Local Government as well as to the attention of the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice, who is vested with the authority to effect changes in judicial duties, does make use of such performance data in the better interest of increased efficiency and expediency of the judicial process. On the other hand, the Ministry also monitors these performance evaluations and tries to assist through legislative amendments or other interventions that lie within its powers and that do not impinge on the independence of the judiciary.

Question 070

Austria

(General Comment): .

(2017): "other": e.g. certain kinds of decisions, clearance rate (annually)

Belgium

(2017): There are ad hoc systems for monitoring activities within the courts. There is a central service responsible for the collection of statistics which ensures the annual publication of statistics. The Central Statistical Service is developing a uniform and coordinated policy, but there is (as yet) no central system for regular monitoring of activities.

(2016): There are ad hoc systems for monitoring activities within the courts. There is a central service responsible for the collection of statistics which ensures the annual publication of statistics. But there is no (yet) central system for regular monitoring of activities.

Croatia

(2019): As regards "number of appeals", from 2019 we are able to get this data from our case management system.

Denmark

(2020): We value independence high. Therefore Danish Court Administration does not evaluate the performance or productivity of individual judges. We follow overall productivity and case flow though as that is used to allocate resources and to find the court most in need of vacant judge positions.

(2019): Courts are followed yearly in a yearly report. District courts receives monthly a report about case flow, pending cases, backlogs, weighted cases and the time it takes to finalize cases.

(2017): In Denmark we have a management system which information is updated monthly for the district courts where the points above are shown. For the High Courts and the Supreme Court, the case flow is not followed so often and in a so detailed way, but there are also much fewer cases. "Other": activity in terms of weighted cases and also pending cases

(2016): The so called "weighted cases" are measured in order to have a measure for the activity.

Estonia

(General Comment): The scope of the monitoring system is extended to the results of proceedings; the categories of cases; the number of decisions appealed and revoked, fully or partially. The waiting time and the 'age' of pending (not solved) cases are also monitored. It is worthy of mention that every year all the courts and the Ministry of Justice enter into an agreement according to which courts should aim to carry out structural changes and to make changes in case-flow management that will ultimately ensure efficient proceedings. The content of the agreement has changed since 2017. The goals are more general and the same for all the courts (except The Supreme Court).

(2017): See previous general comments.

(2016): see general comments

Finland

(General Comment): All courts keep statistics of the mentioned court activities in the operational case management systems. The National Courts Administration can access these figures through a reporting system.

(2019): satisfaction of court staff is monitored with job satisfaction surveys which are taken every second year

France

(2020): Judicial and administrative jurisdictions combined.

(2019): Civil and criminal justice: After the deployment of innovative applications, satisfaction questionnaires are sent to users in the courts (heads of courts, directors of registries, judges and registry officials) in order to improve change support actions and the implementation.

In addition, with regard to victims, the Ministry of Justice will conduct a satisfaction survey in the second half of 2019 among victims of criminal offences who resort to victim support associations. The results of this survey, similar to a previous survey conducted in 2011, could be published in 2020. Likewise, the Ministry of Justice is attentive to citizens' views on the way they are received in the courts. For several years now, surveys have been conducted on the reception in the courts by a service provider pretending being a litigant. In 2018, an online survey, coupled with a face-to-face survey, was conducted in seven 1st instance courts "tribunaux de grande instance" among litigants appearing in these courts. In 2019, the satisfaction survey will be carried out in all "tribunaux de grande instance" via an online survey accessible by internet address or QR code. Finally, a national survey is also under way on the reception of litigants in the courts in the specific context of the implementation of social centres within the "tribunaux de grande instance" and the integration within these courts of the three separate courts that previously dealt with these types of litigation. The survey, carried out among court staff, aims to assess the difficulties encountered by persons presenting themselves at the reception desk and to identify any corrections that could be included in the texts.

The reply to the question encompasses replies from administrative justice and civil and criminal justice.

(2018): The coverage rate of cases as well as the structure of civil or criminal litigation are used by the courts.

In addition, other indicators usefully complete the analysis: .

Share of decisions on the merits in completed cases (civil activity).

Share of referrals in completed cases (civil activity).

Theoretical time to sell off the stock.

Average age of the stock.

Percentage of cases over 12 months in stock (civil activity).

(2017): The number of cases referred is an indicator used only by administrative courts.

The courts have business applications to monitor their civil and criminal activities. At national level, data from these applications is

from these applications are collected automatically via infocentres, reprocessed and cross-referenced, then in the form of tables or graphs. These reports can be generated on a monthly basis, except for certain activity data (court of appeal).

These reports can be generated on a monthly basis, except for certain activity data (criminal courts, juvenile court judges, enforcement of sentences), for which reports are generated annually.

These infocentres enable the courts to monitor statistics and manage their activity. They enable the central administration to They enable the central administration to prepare management dialogues from a performance perspective.

(2016): The number of cases subject to referral is an indicator used only by administrative courts.

Courts have business applications to monitor their civil and criminal activities. At national level, data from these applications are collected automatically via info-centres, processed and cross-referenced, and then presented in the form of tables or graphs. These refunds can be generated monthly, except for certain activity data (assize court, juvenile judges, enforcement of sentences), for which the refunds are annual.

These info-centres enable courts to carry out a statistical follow-up and to monitor their activities. They allow the central administration to prepare management dialogues from a performance perspective.

(2015): The number of cases being referred is used only by administrative courts.

The rate of coverage of cases is used by judicial courts.

The state of stocks by age group is used by administrative courts.

(2014): 2013, 2014, the category "others" includes:

- the coverage rate of cases (used by judicial courts)
- the state of the stocks per age group (used by administrative courts)

It should be noted that concerning the indicators mentioned in the question, the number of appealed cases is only used by administrative courts.

(2013): 2013, 2014, the category "others" includes:

- the coverage rate of cases (used by judicial courts)
- the state of the stocks per age group (used by administrative courts)

It should be noted that concerning the indicators mentioned in the question, the number of appealed cases is only used by administrative courts.

(2012): 2010, 2012: the category "others" includes the state of the stocks per age group. It should be noted that concerning the indicators mentioned in the question, the number of appealed cases is only used by administrative courts

Germany

(General Comment): At the level of the Federal Government, statistics on proceedings encompass the number of incoming cases, the type of proceeding, the form of conclusion, and the time needed for conclusion. Moreover, information regarding other characteristics is also collected (legal aid in litigation and legal aid for proceedings, value of dispute, subject area, remedies, etc.) All of this information can be correlated to one another upon evaluation. The regular evaluations can be found in the publications of the Federal Statistical Office. Data regarding the business overviews usually does not contain – in that it involves manual statistics – additional information beyond the business workload, particularly as regards the duration of proceedings.

(2020): The monitoring activities mentioned under "other" were reported only by some of the Länder.

(2019): Some of the Länder did mention a monitoring system concerning other court activities such as statistics on the nature of resolution are kept (e.g. in civil cases: dealt with by contentious judgment/by acknowledgement/by settlement, etc.).

(2018): Some of the Länder did mention a monitoring system concerning other court activities such as statistics on the nature of resolution are kept (e.g. in civil cases: dealt with by contentious judgment/by acknowledgement/by settlement, etc.).

(2016): other: Some of the Länder did mention a monitoring system concerning other court activities such as statistics on the nature of resolution are kept (e.g. in civil cases: dealt with by contentious judgment/by acknowledgement/by settlement, etc.).

(2014): In 2014, some of the Landers did mention a monitoring system concerning other court activities, namely statistics on the nature of resolution (e.g. in civil matters cases are dealt with by contentious judgment/by acknowledgement/by settlement, etc.).

(2013): In 2013, seven Landers communicated information on their regular monitoring system. For example, Baden-Württemberg refereed to calculation of the specific personnel requirements on a mathematical-analytical basis. Bavaria mentioned the type of proceedings, form of decision, etc. for courts of labour and social jurisdiction and workload, ratio of part-time employees; average age of employees, training and sick days, duration of proceedings in months, ratio of appeals for courts of general jurisdiction. In Brandenburg, the number of pending cases and the ratio of terminated proceedings as against incoming cases are monitored.

(2012): For 2010 and 2012, five Landers did not provide any reply. Seven Landers communicated detailed information on their regular monitoring system of courts' activity. Among the main other monitored parameters are the deadlines for the drafting of judgments (Bavaria), the number of pending cases and the ratio of terminated proceedings as against incoming cases (Brandenburg), the nature of resolution – cases dealt with by contentious judgment, by acknowledgment, by settlement etc. (Hamburg), cases allocated among staff, i.e. caseload quota (Hesse); finance benchmarks, item costs, standardized deployment of person hours related to product (Saxony-Anhalt).

Greece

(General Comment): According to Law 1756/1988 (art. 85), supreme judges appointed as inspectors for one year's term, redact every year general reports on the operation of each court and prosecutor's office in their district and recommend the necessary measures for the proper functioning of the service. Regarding administrative courts, this task is fulfilled by the General Commission of the State for ordinary administrative courts

(2019): The Greek government has introduced a new system for organizing and evaluating the planning and implementation of public sector actions and projects, which introduces among others, monitoring court activities. (L. 4622/2019 art. 49 foll.)

(2017): Regarding Administrative Courts, this task is fulfilled by the General Commission of the State for ordinary administrative courts. In the near future there will be a possibility for the General Commission of the state to use a business intelligence program, in order to extract composite statistical data without contacting any court [E-mail: g-epitropia-d-d@otenet.gr]

Hungary

(General Comment): Among others:

- individual judge's statistics, - statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials,
- number of trial days in cases, - number of tried cases per day,
- pending cases of an individual judge / court,
- the time frame of pending cases
- number of appealed cases,
- the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases,
- the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases,
- cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month
- cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

- (2020):** - statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials,
- number of trial days in cases, - number of tried cases per day,
- the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases,
- the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases,
- cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month
- cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

(2019): Other:

- statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials,
- number of trial days in cases, - number of tried cases per day,
- the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases,
- the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases,
- cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month
- cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

(2018): Other:

- statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials,
- number of trial days in cases, - number of tried cases per day,
- the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases,
- the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases,
- cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month
- cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

(2015): Among others:

- individual judge's statistics,
- statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials,
- number of trial days in cases,
- number of tried cases per day,
- pending cases of an individual judge / court,
- the time frame of pending cases
- number of appealed cases,
- the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases,
- the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases,
- cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month
- cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

(2014): In 2013 and 2014, among other are quoted individual judge's statistics, statistics on the reasons of postponing trials, the number of trial days, the number of tried cases per day, the number of pending cases of an individual judge/court, the time frame of pending cases, the number of appealed cases, the subject of incoming/resolved/pending cases, the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases. Cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month, as well as cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court.

(2013): In 2013 and 2014, among other are quoted individual judge's statistics, statistics on the reasons of postponing trials, the number of trial days, the number of tried cases per day, the number of pending cases of an individual judge/court, the time frame of pending cases, the number of appealed cases, the subject of incoming/resolved/pending cases, the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases. Cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month, as well as cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court.

(2012): In 2010 and 2012, a reference is made to individual judge's statistics, statistics on the reasons of postponing trials, the number of trial days, the number of resolved cases, the number of cases scheduled within one day, the number of pending cases of an individual judge.

Ireland

(2014): 2014: Since 2014 Ireland introduced a monitoring system for the length of proceedings and it is now capable of calculating average length of proceedings in first instance jurisdictions.

Latvia

(General Comment): Implemented business intelligence solution allows to very closely monitor all the mentioned court activities.

Satisfaction of court staff and users is being evaluated by regular questionnaires in courts.

(2017): Decision stability (proportion of decisions appealed in higher instance)

(2016): Decision stability (proportion of decisions appealed in higher instance)

Lithuania

(General Comment): All of these data are recorded in the Lithuanian Court Information System (LITEKO), as well as other data, related to the case, it's process and the parties to the proceedings.

Luxembourg

(General Comment): No regular system has been implemented up to today. However, a monitoring can be done through the statistical service of the judiciary (SSJ) on an punctual basis and upon request by the competent authorities.

(2017): ??? (see comments to parent campaign)

(2016): No regular system has been implemented up to today. However, a monitoring can be done through the statistical service of the judiciary (SSJ) on an punctual basis and upon request by the competent authorities.

(2015): By using the newly implemented statistical tools, the information ticked in addition to last year's questionnaire can now be retrieved by the statistical service on an as needed basis at least for criminal cases. Identical markers are being implemented for civil and commercial cases and will available in a foreseeable future.

(2014): 2014: There is no regular monitoring system. However, new statistical tools are implemented and can provide monitoring elements when necessary without daily measurement current affairs.

Malta

(2019): Other: age of pending caseload

(2017): other: clearance rate

(2015): The monitoring of court activities also takes place through the ongoing analysis of the Clearance Rate and Disposition Time of the various courts. This data is also being published online on a monthly basis.

The category "other" refers to the monitoring of the Clearance Rate and Disposition Time of all civil courts, boards and tribunals. This exercise was started in 2015.

(2014): In 2014, the court administration was monitoring length of proceedings through the number of incoming and resolved cases, as well as through the pending caseload. The age of civil cases was another parameter that was being assessed. On the occasion of the 2014 exercise, it has been indicated that since 2015, Malta started computing the Disposition Time and Clearance Rate of all the civil and criminal courts. By the end of 2015, for the civil courts, this information will be made available online.

Netherlands

(2020): There is an annual publication that includes the appeal ratio for some case types. To call it 'monitoring' would be a bit too much, but it is annually checked and reported on.

Incoming cases and length of proceedings have not previously been mentioned, but these are monitored.

Poland

(2017): Supervision covers only the administrative activities of the courts. There are the internal supervision exercised by the presidents of the courts and the external supervision exercised by the Minister of Justice within the narrow scope specified in the law.

(2016): Supervision covers only the administrative activities of the courts. There are the internal supervision exercised by the presidents of the courts and the external supervision exercised by the Minister of Justice within the narrow scope specified in the law.

Portugal

(2020): we included "satisfaction of users" because one of the tasks of the president judge of the court is to monitor and evaluate the activity of the court, in particular the quality of the justice service provided to citizens, taking into account particular complaints or responses to satisfaction questionnaires. "Article 94 of Law 62/2013, 26th August, on the judicial organization"

(2019): In this evaluation cycle we included "satisfaction of users" because one of the tasks of the president judge of the court is to monitor and evaluate the activity of the court, in particular the quality of the justice service provided to citizens, taking into account particular complaints or responses to satisfaction questionnaires. "Article 94 of Law 62/2013, 26th August, on the judicial organization"

(2017): Scheduling; delays of judges and sections.

(2016): Scheduling; delays of judges and sections.

(2015): Scheduling: time delays of judges and sections of the court.

Romania

(General Comment): Since 2012, the category "other" subsumes the length of administrative procedures, the number of final convictions, legal aid, suspended cases etc.

(2020): ECRIS - case management and STATIS - statistics monitoring application including for court's efficiency assessment

(2019): ECRIS - case management and STATIS - statistics monitoring application including for court's efficiency assessment

(2017): - e.g. suspended cases

(2016): - suspended cases etc.

Slovakia

(General Comment): The category “other” encompasses: the number of cases according to types of disputes, the result of the case (reconciliation, dismissals, full satisfaction, partial satisfaction, etc.). Statistical data of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic are detailed and regularly collected and published in a yearbook which is publicly accessible at the website of the Analytical centre of MoJ <https://www.justice.gov.sk/Stranky/Informacie/Analyticke-centrum.aspx> <http://web.ac-mssr.sk/statisticka-rocenka-2018/>. Data on the activity of the courts are published every month in interactive Dashboard on the <http://web.ac-mssr.sk/dashboard/>.

Slovenia

(General Comment): In Slovenia there is a regular monitoring system in a form of collecting data on court statistics. Court statistics are collected and published four times a year by the Ministry of Justice. They include the data on the number of judges and court staff, number of incoming, resolved and pending cases, age of unresolved cases, length of proceedings, average time to resolve a case, type of decision, court backlogs, legal remedies and time to issue a court decision. Besides that, the data on court activities are automatically on national level, thus statistical analysis are made possible. All courts have access to a wide range of special reports, generated in the Court management information system. Reports include detailed information on court activities (for example length of specific phases of a court proceeding, top 20 oldest cases in certain area of law, etc.), human resources, court performance indicators (the critical indicators are marked red for unsatisfactory performance and green when meeting the standards) that provide guidance to presidents and directors of courts. The business intelligence system that creates priority reports derives the data from the Data warehouse of the Supreme Court. The same source is used for Court statistics publications by the Ministry of Justice. Each court is able to access the above mentioned reports at any moment, while some data are quarterly collected and published on national level (as prescribed by the Court rules). The satisfaction surveys are performed and results published bi-annually.

(2015): The data on court activities are automatically collected on national level, thus statistical analysis is made possible.

All courts have access to a wide range of special reports, generated in the Court management information system. Reports include detailed information on court activities (e.g. length of specific phases of a court proceeding, top 20 oldest cases per legal area etc.), human resources, court performance indicators (the critical indicators are marked red for unsatisfactory performance and green when meeting the standards) that provide guidance to presidents and directors of courts. These additional data available to court management officials are the reason, why we put check before “other elements”.

The business intelligence system that creates priority reports derives the data from the Data warehouse of the Supreme Court. The same source is used for Court statistics publications by the Ministry of Justice.

Each court is able to access the above mentioned reports at any moment, while some data are quarterly collected and published on national level (as prescribed by the Court rules).

Spain

(General Comment): The category “other” encompasses: number of enforcement procedures, number of decisions appealed, number of rogatory letters issued, received and resolved, aid between courts, pending writings, form of termination of trials, etc.

(2017): The category “other” includes many other data such as appeals, aid between courts, pending writings, etc.

(2016): The category “other” includes many other data such as appeals, aid between courts, pending writings, enforcement proceedings, form of termination of trials, etc.

Question 077-1

Finland

(2020): Performance yes, quality no - See answer 066

Ireland

(2018): Prosecutors adhere to Code of Ethics and Guidelines of respective professional bodies .There are file reviews and regular periodic management reports in place

Malta

(2018): The Office of the AG does keep a record of the number of incoming cases as well as those cases that can be considered as terminated from the Office because for example, a bill of indictment is issued. However no official statistics are kept.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The State Prosecutorial Council adopts the Criteria for evaluating the performance of the state prosecutor's offices on the proposal of the State Prosecutor General. The criteria define indicators and their target values for the appraisal of the work efficiency and realization of prosecution policy.

Question 078-1

Bulgaria

(2020): With the Guidance of Organization of the Information Activities at the Prosecutor's Office, issued by the Prosecutor General, the performance and quality indicators were defined, outside of the given ones, and covered the acts and actions of the public prosecutor for all types of supervisions that are carried out by the Prosecutor's Office:

In criminal proceedings, including the supervision of the enforcement of penalties, the following may be additionally, but not exhaustively mentioned: prosecutor's acts filed with the court; terminated cases; objections against judicial acts; acts for the enforcement of sentences that have already entered into force; acts for supervision over the sentence enforcement.

Actions for resolving the competition between administrative criminal liability and criminal liability;

Within civil proceedings – claims submitted under the cases provided by the law; Within administrative proceedings – participation in trials under the cases provided by the law; Acts on the supervision of legality

(2018): With the Guidance for the Organization of the Information Activities at the Prosecutor's Office, issued by the Prosecutor General, the performance and quality indicators were defined, outside of the given ones, and covered the acts and actions of the public prosecutor for all types of supervisions that are carried out by the Prosecutor's Office:

In criminal proceedings, including the supervision of the enforcement of penalties, the following may be additionally, but not exhaustively mentioned: prosecutor's acts filed with the court; terminated cases; objections against judicial acts; acts for the enforcement of sentences that have already entered into force; acts for supervision over the sentence enforcement.

Actions for resolving the competition between administrative criminal liability and criminal liability;

Within civil proceedings – claims submitted under the cases provided by the law; Within administrative proceedings – participation in trials under the cases provided by the law; Acts on the supervision of legality

Denmark

(2020): We do not have performance indicators that measure length of proceedings directly. However, we measure them indirectly, since we have performance measures on the time from a case is given to the public prosecution until the case is resolved. Earlier we have interpreted this as an indirect measure of time-frames, but we have come to the conclusion that it is more correct to say, that we do not measure timeframes.

France

(2020):

This data is not available.

Germany

(2020): Just over half of the Länder answered that quality indicators have been defined for backlogs, a few reported that quality indicators for satisfaction of users, costs, clearance rate or disposition time have also been defined.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The criteria for the success of the prosecution of public prosecutors determine the following indicators: the number of unresolved cases at the end of the period, clearance rate, expected solution time, time criteria for typical process actions, (from the initiative of the police to the submission of a proposal to carry out urgent investigative actions, from the receipt to the rejection of the criminal complaint, from the receipt of the criminal complaint to the submission of a request for investigation or a proposal for individual investigative actions, from the receipt of the criminal complaint (without investigation) to the filing of the indictment, from the end of the investigation or individual investigative actions until the filing of the indictment, from the receipt of the complaint to the decision of the public prosecutor on the postponed prosecution and settlement, efficiency indicator, cost-effectiveness indicator, proportions of prosecution decisions, shares of rejected complaints according to individual reasons, shares of decisions alternative to criminal prosecution, share of penal orders, share of convictions, shares of imposed criminal sanctions.

Question 073-3

Bulgaria

(General Comment): With the Guidance for the Organization of the Information Activities at the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria, all indicators for the activity of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria are regulated, as well as the obligation of all prosecutor's offices to prepare only a statistical report for the first half of the year, as well as analytical annual reports for their activity. The Rules for Measuring the Workload of the Prosecutor's Offices and the Individual Workload of Each Prosecutor and Investigator, adopted by a Decision of the Supreme Judicial Council under Protocol No. 60/11.12.2014, are applied in all prosecutor's offices, investigation departments and in the National Investigation Service. The use of the Unified Information System of the Prosecutor's Office ensures that the data is retrieved in real time and allows for its verification and reliability. Data on the administrative and managerial workload of the administrative heads, their deputies and the heads of the investigation departments is also provided through the system. The ratio of the number of law enforcement acts to one administrative act at the levels of the prosecutor's offices is also taken into account. The analysis of this relation is important for the efficiency/resource ratio analysis. Within the Prosecutor's Office's Annual Report, an analysis is made for the workload of the public prosecutor's offices and the investigative bodies and it is compared to the workload of authorities of the same type and degree. Data on the workload of public prosecutor's offices and investigative bodies is also collected every six months. Ordinance No. 3 of 23.02.2017 on the Indicators and Methods for Assessment and the Criteria for Reporting the Workload Degree of Prosecutors, Investigators, Administrative Heads and Their Deputies can also be mentioned (adopted by a decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Judicial Council under Protocol No. 7 of 23.02.2017, promulgated in SG 21/10.03.2017). Workload reporting is designated to ensure fairness of the assessment in terms of the volume of actual work. (The evaluation takes into account the actual workload of the relevant judicial authority, as well as the individual workload of the assessed prosecutor, investigator, administrative head, deputy administrative head and head of department. The workload of the respective judicial authority is compared to the workload of the bodies of the same type and degree, and the individual workload is compared to the set out workload norm and the workload of other prosecutors or investigators from the same body of the judiciary).

Croatia

(General Comment): According to the State Attorney's Act (Official Gazette, No. 67/18), a state attorney supervises accurate performance of all state attorney office activities in due time. A state attorney submits reports to the higher state attorney on his state attorney office performance each month and annually and reports on undertaken and planned actions in cases of special state interest or in cases with complex factual or legal issues. The General State Attorney Office submits the report on the status and trends of reported crime in the previous year, on cases related to the protection of property interests of the Republic of Croatia, legal issues in particular areas and a review of the organization and personnel in state attorney organization to the Croatian Parliament, once a year, at the latest by the 30 April for the previous year. In this yearly report, there can be a warning on the state and functioning of the legal system, deficiencies in the legislation and internal affairs of the state attorney's office and suggestions for improving the work.

The state attorney offices use a special information system for the management and operation of the state attorney cases, as an interactive data base in real time. Through the CTS (Case tracking system) it is possible to regularly monitor and evaluate the activity, performance and output of state attorney offices.

Luxembourg

(2020): The annual report covers both judges and prosecutors (report 2020, see <https://justice.public.lu/fr/publications/juridictions-judiciaires/rapports-juridictions-judiciaires-2020.html>).

(2018): The annual report covers both judges and prosecutors.

Malta

(2020): The Office of the AG has started setting up a system to assess the performance of the prosecution service, but this is still in its initial phases and more work is being planned on it to make it more integrated.

Poland

(General Comment): Pursuant to Article 30 of the Act on the Public Prosecutor's Office, the National Public Prosecutor, but also regional and circuit public prosecutors within the area of their activities, may order a visit to an organisational unit of the public prosecution services in order to control the performance of statutory tasks by this unit within a specified scope. Pursuant to § 77 item 1 of the Ordinance of the Minister of Justice - Rules of Procedure of the universal prosecutorial bodies of the public prosecution services, visitation and inspection shall be carried out as appropriate, in particular when there are signals of significant irregularities in the activities of a given body. Visitations should be carried out at least every 5 years.

2. An inspection may be carried out to check the correctness of practices in selected sections of the operation or when there is a need to investigate the causes of shortcomings in the operation or irregularities in the operation of the given body.

3 Visitation and inspection includes:

- 1) the control of the performance of the statutory tasks by the bodies, and in particular the examination of the correctness of the activities undertaken and the level of work;
- 2) assessing the performance of professional duties by prosecutors and administration staff and their professional qualifications and work culture;
- 3) an assessment of the way in which the body is managed, the organisation of work and the division of tasks.
- 4) In the course of visitations and inspections, instructions shall be given as necessary to improve the operation of the audited bodies and to help solve current problems.

Conclusions from the visitations and inspections of public prosecutor's offices are considered by the regional prosecutor's office board [kolegium prokuratury regionalnej] (Article 49 of the Act on the Public Prosecutor's Office).

Slovenia

(General Comment): The quantitative indicators are defined in the Criteria for evaluating the performance of the state prosecutor's offices adopted by the State Prosecutorial Council. General guidelines for the work of state prosecutors and priority fields of prosecution are defined in a Prosecution Policy by prosecutor general. Heads of offices implement both criteria in their Annual Work Program. Twice a year the prosecutor general, the State Prosecutorial Council and the Minister discuss the performance of state prosecutor's offices at joint meetings held with the heads of state prosecutor's offices and adopt and/or coordinate the measures required for implementation of annual work programmes. An evaluation of attained goals set in the adopted Annual Work Programme, Criteria and Prosecution Policy are an integral part of Annual Report of each prosecution office. The prosecutor general compiles Joint Annual Report on the work of the whole state prosecutor offices. The Minister and State Prosecutorial Council may submit their opinion to this report.

Question 073-4

Austria

(2020): Monthly statistics about incoming and closed cases (more frequent)

Periodic check lists (annual)

Internal audit examination all 4 to 7 years (less frequent)

(2018): Operational Information System (Sta-BIS) annually

Periodic check lists (on October 1st of every year)

Internal audit examination all 4 to 7 years (less frequent)

Monthly statistics about incoming and closed cases ("Kurzstatistik") (more frequent)

Belgium

(2020): "More frequent :

- by means of monthly statistics on the number of cases handled (general prosecutors' offices)

- on the basis of bi-monthly dashboards (public prosecutors' offices)

- quarterly at the meetings of the public prosecutor with the public prosecutors and the labour auditors".

Bulgaria

(2020): The answer here is both "Annual" and "More frequent" With the Direction of Organization of the Information Activities at the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria, all indicators for the activity of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria are regulated, as well as the obligation of all prosecutor's offices to prepare only a statistical report for the first half of the year, as well as analytical annual reports for their activity. The Rules for Measuring the Workload of the Prosecutor's Offices and the Individual Workload of Each Prosecutor and Investigator, adopted by a Decision of the Supreme Judicial Council under Protocol No. 60/11.12.2014, are applied in all prosecutor's offices, investigation departments and in the National Investigation Service. The use of the Unified Information System of the Prosecutor's Office ensures that the data is retrieved in real time and allows for its verification and reliability. Data on the administrative and managerial workload of the administrative heads, their deputies and the heads of the investigation departments is also provided through the system. The ratio of the number of law enforcement acts to one administrative act at the levels of the prosecutor's offices is also taken into account. The analysis of this relation is important for the efficiency/resource ratio analysis.

Within the Prosecutor's Office's Annual Report, an analysis is made for the workload of the public prosecutor's offices and the investigative bodies and it is compared to the workload of authorities of the same type and degree.

Data on the workload of public prosecutor's offices and investigative bodies is also collected every six months.

Ordinance No. 3 of 23.02.2017 on the Indicators and Methods for Assessment and the Criteria for Reporting the Workload Degree of Prosecutors, Investigators, Administrative Heads and Their Deputies can also be mentioned (adopted by a decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Judicial Council under Protocol No. 7 of 23.02.2017, promulgated in SG 21/10.03.2017).

Workload reporting is designated to ensure fairness of the assessment in terms of the volume of actual work. (The evaluation takes into account the actual workload of the relevant judicial authority, as well as the individual workload of the assessed prosecutor, investigator, administrative head, deputy administrative head and head of department. The workload of the respective judicial authority is compared to the workload of the bodies of the same type and degree, and the individual workload is compared to the set out workload norm and the workload of other prosecutors or investigators from the same body of the judiciary).

Croatia

(2018): According to the State Attorney's Act (Official Gazette, number 76/09, 153/09, 116/10, 145/10, 57/11, 130/11, 72/13, 148/13, 33/15, 82/15), a state attorney supervises accurate performance of all state attorney office activities in due time. A state attorney submits reports to the higher state attorney on his state attorney office performance each month and annually and reports on undertaken and planned actions in cases of special state interest or in cases with complex factual or legal issues. The General State Attorney Office submits the report on the status and trends of reported crime in the previous year, on cases related to the protection of property interests of the Republic of Croatia, legal issues in particular areas and a review of the organization and personnel in state attorney organization to the Croatian Parliament, once a year, at the latest by the 30 April for the previous year. In this yearly report, there can be a warning on the state and functioning of the legal system, deficiencies in the legislation and internal affairs of the state attorney's office and suggestions for improving the work. The state attorney offices use special information systems for the management and operation of the state attorney cases, as an interactive data base in real time. Through the CTS (Case tracking system) it is possible to regularly monitor and evaluate the activity, performance and output of state attorney offices.

Denmark

(2020): Monthly

(2018): Monthly

Finland

(2020): Biannually. The prosecution services are evaluated twice a year.

(2018): When necessary.

Italy

(2020): Quarterly

(2018): Quarterly

Latvia

(2020): In accordance with the order of the Prosecutor General, a monthly report is prepared on the results of the public prosecutor's work in pre-trial criminal proceedings and the results of the work, which are not related to the progress of pre-trial criminal proceedings.

(2018): Monthly reports on the results of the public prosecutor's work in pre-trial criminal proceedings and the results of work which are not related to the conduct of pre-trial criminal proceedings shall be drawn up in accordance with the order of the Prosecutor General.

Lithuania

(2020): Chief prosecutors of the departments of the prosecutor's offices are regularly provided with monthly data based on basic indicators of the performance of public prosecution offices, every 3 months – with the larger scale of performance data.

(2018): Every 6 months.

Netherlands

(2020): Along with the monthly reports and quarterly reports, there are annual reports which are more thorough and elaborate.

Poland

(2020): Once a month, the head of the organizational unit of the prosecutor's office shall submit to his or her superior prosecutor a report containing the number of incoming cases and the number of cases disposed of .

(2018): Once a month a head of the organisational unit of the public prosecution service presents to their superior public prosecutor a report which contains a number of incoming cases and number of resolved cases.

Slovenia

(2020): See general comment.

(2018): The quantitative indicators are defined in the Criteria for evaluating the performance of the state prosecutor's offices adopted by the State Prosecutorial Council. General guidelines for the work of state prosecutors and priority fields of prosecution are defined in a Prosecution Policy by prosecutor general. Heads of offices implement both criteria in their Annual Work Program. Twice a year the prosecutor general, the State Prosecutorial Council and the Minister discuss the performance of state prosecutor's offices at joint meetings held with the heads of state prosecutor's offices and adopt and/or coordinate the measures required for implementation of annual work programmes. An evaluation of attained goals set in the adopted Annual Work Programme, Criteria and Prosecution Policy are an integral part of Annual Report of each prosecution office. The prosecutor general compiles Joint Annual Report on the work of the whole state prosecutor offices. The Minister and State Prosecutorial Council may submit their opinion to this report.

Question 073-5

Bulgaria

(2020): The implementation of optimization within the Prosecutor's Office is in view of the data on the volume of prosecutorial activity, the workload of prosecutors, as well as the territorial scope and specifics of the region served by the respective prosecutor's office. Decisions on this optimization are made by the Supreme Judicial Council (SJC) on the basis of information periodically provided by the prosecution. On the basis of an analysis of the above indicators, the staff for the respective prosecutor's office is determined (in case of need for increase or reduction of staff, resp. in case of transfer of a full-time position from one to another prosecutor's office). The answer to questions 73-5 and 73-6 for 2020 takes into account the process of optimization of the court card started on 01.01.2019, as the Prosecutor's Office started the transformation of district prosecutor's offices into territorial divisions to district prosecutor's offices in the regional centers. Out of a total of 113 district prosecutor's offices at the end of 2018 - 11 were transformed into territorial departments from 01.01.2019, 28 were transformed into territorial departments from 01.01.2020, and as of January 1, 2021 another 38 district prosecutor's offices have been transformed into territorial divisions. The data on the workload and a set of other indicators were used for decision-making by the SJC for the indicated consolidation.

Luxembourg

(2020):

The annual report covers both judges and prosecutors (report 2020, see <https://justice.public.lu/fr/publications/juridictions-judiciaires/rapports-juridictions-judiciaires-2020.html>).

(2018): The annual report covers both judges and prosecutors.

Question 073-6

Belgium

(2020): "comments for question 73-5:

Evaluation used at the local level (public prosecutor's offices, labor auditorates, general prosecutor's offices)"

France

(2020): No additional information is available.

Malta

(2018): The workload of the Office of the AG is used for the recruitment of additional human resources.

Netherlands

(2020): In 2019, the system Directing and Funding (Besturen en Bekostigen) was formally introduced. This system introduced more measurements and questions about allocation. Also in 2019 an internal budget allocation model was introduced for allocation of resources between parts of the public prosecution.

(2018): Each three years, the amount of money is defined. The public prosecutors got a fixed amount and an amount of resources based on the amount of cases they dealt with.

Slovenia

(General Comment): Based on the data and analysis from the previous paragraph, the joint annual report shall contain: (1) Measures for improving the efficiency, performance and economy of work and implementation of the prosecution policy for particular and for all state prosecutor's offices together; (2) Measures for improving the efficiency of state prosecutor's offices whose results deviate considerably from the planned ones; (3) Assessment of suitability of the number of state prosecutor posts and state prosecutor personnel and other conditions including the appropriate proposals for their improvement.

(2018): Based on the data and analysis from the previous paragraph, the joint annual report shall contain: -Measures for improving the efficiency, performance and economy of work and implementation of the prosecution policy for particular and for all state prosecutor's offices together; -Measures for improving the efficiency of state prosecutor's offices whose results deviate considerably from the planned ones; -Assessment of suitability of the number of state prosecutor posts and state prosecutor personnel and other conditions including the appropriate proposals for their improvement.

Question 070-1

Bulgaria

(General Comment): Monitoring, through the reports and analyzes of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria and individual prosecutors, of the activities of the Prosecutor's Office is carried out only in terms of number of incoming cases, length of proceedings (timeframes), number of resolved cases, number of pending cases, backlogs and percentage of convictions and acquittals.

(2018): "Other": percentage of returned cases

Denmark

(2020): The methodology of replying changed in this question.

The prosecution makes quarterly reports to the Ministry of Justice on data regarding number of cases, clearance rate, etc. Disposition time is measured indirectly through a report that measures all steps in a criminal case from arrest to imprisonment. There is no direct measure of disposition time, but it can be read from this report. Therefore we find it more correct to check this option. Satisfaction of the prosecution staff has always been measured but not by the ministry of justice. Therefore it was not checked last time. However, it is measured, and we therefore find it correct to check this option. The prosecution makes an annual survey on the satisfaction of the prosecution staff.

Finland

(2020): "Backlogs": cases that have been pending for longer than a year are monitored.

France

(2020): Judicial jurisdiction.

Germany

(2020): A few Länder answered that they have also been monitoring productivity and costs.

Ireland

(2020): information is published in Annual Report available at: <https://www.dppireland.ie/app/uploads/2020/10/AR-2019-eng.pdf>

(2018): Information is published in Annual Report available at [https://www.dppireland.ie/filestore/documents/AR2017_\[eng\].pdf](https://www.dppireland.ie/filestore/documents/AR2017_[eng].pdf)

Malta

(2018): The Office of the AG does hold a record of the number of incoming cases and terminated cases, but these are not as yet organised into official performance indicators.

Portugal

(2020): We included "clearance rate" and "disposition time" because one of the tasks of the public prosecutor coordinator is to monitor and evaluate the activity of the public prosecutors services, including the efficiency of procedures. Article 101 of Law 62/2013, 26th August on judicial organization.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The BI tools that use data gathered in information system of the State Prosecutor's Office provide the heads of prosecution offices with up-to-date overview of the performance of state prosecutors and the functioning of the office. Heads can customize the level and content of information presented to them for the purpose of making quantitative data supported decisions on allocation of work among prosecutors, control of the case-flow.

(2020): "Other": percentage of different types of decisions, value of proceeds of crime under freezing order, pronounced criminal sanctions...

Question 071

Belgium

(2016): There are ad hoc evaluation systems within the courts. But there is no central or coordinated system.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The duration of the court proceedings initiated by the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria is monitored, as in case of excessive delay there is a possibility to request acceleration of these proceedings through the procedure under Chapter 26 of the PPC.

Denmark

(2020): Danish Court Administration is not doing it as a general thing. If a specific court needs help, Danish Court Administration can work out list of pending cases and list them according to age to give the court a tool to locate cases that need attention.

France

(2020): No further indication.

(2016): In civil matters, courts of first instance (TGI), labour courts (conseils de prud'hommes) and courts of appeal can measure their stock on the basis of business applications or data returns carried out by info-centers. The identification of cases not processed within a reasonable time is easier through business applications that offer dashboards breaking down cases in stock by age group. In criminal matters, first instance courts (TGI) can use the Cassiopée business application to record cases in stock at the registry and the number of unedited judgments. The situation of cases in stock at the registry office cannot be measured via the info-centre, which only allows establishing the number of cases registered with the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Correctional Service.

Germany

(2020): The majority, but not all of the Länder have reported to monitor pending cases and backlogs.

(2018): In 2018, Länder have monitored the number of pending cases and the backlogs.

Hungary

(General Comment): Judges have to report those cases on a monthly basis that are pending for more than 2 years. The president of the court can order a fast-track procedure for a case based on the report.

(2018): Judges have to report those cases on a monthly basis that are pending for more than 2 years. The president of the court can order a fast-track procedure for a case based on the report.

Ireland

(2020): NAP

(2018): NAP

(2016): NAP

Latvia

(2018): We have created a specific tool for this purpose that is available also in public from <https://dati.gov.lv/>

Luxembourg

(2018): New systems of monitoring have been implemented since 2016 (JUCIV for the civil law cases and JANGA for administrative law cases)

(2016): No regular system has been implemented up to today. However, a monitoring can be done through the statistical service of the judiciary (SSJ) on an punctual basis and upon request by the competent authorities.

Romania

(2020): STATIS - statistics monitoring application including for court's efficiency assessment

Question 072

Austria

(2016): Supreme administrative Court: Statistic of incoming cases, number of decisions delivered, number of postponed cases, length of proceedings (timeframes) and age of cases

Belgium

(2020): Monitoring mechanism via dashboards for prosecution services.

Denmark

(2020): Danish Court Administration is typically not doing this. A responsible court follow their cases though.

(2018): We monitor the overall time from the courts receive a case until it is finalized, but not what happen in between. The same goes for the prosecution

Finland

(2020): Within the courts, the time the case is pending in a court is monitored.

(2018): Within the courts, the time the case is pending in a court is monitored.

France

(2020): Answer for the court.

Greece

(General Comment): The waiting time during court procedures is monitored annually through the inspection process. The interval between the adjudication of the case and the issuance of the decision is watched, so that the judge does not have much pending and there is a quick delivery of justice.

(2018): There is a monitoring system regarding the length of the judicial procedure, but it does not include such kind of information.

(2016): There is a monitoring system regarding the length of the judicial procedure, but it does not include such kind of information.

Hungary

(General Comment): The administrative office of the court reports those cases to the president in which there was no judicial activity in the last 30 days.

(2018): The administrative office of the court reports those cases to the president in which there was no judicial activity in the last 30 days.

Italy

(2018): Waiting time is monitored only for Administrative Justice.

Lithuania

(2020): courts: through administrative supervision mechanism

Luxembourg

(2014): According to 2014 data, the newly set up statistical tools, as well as the courts' CMS, allow an "as needed" check of the waiting time.

Malta

(2016): In Malta, there is no formal monitoring system. However, an "informal" monitoring used to take place. It falls mostly within the remit of the Chief Justice and the respective members of the judiciary.

Netherlands

(2020): Within the courts: Registration in the court system gives the opportunity to monitor waiting time.
Within the public prosecution services: Across the justice chain, agreements have been made on the timeframes in which particular caseloads (sexual offences, youth cases and specific traffic violations) should be handled. These agreements are monitored. Annually, the government (Second Chamber) is informed on this via the factsheet 'Strafrechtketen'. Besides this, timeframe-agreements have been reached within the public prosecution on speed with which penal orders are to be issued, terms in which an objection is to be judged and the speed with which the first decision with attachment is to be taken (eerste beslissing bij beslag).

(2013): All steps and dates are recorded in information systems of the court. But this registration does not show 'waiting times' as such.

Poland

(General Comment): Public Prosecution services

The issue of the duration of pre-trial proceedings is defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, in Article 310 § 1 and § 2 and Article 325i § 1. Article 310 § 1 and § 2 states that the investigation shall be completed within 3 months. In justified cases the investigation period may be extended by a specified period of time by the public prosecutor supervising the investigation or the public prosecutor directly superior to the public prosecutor leading the investigation, but not longer than one year. In particularly justified cases a competent public prosecutor superior to the prosecutor supervising or leading the investigation may extend the investigation by a specified period of time.

Article 325i § 1 states that an investigation should be completed within 2 months. The prosecutor may extend this period to 3 months, and in particularly justified cases – to a longer specified period of time.

The authority empowered to order the extension of an investigation or an inquiry by a specified period of time shall monitor such proceedings with respect to their proper conduct in view of their possible length and shall assess the validity of the procedural steps taken or to be taken.

The request for the extension of an investigation or an inquiry must include the steps that need to be taken in the further course of the proceedings and indicate the reasons why they have not yet been taken.

Courts:

The presidents of the courts, in exercising internal administrative supervision over the administrative activity of the courts, control the taking of actions by judges within appropriate time limits; direct control is also exercised by the presidents of the divisions. Monitored also within the framework of management control and analysis of annual information on activities of courts operating within the area of appellate courts prepared by presidents of courts of appeal

(2018): In the mode of external and internal administrative supervision over the administrative activity of courts by analyzing the results of the courts or departments and monitoring the efficiency of individual cases in the case of detected lengthiness.

Portugal

(General Comment): Through SITAF and CITIUS (case management systems for administrative and tax courts and judicial courts, respectively) it is possible to check waiting times during judicial proceedings.

The Portuguese Code of Criminal Procedure establishes no binding timeframes for criminal investigations. At a national level, within the public prosecution services, there is only monitoring of the judicial proceedings time during on criminal investigations, with reference to this timeframe.

At a local level, some other proceedings (such as the initial intervention of public prosecutors on protection of adults with some incapacity, requesting accompanying measures – under the legal framework of the accompanied adult [Regime Jurídico do Maior Acompanhado]) are also monitored on time duration.

(2018): Through SITAF and CITIUS (case management systems) it is possible to check waiting times during judicial proceedings.

Romania

(2020): There are statistical reports developed by an IT application called Statis that monitor the duration of a court trial on different levels - total time, preliminary proceedings, delays between the sessions, time for drafting the decision etc.

(2018): There are statistical reports developed by an IT application called Statis that monitor the duration of a court trial on different levels - total time, preliminary proceedings, delays between the sessions, time for drafting the decision etc.

(2016): There are statistical reports developed by an IT application called Statis that monitor the duration of a court trial on different levels - total time, preliminary proceedings, delays between the sessions, time for drafting the decision etc.

(2014): According to 2014 data, there are statistical reports developed by Stasis IT application monitoring the duration of a court trial on different levels - total time, preliminary proceedings, delays between the sessions, time for drafting the decision etc. More precisely, in 2014, the Superior Council of Magistracy has established a working group that has analyzed several national and international documents on the efficiency of the courts and has developed a set of indicators that are used to make an overall assessment of the efficiency of courts, sections and, if needed panels of judges. These indicators were implemented and used in the Stasis application.

Slovenia

(General Comment): In accordance with the Prosecution Policy adopted in 2017, cases in which a final court decision at first instance has not been adopted within 3 years of filing a written charge with the court, are monitored in particular.

Question 077

Bulgaria

(2017): incoming cases; duration of proceedings /deadlines/; completed cases; pending cases; result of appealed and protested cases.

Czech Republic

(2016): The answer should be YES - there are performance indicators such as number of cases that the judge should resolve within a month, but these are not so strictly binding.

Denmark

(General Comment): The data is collected for all parts of the judicial system, eg. Police, Public prosecution, courts and the prison system. The data is used to measure the performance of the individual agencies/administrations, but also - and perhaps most importantly - to measure the interplay between these.

(2017): We have for a number of categories of cases defined that a certain percentage of cases should be solved within a certain time span. It varies for the different categories of cases.

(2016): In terms of productivity figures, weighted cases and target attainments.

Finland

(2019): Statistics Finland no longer collects statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and the judiciary. The Ministry of Justice/National Courts Administration collects data and publishes the annual operational statistics, please see for example Courts statistics 2019 (in Finnish): <http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-259-912-4>

Greece

(2017): N/A

Ireland

(2017): Waiting times for proceedings categories in the various jurisdictions are recorded and published in the Courts Service Annual Report.

Italy

(General Comment): The performance of each court is given by different indicators such as the clearance rate, the variation of backlogs and the age of the proceeding.

Latvia

(2014): First standards of time periods for adjudication of matters were submitted to the Board of Justice in 2014.

Malta

(2017): Despite the on-going monitoring and evaluation of the court activities and performance, we do not have defined target indicators against which to monitor performance. In general terms, we seek to ensure that the performance of the courts improves in efficiency year after year, and we try to address various aspects of the system in order to facilitate this improvement.

(2016): Currently Malta carries out systematic quantitative analysis of the performance of the different courts, based on international standards. We are also addressing measures of quality as defined by recognised international institutions, supplemented by internal reports that are purposely commissioned to focus on specific aspects of the functioning of the justice system. These ongoing efforts at measuring the efficiency and quality of our justice system is compared with past performance, but as yet, not with established targets.

Malta does not have defined 'targets' but assesses its performance in terms of indicators defined by international institutions

Slovakia

(2020): The main performance and quality indicators that have been defined for courts and used in the selfevaluation reports of some pilot courts involved Number of appeals as well. The selfevaluation reports of the courts were not repeated with the data 2019. The other indicators are used and made public in dashboards and statistical reports. The number of the appeals is published but not as a indicator of quality, only as a statistical number.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The Annual work programme (see Q75) consists of the assessment of the expected number of incoming cases, timeframes for typical procedural acts and solving the cases and the plan of operating results. The latter includes the expected number of resolved cases and criteria of efficiency (resolved cases to staff ratio), effectiveness (expected time to resolution) and economy (budgetary funds to solved cases ratio) (the Courts Act, art. 71.b). The number of complaints is monitored as a performance indicator, however it is not directly considered as a measure of quality of work.

The data on satisfaction of court staff and users is also collected, however it is not yet used as quality indicator.

Spain

(General Comment): The statistic report that the Court sends every three months to the Inspection Service, and the reports and studies that the General Council for the Judiciary carry out with the information provided, serve to measure and control the burden of work of the Judges, Letrados de la Administración de Justicia, and Courts in general.

On the other hand, the "Citizens' bill of rights before the law" is the document approved by the Parliament at 2002 that includes the list of rights of the citizen in their relation with the administration of justice, and the principles and good practices that must guide the service of the Justice to the citizens. It sets the principles of transparency, appropriate attention and information, gives special care and attention to the citizens who are most vulnerable (victims of crime, gender violence, minors, and other). The document is compulsory for all the professionals involved in Justice. According to this Bill of rights, the Parliament, through the Committee for Justice, will carry out a follow-up monitoring and continuous evaluation of the evolution of, and compliance with this Bill. The annual report submitted by the Council for the Judiciary to the Parliament will include a specific and sufficiently detailed reference to the claims, complaints, and suggestions made by citizens about the running of the Administration of Justice.

In addition to that, during the beginning of the implementation of the judicial offices (2010), a map of procedures and a quality management system with own indicators for this kind of offices were implemented. The model has been under review and is expected to be reviewed on the basis of electronic processing.

Finally, the hierarchical structure of the Letrados de la Administración de Justicia allow the Ministry of Justice control and ensure the compliance of standards and parameters of quality fixed, and achieve the new objectives fixed for the implementation of new measures (such the digitalization of Justice or the implementation of electronic tools right now).

(2017): On September 6 2018, the Ministry of Justice has announced a project to develop a quality plan to improve the administrative management of all the judicial offices in the territory over its competence.

In a second phase, the Ministry will apply the Evaluation, Learning and Improvement Model (EVAM) designed by the Ministry of Territorial Policy and Public Function, a model of excellence for organizations that begin their process towards the management of quality.

The culminating element of the process of implementation of quality management will be the certification of the level of excellence according to a model yet to be determined.

Question 078

Croatia

(2019): As regards "number of appeals", from 2019 we are able to get this data from our case management system.

(2014): On the occasion of the 2014 evaluation, it has been explained that the productivity as a performance and quality indicator, applies only to judges (not court staff).

Denmark

(2019): Backlogs is qualified by showing the average age of pending cases to the district courts.

Estonia

(2014): In 2014, the number of old cases has been considered among the main performance and quality indicators that have been defined. In 2012, this was not an official policy. In 2014, according to the decree adopted by the Minister of Justice, any case that has been pending for longer than two years is considered as an "old case".

Finland

(2020): Statistics Finland (until 2013) or Ministry of Justice (until 2019) no longer collect statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and the judiciary. From 2020 onward the National Courts Administration collects data and publishes the annual operational statistics.

(2018): Statistics Finland no longer collects statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and the judiciary. The Ministry of Justice collects data and publishes the annual operational statistics, please see for example Courts statistics 2018 (in Finnish): <http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-259-745-8>

France

(2020): No comment.

(2019): Replies from both the Directorate of Civil and Criminal Services (Direction des services judiciaires) and the Supreme Administrative Court (Conseil d'Etat) on civil, criminal and administrative justice.

(2018): The coverage rate of cases as well as the structure of civil or criminal litigation are used by the courts.

In addition, other indicators usefully complete the analysis: .

Share of decisions on the merits in completed cases (civil activity).

Share of referrals in completed cases (civil activity).

Theoretical time to sell off the stock.

Average age of the stock.

Percentage of cases over 12 months in stock (civil activity).

(2014): In 2014, the category "others" refers to the civil and criminal cassation rate for judicial justice and the annulment rate for administrative justice. Among the main performance indicators of these jurisdictions, are the rate and the time of enforcement of sentences, the criminal response rate, the use of ADR rate, the dismissal of national criminal record rate, the number of dematerialised exchanges for judicial jurisdictions. Regarding the administrative jurisdictions, there is an anticipated average time for the judgement of cases and the proportion of pending cases for more than 2 years.

Concerning the enforcement of criminal decisions, it has been decided to make a performance indicator out of it in 2014, but the available statistical tools make it impossible to produce it.

Germany

(2020): Scarcely half of the Länder answered that quality indicators have been defined for backlogs, a few reported that quality indicators for costs, number of appeals, appeal ratio, clearance rate or disposition time have also been defined.

Greece

(2019): The Greek government has introduced a new system for organizing and evaluating the planning and implementation of public sector actions and projects, which envisages, among other things, the preparation of action plans that include various performance indicators. (L. 4622/2019 art. 49 foll.)

Hungary

(General Comment): Measuring the satisfaction of court users has been introduced in 2014.

(2020): Among others: individual judge's statistics; statistics on the reasons of the postpone of the trials; number of trial days in cases;

number of cases heard per day; pending cases of an individual judge / court; the time frame of pending cases; number of appealed cases; the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases; the ratio of litigious and non-litigious cases; cases that are pending over 2 or 5 years have a separated statistical report every month; cases in which there were no actions taken in the last 30 days by the court have a separated statistical report every month

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Latvia

(2020): The indicators "productivity of judges and court staff" and "number of appeals" are taken into account when assessing the professional activity of a judge, because the objective of the assessment of the professional activities of a judge is to promote the continuous professional growth of a judge throughout his or her career, thereby improving the quality of the work of the judge and the court. An Annual evaluation of court staff is also carried out, which is essential for high-quality work of courts.

(2019): All of these indicators can and are used to evaluate different aspects of court work from efficiency, quality and stability to decision of filling out a vacancy. First four modalities are included in the report that courts have to prepare for the Judiciary Council before the end of January.

(2018): All of these indicators can and are used to evaluate different aspects of court work from efficiency, quality and stability to decision of filling out a vacancy. First four modalities are included in the report that courts have to prepare for the Judiciary Council before the end of January.

(2014): According to the Law on Judicial Power as amended in 2014, the chief judge of a court, in cooperation with court judges, determines prior to the beginning of each calendar year targets in relation to the average length of court proceedings.

The standard in terms of length of proceedings is determined, taking into account the court resources and the necessity to ensure the right of a person to have his/her matter adjudicated within a reasonable time period and in compliance with other basic principles guaranteeing the right to a fair trial. A chief judge of a court must approve the standard of time periods and supervise the actual time periods of examining matters in a court. The guidelines approved by the Judicial Council are used to establish standards of time periods for adjudication of matters.

Malta

(2020): Other: age of pending cases

(2019): Other: age of pending caseload

Netherlands

(2020): Satisfaction is monitored, but courts are not necessarily judged for that.

Romania

(2020): - e.g. suspended cases

(2019): e.g. Suspended cases

(2018): - e.g. suspended cases

Slovakia

(2019): The main performance and quality indicators that have been defined for courts and used in the selfevaluation reports of some pilot courts involved Number of appeals as well. The selfevaluation reports of the courts were not repeated with the data 2019. The other indicators are used and made public in dashboards and statistical reports. The number of the appeals is published but not as a indicator of quality, only as a statistical number.

Slovenia

(2014): According to 2014 data, the Annual work programme established by court presidents consists of the assessment of the expected number of incoming cases, timeframes for typical procedural acts and solving the cases and the plan of operating results. The latter includes the expected number of resolved cases and criteria of efficiency (resolved cases to staff ratio), effectiveness (expected time to resolution) and economy (budgetary funds to solved cases ratio). The number of complaints is monitored as a performance indicator, however it is not directly considered as a measure of quality of work.

(2012): According to 2012 data, the Judicial Council has monitored performance of courts mainly through indicators such as incoming, closed and pending cases and backlogs, productivity of judges and court staff. With the development of justice administration the attention has shifted towards indicators prescribed by the Courts Act to draft a yearly plan of operating results: criterion of efficiency – number of closed cases, divided with the number of judges and non-judge staff; criterion of effectiveness – timeframes of proceedings; criterion of economy – budget, divided with the number of closed cases.

Spain

(2014): Judicial counsellors of each court fill a questionnaire every six months in which the personal performance is evaluated with data regarding the following: number of definitive rulings, number of cost proceedings appraisals, number of payments made to the parties, number of court fees managed and communicated to the Tax Authority, number of communications issued to the Land and Business Registries and number of seizures.

(2013): For 2014, the category “other” refers to the number of enforcement procedures, appealed decisions, rogatory letters issued, received and resolved.

Question 083-2

Denmark

(General Comment): There is a productivity target for the prosecution as a whole, but not for each public prosecutor.

Ireland

(2018): Work is demand led by number of files submitted by external investigating agencies

Latvia

(General Comment): The prosecutor provides a monthly report on the statistical indicators of his or her work. In addition, the statistical indicators of the individual work of the public prosecutor (statistical indicators for the monitoring of the investigation, prosecution, maintenance of the State prosecution and other functions of the public prosecutor) are also analysed during the process of assessing the professional activities of prosecutors (not less than once every five years).

Lithuania

(2018): The quantitative performance targets are defined for the Prosecutor General's Office and 5 regional Prosecutor's Offices, but not for individual public prosecutors.

Luxembourg

(2018): NAP

Netherlands

(2020): There is no national policy on targets for every prosecutor. An office (parket) could choose to set targets for their prosecutors (see next question), but this may vary across offices.

Portugal

(General Comment): Yes for some District Prosecution's Office and No at a national level. At national level, only reference values are fixed for the purpose of placing prosecutors. Also at a national level, the fact that a prosecutor has finished more proceedings than those that he/she started is a general criterion of evaluation and compliance with general objectives, in the qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work.

Slovenia

(General Comment): State Prosecutorial Council adopts Criteria for the assessment of state prosecutors' performance which define quality and quantity indicators. The quantitative criteria define expected time for the resolution of cases and for typical procedural acts. The performance of the evaluated prosecutor is compared to other prosecutors at his/her office concerning the number of assigned, resolved and unresolved cases, number of attendances at the court hearings, conviction rate, pronounced sanctions and number of logged appeals.

Question 083-3

Austria

(2018): There are no specific targets given to public prosecutors.

Croatia

(2020): According to the State Attorney Office Act (Official Gazette No. 67/18) , the Minister in charge for Justice, upon the proposal of Prosecutor General, adopts the Framework criteria for the work of public prosecutors (Deputy State Attorneys).

(2018): According to the State Attorney's Act, the Minister of Justice, upon the proposal of Prosecutor General, adopts the Framework criteria for the work of public prosecutors.

Germany

(2020): There are no quantitative performance targets for each public prosecutor

Lithuania

(2018): The quantitative performance targets are defined for the Prosecutor's Offices, but not for individual public prosecutors.

Luxembourg

(2018): NAP

Malta

(2018): NA

Poland

(2020): Individual goals are set by prosecutors themselves in a way that enables them to carry out their duties effectively

Portugal

(2020): The local hierarchically superior public prosecutor can set individual targets for each public prosecutor. The High Council of the Public Prosecution Service only sets reference values for the purpose of placing prosecutors and establishing how many prosecutors are needed for a particular Public Prosecution Office.

Slovenia

(General Comment): State Prosecutorial Council adopts the Criteria for the assessment of state prosecutors' performance on the proposal of the state prosecutor general.

Spain

(General Comment): In accordance with Royal Decree 432/2004, of March 12, which regulates the variable complement by objectives of the members of the Prosecution service, the State Attorney General, at the proposal of the Prosecution Inspection, after hearing the Prosecutor Council and prior the report from the Ministry of Justice, will determine for each annual period the objectives whose fulfillment will lead to the perception of the variable remuneration.

Question 120

Belgium

(General Comment):

This is the evaluation system in the judicial system

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The assessment is carried out in compliance with the Judicial System Act and Ordinance No. 3/23.02.2017 on the Indicators and Methods for Assessment and the Criteria for Reporting the Workload Degree of Prosecutors, Investigators, Administrative Heads and Their Deputies (adopted by a decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Judicial Council under Protocol No. 7/23.02.2017, promulgated in SG 21/10.03.2017). The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria has established an order for its implementation and for the retrieval and provision of data on prosecutors and investigators in accordance with validated performance indicators.

Denmark

(2020): Public prosecutors go through intensive education for the first three years of them being recruited and this evaluation is structured centrally with HR at the Attorney Generals office. During that period they are individually being assessed through exams and through working with mentors. Thus they are continuously being assessed both centrally through exams as well as locally through the daily work that the mentor sees. Later in the career the assessment is not structured in such a way but all through their career the prosecutors are evaluated through their daily work and how they perform in court.

Greece

(General Comment): The court and prosecution offices Inspection and the Inspection of judges and prosecutors is being carried out by a Council and Inspection bodies, staffed by judicial officers. Inspectors draw up a separate, detailed and substantiated report for each judge of their court district. This report evaluates: the moral quality, vigor and character, scientific qualifications, judicial judgment and perception, diligence, hardworking and service (qualitative and quantitative) performance, Justice administration, wording of court decisions and procedure management capacity and concerning Prosecutors, the capacity to administer justice, both in the pre-litigation procedure and hearing, as well as their oral speech capacity, the judges' behavior in general and in the audience, as well as his social status. The inspector shall also indicate in the report whether s/he considers as eligible for promotion, the Judges of First Instance and the Deputy Prosecutors of First Instance who have completed five years of service in their grade, as well as the judges and prosecutors from the rank of the Judge President to the Court of First Instance and Prosecutor of First Instance and above, after the completion of one year in their grade. Inspectors' reports shall be submitted to the Chairman of the Council of Inspectors within two months from the end of their term of office. In the event of an extraordinary or additional inspection, the report shall be submitted immediately after it has been carried out. A copy of each report shall be submitted by the Chairman of the Inspection Council to the Minister of Justice and, as the case may be, to the President and the Prosecutor of the Supreme Court, the President of the Council of State, the President of the Court of Auditors and the Auditor General of the Court of Auditors and the General Commissioner of the General Commission of the State. A copy of the inspection report shall be placed on the individual file of the inspected person. Another copy is being handed over to the inspected person by the competent department of the Ministry of Justice.

Hungary

(General Comment): The evaluation system is defined by Articles 50-52 of the Act on the Legal Status of Prosecutors. The purpose is to assess the quality of the prosecutor's activities, his/her skills, abilities and character traits with an impact thereon and to facilitate professional development. Prosecutors, with the exception of the Prosecutor General and the Deputy Prosecutor General, are assessed before the expiry of the fixed term of the first appointment, while in the case of a first appointment for an indefinite term, before the expiry of a period of 3 years following the appointment, and thereafter every 8 years. Prosecutors need not be assessed during the 6 years preceding the completion of the applicable old-age pension age. A prosecutor shall also be assessed if: requested by the prosecutor; circumstances have emerged that indicate the prosecutor's professional ineligibility or the necessity to alter the evaluation of the previous assessment; in the extraordinary proceeding to be completed without delay, s/he fails to meet the deadline extended by the superior prosecutor. The assessment is the duty of the person exercising the employer's rights. The official work of prosecutors assigned to the Ministry is evaluated by the Minister responsible for justice in accordance with the rules applicable to government officials. As a result, prosecutors may be awarded the following grades: excellent, suitable for promotion; excellent and fully eligible; eligible; eligible, subsequent assessment required; ineligible. In the event of an ineligible grade, the prosecutor shall be called upon to resign his/her office within thirty days. If the prosecutor is awarded a grade "eligible, subsequent assessment required", the person exercising the employer's rights identifies the deficiencies and irregularities and states the main criteria of the desired changes which shall be reviewed prior to the next assessment (within 2 years). A prosecutor shall be awarded an ineligible grade upon the next assessment if he/she fails to obtain an eligible grade. S/he may request a court of law to quash any erroneous or untrue finding.

Ireland

(General Comment): In addition to reporting directly to their line managers in relation to their work as prosecutors, they are required to participate in the Office-and-Public-Service-wide process of Performance Management and Development conducted during each year on an individual basis between Management and Staff.

Italy

(General Comment): The assessment procedure applies to both judges and public prosecutors. Every four years, the High Judicial Council (CSM) conducts a professional appraisal based on the professional skills of judges/prosecutors. The professional status of both judges and prosecutors is organized into 7 different levels. Several criteria are taken into consideration: independence, impartiality, balance, professional capacity, hardworkingness, diligence and commitment. The assessment is based on a number of acts and documents that describe all the professional aspects of the magistrate to be evaluated. The most significant are: • a "self report" where the magistrate illustrates all the elements that he/she believes are necessary or useful to be considered for the purpose of his/her appraisal; • a random sample of acts and documents produced by the magistrate during the evaluation period; • an "informative report" prepared by a superior of the magistrate; • the statistics concerning activity of the magistrate: the number of provisions drafted, the processing times of the proceedings, the time for filing the documents (even in comparison with the other magistrates of the office); • scientific publications, if any; • reports from the lawyers' council, if any.

Netherlands

(2020): The public prosecution has a team Judicial Quality at the General Office (Parket Generaal) that studies the quality of the criminal proceedings of the public prosecution. As part of these studies and assessments, a pool of prosecutors has been compiled, and they study the work of other public prosecutors. The results of these studies are used for quality enhancement trajectories. The studies are repeated periodically.

Portugal

(General Comment): According to articles 141 and 143 of the Statute of the Public Prosecution Service, as a rule, a first assessment takes place three years after the beginning of the functions as a public prosecutor, then after four years and then every five years.

If a prosecutor has twice the maximum grade, he/she may be waived of the next assessment.

After the period of long-term leave, the public prosecutor is subject to a new inspection, one year after the resumption of functions

Slovenia

(General Comment): Qualitative indicators are professional knowledge, capability of logical and analytical deliberation, protection of the reputation of prosecutor's office and his/her function and the proficiency of verbal and written communication.

Question 120-1

Czech Republic

(2018): The individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work take place at least once every two years.

Denmark

(2020): See response to 120: More frequent during the first three years of their career. Less frequent after that.

Hungary

(2018): The evaluation system is defined by Articles 50-52 of the Act on the Legal Status of Prosecutors. The purpose is to assess the quality of the prosecutor's activities, his/her skills, abilities and character traits with an impact thereon and to facilitate professional development. Prosecutors, with the exception of the Prosecutor General and the Deputy Prosecutor General, are assessed before the expiry of the fixed term of the first appointment, while in the case of a first appointment for an indefinite term, before the expiry of a period of 3 years following the appointment, and thereafter every 8 years. Prosecutors need not be assessed during the 6 years preceding the completion of the applicable old-age pension age. A prosecutor shall also be assessed if: requested by the prosecutor; circumstances have emerged that indicate the prosecutor's professional ineligibility or the necessity to alter the evaluation of the previous assessment; in the extraordinary proceeding to be completed without delay, s/he fails to meet the deadline extended by the superior prosecutor. The assessment is the duty of the person exercising the employer's rights. The official work of prosecutors assigned to the Ministry is evaluated by the Minister responsible for justice in accordance with the rules applicable to government officials. As a result, prosecutors may be awarded the following grades: excellent, suitable for promotion; excellent and fully eligible; eligible; eligible, subsequent assessment required; ineligible. In the event of an ineligible grade, the prosecutor shall be called upon to resign his/her office within thirty days. If the prosecutor is awarded a grade "eligible, subsequent assessment required", the person exercising the employer's rights identifies the deficiencies and irregularities and states the main criteria of the desired changes which shall be reviewed prior to the next assessment (within 2 years). A prosecutor shall be awarded an ineligible grade upon the next assessment if he/she fails to obtain an eligible grade. S/he may request a court of law to quash any erroneous or untrue finding.

Ireland

(2018): Prosecutors working in-house are required to participate in Public service wide Performance Management and Development System (PMDS).

Latvia

(General Comment): The assessment of the professional activities of prosecutors have been commenced and is operational from 1 January 2014, within which, as for judges, the professional activities of prosecutors are assessed on a regular basis (not less than once every five years).

(2020): Not less than once every five years

Lithuania

(General Comment): According to Article 33 of the Law on Prosecution Service, evaluation of prosecutor's individual performance, qualification and suitability is carried out by the Attestation Commission. Performance of a prosecutor who has received a positive evaluation after his/her internship, is thereafter evaluated every five years during the regular evaluation of the service. The extraordinary evaluation can be carried out by decision of the Prosecutor General: at the request of the public prosecutor him/herself, if at least half a year has passed since his/her last evaluation; in the case the prosecutor is applying for a higher position, or to the same or an equivalent post after the expiry of the term of appointment; if three years have passed since the last evaluation of his/her service; if the prosecutor's performance has repeatedly been deficient, giving rise to reasonable doubts as to his/her suitability for the position in question.

Malta

(2020): The work of public prosecutors is constantly monitored by the Deputy AG and the AG herself. The monitoring is not scheduled at specific annual intervals but it is ingrained in the daily work processes in the Office.

(2018): The work of public prosecutors is constantly monitored by the Deputy Attorney General (in charge of the criminal field) and the Attorney General. The monitoring is not scheduled at specific annual intervals, but is ongoing and ingrained in the daily work processes of the Office.

Romania

(2020): According to the provisions of art. 39 of the Law no. 303/2004, amended and republished in 2018, judges and prosecutors are being periodically evaluated under the observance of the professional and performance criteria. The evaluation shall envisage the quality of their activity, efficiency, integrity as well as the fulfillment of the obligation to take part in in-service professional training and on managerial activity for those judges and prosecutors in leadership positions. The periodical evaluation shall be first carried out by the end of the first 2 years of activity after the entering in profession and shall be continued every 3/4/5 years depending on the seniority in profession (5-10 years, 10-15 years, over 15 years of seniority).

(2018): similar to judges, see Q114, 114.1 and the additional comments

Slovenia

(General Comment): Regular individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work is carried out every three years. The assessment can also be carried out on demand of the State Prosecutorial Council, head of prosecutor's office, Minister or the prosecutor himself. In first three years after the appointment for the state prosecutor the assessment is carried out every single year.

(2018): Every three years

Indicator 2: The judicial organisation

Table 2.1a Number of general jurisdiction and specialised courts as legal entities and number of all courts as geographic locations in 2020 (Q42, Q43 and Q44)

| States | Legal entities | | | | | Geographic locations | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------|
| | General jurisdiction | | | Specialised courts | | 1st instance | All courts |
| | 1st instance | 2nd instance | 3rd instance | 1st instance | Higher instance | | |
| Austria | 128 | 4 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 158 | 164 |
| Belgium | 201 | 18 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 218 | 225 |
| Bulgaria | 113 | 33 | 1 | 32 | 3 | 145 | 182 |
| Croatia | 30 | 15 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 120 | 143 |
| Cyprus | 6 | NAP | 1 | 16 | NAP | 22 | 23 |
| Czech Republic | 86 | 10 | 1 | NAP | 1 | 89 | 107 |
| Denmark | 24 | 2 | 1 | 2 | NAP | 26 | 29 |
| Estonia | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | NAP | 17 | 20 |
| Finland | 20 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 45 | 52 |
| France | 168 | 37 | 1 | 851 | 9 | 618 | 672 |
| Germany | 753 | 139 | 25 | 245 | 69 | 998 | 1 092 |
| Greece | 259 | 19 | 1 | NA | NA | 289 | 320 |
| Hungary | 113 | 25 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 113 | 139 |
| Ireland | 3 | 2 | NAP | 2 | NAP | 93 | 95 |
| Italy | 525 | 26 | 1 | 236 | 23 | 773 | 844 |
| Latvia | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 47 | 55 |
| Lithuania | 17 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 59 | 62 |
| Luxembourg | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| Malta | 4 | 4 | NAP | 7 | NAP | 2 | 3 |
| Netherlands | 11 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 33 | 42 |
| Poland | 364 | 11 | 1 | 23 | 3 | 433 | 494 |
| Portugal | 145 | 5 | 1 | 436 | 3 | 319 | 328 |
| Romania | 175 | 57 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 182 | 242 |
| Slovakia | 54 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 55 | 64 |
| Slovenia | 55 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 70 | 76 |
| Spain | 2 298 | 239 | 3 | 1 531 | 57 | 617 | 695 |
| Sweden | 48 | 6 | 1 | 31 | 8 | 84 | 99 |
| Average | 208 | 26 | 2 | 140 | 9 | 208 | 232 |
| Median | 55 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 93 | 107 |
| Minimum | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Maximum | 2 298 | 239 | 25 | 1 531 | 69 | 998 | 1 092 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 4% | 7% | 4% | 19% | 0% | 0% |

Belgium: Starting from 2020, a new methodology of presentation of data is used as to the distinction between 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction and 1st instance specialised courts

Cyprus: The Supreme Court is the 2nd instance and highest instance court in the country

Italy: Before 2014 only courts financed by Ministry of justice were included

Latvia: Different presentation of number of specialised courts in 2015. In reality there is one administrative court with 5 court houses

Luxembourg: The methodology of presentation of data concerning 1st instance specialised courts was improved in 2020

Table 2.1b Number of general jurisdiction and specialised courts as legal entities and number of all courts as geographic locations per 100 000 inhabitants in 2020 (Q42, Q43 and Q44)

| States | Legal entities | | | | | Geographic locations | |
|----------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | General jurisdiction | | | Specialised courts | | 1st instance | All courts |
| | 1st instance | 2nd instance | 3rd instance | 1st instance | Higher instances | | |
| Austria | 1,43 | 0,04 | 0,01 | 0,20 | 0,01 | 1,77 | 1,84 |
| Belgium | 1,74 | 0,16 | 0,01 | 0,20 | 0,01 | 1,89 | 1,95 |
| Bulgaria | 1,63 | 0,48 | 0,01 | 0,46 | 0,04 | 2,10 | 2,63 |
| Croatia | 0,74 | 0,37 | 0,02 | 0,42 | 0,07 | 2,97 | 3,54 |
| Cyprus | 0,67 | NAP | 0,11 | 1,79 | NAP | 2,46 | 2,57 |
| Czech Republic | 0,80 | 0,09 | 0,01 | NAP | 0,01 | 0,83 | 1,00 |
| Denmark | 0,41 | 0,03 | 0,02 | 0,03 | NAP | 0,45 | 0,50 |
| Estonia | 0,30 | 0,15 | 0,08 | 0,15 | NAP | 1,28 | 1,50 |
| Finland | 0,36 | 0,09 | 0,02 | 0,16 | 0,02 | 0,81 | 0,94 |
| France | 0,25 | 0,05 | 0,00 | 1,26 | 0,01 | 0,92 | 1,00 |
| Germany | 0,91 | 0,17 | 0,03 | 0,29 | 0,08 | 1,20 | 1,31 |
| Greece | 2,42 | 0,18 | 0,01 | NA | NA | 2,70 | 2,99 |
| Hungary | 1,14 | 0,25 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 1,14 | 1,41 |
| Ireland | 0,06 | 0,04 | NAP | 0,04 | NAP | 1,87 | 1,91 |
| Italy | 0,89 | 0,04 | 0,00 | 0,40 | 0,04 | 1,30 | 1,42 |
| Latvia | 0,48 | 0,26 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 2,48 | 2,91 |
| Lithuania | 0,61 | 0,21 | 0,04 | 0,07 | 0,04 | 2,11 | 2,22 |
| Luxembourg | 0,79 | 0,16 | 0,16 | 0,47 | 0,47 | 0,47 | 1,26 |
| Malta | 0,78 | 0,78 | NAP | 1,36 | NAP | 0,39 | 0,58 |
| Netherlands | 0,06 | 0,02 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,19 | 0,24 |
| Poland | 0,95 | 0,03 | 0,00 | 0,06 | 0,01 | 1,13 | 1,29 |
| Portugal | 1,41 | 0,05 | 0,01 | 4,23 | 0,03 | 3,10 | 3,19 |
| Romania | 0,91 | 0,30 | 0,01 | 0,04 | 0,01 | 0,95 | 1,26 |
| Slovakia | 0,99 | 0,15 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 1,01 | 1,17 |
| Slovenia | 2,61 | 0,19 | 0,05 | 0,24 | 0,05 | 3,32 | 3,60 |
| Spain | 4,85 | 0,50 | 0,01 | 3,23 | 0,12 | 1,30 | 1,47 |
| Sweden | 0,46 | 0,06 | 0,01 | 0,30 | 0,08 | 0,81 | 0,95 |
| Average | 1,06 | 0,19 | 0,03 | 0,62 | 0,06 | 1,52 | 1,73 |
| Median | 0,80 | 0,15 | 0,01 | 0,20 | 0,03 | 1,28 | 1,42 |
| Minimum | 0,06 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,19 | 0,24 |
| Maximum | 4,85 | 0,78 | 0,16 | 4,23 | 0,47 | 3,32 | 3,60 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 4% | 7% | 4% | 19% | 0% | 0% |

Belgium: Starting from 2020, a new methodology of presentation of data is used as to the distinction between 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction and 1st instance specialised courts

Cyprus: The Supreme Court is the 2nd instance and highest instance court in the country

Italy: Before 2014 only courts financed by Ministry of justice were included

Latvia: Different presentation of number of specialised courts in 2015. In reality there is one administrative court with 5 court houses

Luxembourg: The methodology of presentation of data concerning 1st instance specialised courts was improved in 2020

Table 2.2a Number of first instance general jurisdiction and specialised courts as legal entities and number of all courts as geographic locations from 2012 to 2020 (Q42, Q43 and Q44)

| States | Total number of first instance courts (legal entities) in 2020 (1) + (2) | First instance courts of general jurisdiction (legal entities) | | | | | | | | | | Specialised first instance courts (legal entities) | | | | | | | | | | All the courts (geographic locations) | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|
| | | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 (1) | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 (2) | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | | |
| Austria | 146 | 154 | 132 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 7 | 7 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 149 | 135 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 102 | 102 | 164 | | | |
| Belgium | 224 | 27 | 27 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 201 | 262 | 262 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 23 | 288 | 288 | 288 | 288 | 267 | 264 | 253 | 232 | 225 | | | |
| Bulgaria | 145 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 170 | 170 | 168 | 175 | 182 | 182 | 182 | 182 | 182 | | | |
| Croatia | 47 | 67 | 65 | 65 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 30 | 30 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 17 | 17 | 158 | 192 | 203 | 203 | 203 | 203 | 205 | 143 | 143 | | | |
| Cyprus | 22 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 21 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 23 | | | |
| Czech Republic | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 107 | | | |
| Denmark | 26 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | | | |
| Estonia | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 20 | | | |
| Finland | 29 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 20 | 20 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 82 | 78 | 81 | 79 | 73 | 73 | 71 | 52 | 52 | | | |
| France | 1 019 | 778 | 783 | 786 | 786 | 786 | 786 | 168 | 168 | 168 | 1 156 | 1 089 | 1 094 | 1 094 | 1 086 | 1 086 | 1 463 | 1 186 | 851 | 640 | 641 | 643 | 643 | 641 | 641 | 641 | 641 | 672 | | | |
| Germany | 998 | 765 | 765 | 761 | 754 | 761 | 753 | 753 | 753 | 753 | 250 | 248 | 247 | 247 | 246 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 1 108 | 1 107 | 1 101 | 1 095 | 1 102 | 1 093 | 1 076 | 1 076 | 1 092 | | | |
| Greece | 259 | 402 | NA | 298 | 298 | 289 | 289 | 289 | 289 | 259 | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 402 | NA | 329 | 329 | 319 | 319 | 319 | 319 | 320 | | | |
| Hungary | 113 | 131 | 131 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 159 | 139 | | | |
| Ireland | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 105 | 100 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | | | |
| Italy | 761 | 1 231 | 643 | 510 | 510 | 510 | 534 | 531 | 527 | 525 | 116 | 116 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 237 | 237 | 236 | 1 378 | 790 | 836 | 836 | 836 | 831 | 828 | 828 | 844 | | | |
| Latvia | 10 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 28 | 28 | 25 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 49 | 42 | 47 | 52 | 56 | 55 | | | |
| Lithuania | 19 | 59 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 67 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | | | |
| Luxembourg | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 13 | 23 | - | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | | |
| Malta | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Netherlands | 12 | 19 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 60 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 42 | | | |
| Poland | 387 | 287 | - | 287 | - | 363 | 363 | 363 | 363 | 364 | 26 | - | 26 | - | 26 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 827 | - | NA | - | 401 | 401 | 401 | 401 | 494 | | | |
| Portugal | 581 | 231 | 231 | 292 | 292 | 292 | 150 | 150 | 145 | 145 | 102 | 102 | 248 | 248 | 245 | 411 | 411 | 435 | 436 | 318 | 319 | 253 | 253 | 253 | 312 | 312 | 316 | 328 | | | |
| Romania | 183 | 233 | 233 | 233 | 232 | 233 | 233 | 233 | 233 | 175 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 243 | 243 | 243 | 243 | 243 | 242 | | | |
| Slovakia | 55 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 63 | 64 | 64 | 64 | | | |
| Slovenia | 60 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 76 | | | |
| Spain | 3 829 | 2 349 | - | 2 224 | 2 224 | 2 223 | 2 282 | 2 269 | 2 317 | 2 298 | 1 459 | - | 1 443 | 1 432 | 1 434 | 1 451 | 1 465 | 1 493 | 1 531 | 763 | - | 763 | 763 | 763 | 698 | 701 | 702 | 695 | | | |
| Sweden | 79 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 99 | 99 | 99 | | | |
| Average | 338 | 267 | 148 | 231 | 227 | 232 | 229 | 204 | 205 | 208 | 144 | 89 | 156 | 153 | 148 | 154 | 170 | 161 | 140 | 273 | 199 | 224 | 224 | 230 | 229 | 228 | 225 | 232 | | | |
| Median | 79 | 60 | 55 | 60 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 54 | 54 | 55 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 9 | 105 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 107 | | | |
| Minimum | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Maximum | 3 829 | 2 349 | 783 | 2 224 | 2 224 | 2 223 | 2 282 | 2 269 | 2 317 | 2 298 | 1 459 | 1 089 | 1 443 | 1 432 | 1 434 | 1 451 | 1 465 | 1 493 | 1 531 | 1 378 | 1 107 | 1 101 | 1 095 | 1 102 | 1 093 | 1 076 | 1 076 | 1 092 | | | |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | | | |
| % of NA | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | | |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | | |

* Due to clarifications in the methodology, in 2020 the number of courts of different instances that operate in the same site are separately counted

Belgium: Starting from 2020, a new methodology of presentation of data is used as to the distinction between 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction and 1st instance specialised courts

Italy: Before 2014 only courts financed by Ministry of justice were included

Latvia: Different presentation of number of specialised courts in 2015. In reality there is one administrative court with 5 court houses

Luxembourg: The methodology of presentation of data concerning 1st instance specialised courts was improved in 2020

Slovakia: Starting from 2020, the number of administrative courts is excluded from the count of specialised courts, since they are part of general courts of appeal

Table 2.2b Number of first instance general jurisdiction and specialised courts as legal entities and number of all courts as geographic locations per 100 000 inhabitants from 2012 to 2020 (Q1, Q42, Q43 and Q44)

| States | Total number of first instance courts (legal entities) in 2020 (1) + (2) | First instance courts of general jurisdiction (legal entities) | | | | | | | | | Specialised first instance courts (legal entities) | | | | | | | | | All the courts (geographic locations) | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 (1) | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 (2) | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| Austria | 1,63 | 1,82 | 1,56 | 1,50 | 1,48 | 1,48 | 1,47 | 1,45 | 1,44 | 1,43 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,22 | 0,22 | 0,22 | 0,22 | 0,20 | 0,20 | 0,20 | 1,76 | 1,59 | 1,20 | 1,18 | 1,18 | 1,17 | 1,16 | 1,15 | 1,84 |
| Belgium | 1,94 | 0,24 | 0,24 | 0,12 | 0,12 | 0,11 | 0,11 | 0,11 | 0,11 | 1,74 | 2,35 | 2,35 | 2,01 | 2,00 | 1,99 | 1,76 | 1,75 | 1,75 | 0,20 | 2,58 | 2,58 | 2,57 | 2,56 | 2,36 | 2,32 | 2,21 | 2,03 | 1,95 |
| Bulgaria | 2,10 | 1,55 | 1,56 | 1,57 | 1,58 | 1,59 | 1,60 | 1,61 | 1,63 | 1,63 | 0,47 | 0,47 | 0,44 | 0,45 | 0,45 | 0,46 | 0,46 | 0,46 | 0,46 | 2,33 | 2,35 | 2,33 | 2,45 | 2,56 | 2,58 | 2,60 | 2,62 | 2,63 |
| Croatia | 1,16 | 1,57 | 1,53 | 1,54 | 0,52 | 0,53 | 0,54 | 0,54 | 0,74 | 0,74 | 1,74 | 1,74 | 1,75 | 0,86 | 0,87 | 0,88 | 0,88 | 0,42 | 0,42 | 3,71 | 4,52 | 4,80 | 4,84 | 4,89 | 4,94 | 5,03 | 3,52 | 3,54 |
| Cyprus | 2,46 | 0,69 | 0,70 | 0,70 | 0,71 | 0,71 | 0,70 | 0,69 | 0,68 | 0,67 | 1,62 | 1,52 | 1,52 | 1,77 | 1,77 | 1,75 | 1,71 | 1,80 | 1,79 | 2,43 | 2,21 | 2,45 | 2,59 | 2,59 | 2,57 | 2,40 | 2,48 | 2,57 |
| Czech Republic | 0,80 | 0,82 | 0,82 | 0,82 | 0,81 | 0,81 | 0,81 | 0,81 | 0,81 | 0,80 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,93 | 0,93 | 0,93 | 0,93 | 0,93 | 0,93 | 0,92 | 0,92 | 1,00 |
| Denmark | 0,45 | 0,43 | 0,43 | 0,42 | 0,42 | 0,42 | 0,42 | 0,41 | 0,41 | 0,41 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,52 | 0,52 | 0,51 | 0,51 | 0,50 | 0,50 | 0,50 | 0,50 | 0,50 |
| Estonia | 0,45 | 0,31 | 0,30 | 0,30 | 0,30 | 0,30 | 0,30 | 0,30 | 0,30 | 0,30 | 0,16 | 0,15 | 0,15 | 0,15 | 0,15 | 0,15 | 0,15 | 0,15 | 0,15 | 1,71 | 1,67 | 1,68 | 1,67 | 1,60 | 1,67 | 1,59 | 1,59 | 1,50 |
| Finland | 0,52 | 0,50 | 0,50 | 0,49 | 0,49 | 0,49 | 0,49 | 0,49 | 0,36 | 0,36 | 0,20 | 0,20 | 0,16 | 0,16 | 0,16 | 0,16 | 0,16 | 0,16 | 0,16 | 1,51 | 1,43 | 1,48 | 1,44 | 1,33 | 1,32 | 1,29 | 0,94 | 0,94 |
| France | 1,51 | 1,19 | 1,19 | 1,19 | 1,18 | 1,17 | 1,17 | 0,25 | 0,25 | 0,25 | 1,76 | 1,65 | 1,65 | 1,64 | 1,62 | 1,62 | 2,18 | 1,77 | 1,26 | 0,98 | 0,97 | 0,97 | 0,97 | 0,96 | 0,95 | 0,96 | 0,96 | 1,00 |
| Germany | 1,20 | 0,95 | 0,95 | 0,94 | 0,92 | 0,93 | 0,91 | 0,91 | 0,91 | 0,91 | 0,31 | 0,31 | 0,31 | 0,30 | 0,30 | 0,30 | 0,30 | 0,29 | 0,29 | 1,38 | 1,37 | 1,36 | 1,34 | 1,34 | 1,32 | 1,30 | 1,29 | 1,31 |
| Greece | 2,42 | 3,63 | NA | 2,75 | 2,74 | 2,68 | 2,68 | 2,69 | 2,69 | 2,42 | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3,63 | NA | 3,03 | 3,03 | 2,96 | 2,96 | 2,97 | 2,97 | 2,99 |
| Hungary | 1,14 | 1,32 | 1,33 | 1,13 | 1,13 | 1,13 | 1,13 | 1,18 | 1,16 | 1,14 | 0,20 | 0,20 | 0,20 | 0,20 | 0,20 | 0,20 | 0,21 | 0,20 | 0,00 | 1,58 | 1,59 | 1,59 | 1,60 | 1,60 | 1,60 | 1,66 | 1,63 | 1,41 |
| Ireland | 0,10 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 2,29 | 2,17 | 2,03 | 2,02 | 2,03 | 1,98 | 1,96 | 1,93 | 1,91 |
| Italy | 1,28 | 2,06 | 1,08 | 0,84 | 0,84 | 0,84 | 0,88 | 0,88 | 0,87 | 0,89 | 0,19 | 0,19 | 0,40 | 0,40 | 0,40 | 0,41 | 0,39 | 0,39 | 0,40 | 2,31 | 1,32 | 1,38 | 1,38 | 1,38 | 1,37 | 1,37 | 1,37 | 1,42 |
| Latvia | 0,53 | 1,66 | 1,68 | 1,70 | 1,42 | 1,42 | 1,28 | 0,47 | 0,47 | 0,48 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,25 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 2,35 | 2,37 | 2,40 | 2,49 | 2,13 | 2,41 | 2,71 | 2,94 | 2,91 |
| Lithuania | 0,68 | 1,96 | 1,83 | 1,85 | 1,87 | 1,90 | 1,92 | 0,61 | 0,61 | 0,61 | 0,17 | 0,17 | 0,17 | 0,17 | 0,18 | 0,18 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 2,23 | 2,11 | 2,12 | 2,15 | 2,18 | 2,21 | 2,22 | 2,22 | 2,22 |
| Luxembourg | 1,26 | 0,95 | 0,91 | 0,89 | 0,89 | 0,85 | 0,83 | 0,81 | 0,80 | 0,79 | 2,48 | 4,18 | - | 0,36 | 2,20 | 2,16 | 2,12 | 2,08 | 0,47 | 1,52 | 1,45 | 1,42 | 1,42 | 1,35 | 1,33 | 1,30 | 1,28 | 1,26 |
| Malta | 2,14 | 0,24 | 0,23 | 0,23 | 0,22 | 0,22 | 0,21 | 0,21 | 0,20 | 0,78 | 1,66 | 1,63 | 1,59 | 1,55 | 1,52 | 1,68 | 1,89 | 1,82 | 1,36 | 0,47 | 0,47 | 0,45 | 0,44 | 0,43 | 0,42 | 0,63 | 0,61 | 0,58 |
| Netherlands | 0,07 | 0,11 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,36 | 0,24 | 0,24 | 0,24 | 0,23 | 0,23 | 0,23 | 0,23 | 0,24 |
| Poland | 1,01 | 0,74 | - | 0,75 | - | 0,94 | 0,94 | 0,95 | 0,95 | 0,95 | 0,07 | - | 0,07 | - | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,06 | 2,15 | - | NA | - | 1,04 | 1,04 | 1,04 | 1,04 | 1,29 |
| Portugal | 5,64 | 2,20 | 2,22 | 2,81 | 2,82 | 2,83 | 1,46 | 1,46 | 1,41 | 1,41 | 0,97 | 0,98 | 2,39 | 2,40 | 2,38 | 3,99 | 4,00 | 4,22 | 4,23 | 3,03 | 3,06 | 2,44 | 2,45 | 2,45 | 3,03 | 3,04 | 3,07 | 3,19 |
| Romania | 0,95 | 1,09 | 1,17 | 1,05 | 1,17 | 1,19 | 1,19 | 1,20 | 1,20 | 0,91 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,04 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,04 | 1,15 | 1,22 | 1,10 | 1,23 | 1,24 | 1,24 | 1,25 | 1,25 | 1,26 |
| Slovakia | 1,01 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,99 | 0,17 | 0,17 | 0,17 | 0,17 | 0,17 | 0,17 | 0,16 | 0,16 | 0,02 | 1,18 | 1,18 | 1,18 | 1,18 | 1,18 | 1,18 | 1,16 | 1,17 | 1,17 |
| Slovenia | 2,84 | 2,67 | 2,67 | 2,67 | 2,66 | 2,66 | 2,66 | 2,64 | 2,62 | 2,61 | 0,29 | 0,24 | 0,24 | 0,24 | 0,24 | 0,24 | 0,24 | 0,24 | 0,24 | 3,74 | 3,74 | 3,74 | 3,73 | 3,73 | 3,73 | 3,70 | 3,67 | 3,60 |
| Spain | 8,09 | 5,11 | - | 4,79 | 4,79 | 4,78 | 4,89 | 4,83 | 4,88 | 4,85 | 3,17 | - | 3,11 | 3,08 | 3,08 | 3,11 | 3,12 | 3,15 | 3,23 | 1,66 | - | 1,64 | 1,64 | 1,64 | 1,49 | 1,49 | 1,48 | 1,47 |
| Sweden | 0,76 | 0,63 | 0,62 | 0,62 | 0,61 | 0,60 | 0,59 | 0,47 | 0,46 | 0,46 | 0,13 | 0,12 | 0,12 | 0,12 | 0,10 | 0,10 | 0,30 | 0,30 | 0,30 | 0,99 | 0,98 | 0,97 | 0,96 | 0,95 | 0,94 | 0,97 | 0,96 | 0,95 |
| Average | 1,64 | 1,32 | 1,03 | 1,21 | 1,19 | 1,17 | 1,12 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,06 | 0,73 | 0,72 | 0,70 | 0,69 | 0,73 | 0,79 | 0,82 | 0,80 | 0,62 | 1,87 | 1,75 | 1,77 | 1,79 | 1,73 | 1,76 | 1,76 | 1,70 | 1,73 |
| Median | 1,16 | 1,00 | 0,97 | 0,94 | 0,91 | 0,93 | 0,91 | 0,81 | 0,80 | 0,80 | 0,20 | 0,20 | 0,21 | 0,25 | 0,22 | 0,22 | 0,24 | 0,24 | 0,20 | 1,71 | 1,52 | 1,54 | 1,52 | 1,38 | 1,37 | 1,37 | 1,37 | 1,42 |
| Minimum | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,36 | 0,24 | 0,24 | 0,24 | 0,23 | 0,23 | 0,23 | 0,23 | 0,24 |
| Maximum | 8,09 | 5,11 | 2,67 | 4,79 | 4,79 | 4,78 | 4,89 | 4,83 | 4,88 | 4,85 | 3,17 | 4,18 | 3,11 | 3,08 | 3,08 | 3,99 | 4,00 | 4,22 | 4,23 | 3,74 | 4,52 | 4,80 | 4,84 | 4,89 | 4,94 | 5,03 | 3,67 | 3,60 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

* Due to clarifications in the methodology, in 2020 the number of courts of different instances that operate in the same site are separately counted

Belgium: Starting from 2020, a new methodology of presentation of data is used as to the distinction between 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction and 1st instance specialised courts

Cyprus: The Supreme Court is the 2nd instance and highest instance court in the country

Italy: Before 2014 only courts financed by Ministry of justice were included

Latvia: Different presentation of number of specialised courts in 2015. In reality there is one administrative court with 5 court houses

Luxembourg: The methodology of presentation of data concerning 1st instance specialised courts was improved in 2020

Slovakia: Starting from 2020, the number of administrative courts is excluded from the count of specialised courts, since they are part of general courts of appeal

Table 2.3a Number and distribution of first instance specialised courts as legal entities in 2020 (Q43)

| States | Total | Commercial courts (excluding insolvency courts) | Insolvency courts | Labour courts | Family courts | Rent and tenancies courts | Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts | Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption | Internet related disputes | Administrative courts | Insurance and/or social welfare courts | Military courts | Juvenile courts | Other specialised first instance courts |
|---------------------|--------------|---|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| Austria | 18 | 2 | NAP | 1 | NAP | NAP | 2 | NAP | NAP | 11 | 1 | NAP | NAP | 2 |
| Belgium | 23 | 9 | NAP | 9 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 5 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 32 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 28 | NAP | 3 | NAP | 1 |
| Croatia | 17 | 9 | NAP | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 4 | 0 | NAP | NAP | 3 |
| Cyprus | 16 | NAP | NAP | 3 | 3 | 2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | 1 | NAP | 6 |
| Czech Republic | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Denmark | 2 | 1 | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 |
| Estonia | 2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Finland | 9 | 1 | NAP | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 6 | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 851 | 152 | NAP | 216 | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 42 | NAP | NAP | 155 | 286 |
| Germany | 245 | NAP | NAP | 108 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 51 | 68 | NAP | NAP | 18 |
| Greece | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 30 | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Hungary | 0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Ireland | 2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 236 | 22 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 58 | NAP | NAP | 20 | NAP | 4 | 29 | 103 |
| Latvia | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Lithuania | 2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Luxembourg | 3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | 1 | 1 | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | 7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | NAP | 1 | 4 |
| Netherlands | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Poland | 23 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 16 | NAP | 7 | NAP | NAP |
| Portugal | 436 | 23 | NAP | 45 | 52 | NAP | 5 | NAP | 1 | 17 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 293 |
| Romania | 8 | 3 | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 4 | NAP | NAP |
| Slovakia | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovenia | 5 | NAP | NAP | 4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 1 531 | 91 | NAP | 376 | 132 | NAP | 17 | 7 | NAP | 241 | NAP | NAP | 82 | 585 |
| Sweden | 31 | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 12 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 18 |
| Average | 140 | 31 | 1,0 | 70 | 47 | 2 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 23 | 12 | 3 | 67 | 110 |
| Median | 9 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 28 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 56 | 12 |
| Minimum | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Maximum | 1 531 | 152 | 1 | 376 | 132 | 2 | 58 | 7 | 1 | 241 | 68 | 7 | 155 | 585 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% |
| % of NAP | 4% | 63% | 96% | 59% | 85% | 93% | 81% | 89% | 96% | 22% | 78% | 70% | 85% | 56% |

Belgium: Starting from 2020, a new methodology of presentation of data is used as to the distinction between 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction and 1st instance specialised courts

Luxembourg: The methodology of presentation of data concerning 1st instance specialised courts was improved in 2020

Slovakia: Starting from 2020, the number of administrative courts is excluded from the count of specialised courts, since they are part of general courts of appeal

Table 2.3b Number and distribution of higher instance specialised courts as legal entities in 2020 (Q43)

| States | Total | Commercial courts (excluding insolvency courts) | Insolvency courts | Labour courts | Family courts | Rent and tenancies courts | Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts | Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption | Internet related disputes | Administrative courts | Insurance and/or social welfare courts | Military courts | Juvenile courts | Other specialised first instance courts |
|----------------|-------|---|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| Austria | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Belgium | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | 1 | NAP | 1 |
| Croatia | 3 | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | 0 | NAP | NAP | 1 |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Denmark | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Finland | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 9 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 9 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Germany | 69 | NAP | NAP | 18 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 15 | 14 | NAP | NAP | 22 |
| Greece | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 10 | NAP | NA | NAP | 1 |
| Hungary | 0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Ireland | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 23 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | 1 | NAP | 21 |
| Latvia | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Lithuania | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Luxembourg | 3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | 1 | 1 | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 |
| Poland | 3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | 2 | NAP | NAP |
| Portugal | 3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Romania | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | NAP |
| Slovakia | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovenia | 1 | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 57 | 3 | NAP | 23 | 5 | NAP | NAP | 2 | NAP | 23 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Sweden | 8 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 5 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 |
| Average | 9 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Median | 1 | 2 | 0 | 18 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Minimum | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Maximum | 69 | 3 | 0 | 23 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 23 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 22 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% |
| % of NAP | 19% | 93% | 100% | 89% | 96% | 100% | 100% | 93% | 100% | 37% | 85% | 74% | 100% | 74% |

Table 2.4 Number of courts as geographic locations in 2020 (Q44)

| States | First instance courts (geographic locations) | | All courts geographic locations | |
|---------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhabitants | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhabitants |
| Austria | 158 | 1,77 | 164 | 1,84 |
| Belgium | 218 | 1,89 | 225 | 1,95 |
| Bulgaria | 145 | 2,10 | 182 | 2,63 |
| Croatia | 120 | 2,97 | 143 | 3,54 |
| Cyprus | 22 | 2,46 | 23 | 2,57 |
| Czech Republic | 89 | 0,83 | 107 | 1,00 |
| Denmark | 26 | 0,45 | 29 | 0,50 |
| Estonia | 17 | 1,28 | 20 | 1,50 |
| Finland | 45 | 0,81 | 52 | 0,94 |
| France | 618 | 0,92 | 672 | 1,00 |
| Germany | 998 | 1,20 | 1 092 | 1,31 |
| Greece | 289 | 2,70 | 320 | 2,99 |
| Hungary | 113 | 1,14 | 139 | 1,41 |
| Ireland | 93 | 1,87 | 95 | 1,91 |
| Italy | 773 | 1,30 | 844 | 1,42 |
| Latvia | 47 | 2,48 | 55 | 2,91 |
| Lithuania | 59 | 2,11 | 62 | 2,22 |
| Luxembourg | 3 | 0,47 | 8 | 1,26 |
| Malta | 2 | 0,39 | 3 | 0,58 |
| Netherlands | 33 | 0,19 | 42 | 0,24 |
| Poland | 433 | 1,13 | 494 | 1,29 |
| Portugal | 319 | 3,10 | 328 | 3,19 |
| Romania | 182 | 0,95 | 242 | 1,26 |
| Slovakia | 55 | 1,01 | 64 | 1,17 |
| Slovenia | 70 | 3,32 | 76 | 3,60 |
| Spain | 617 | 1,30 | 695 | 1,47 |
| Sweden | 84 | 0,81 | 99 | 0,95 |
| Average | 208 | 1,52 | 232 | 1,73 |
| Median | 93 | 1,28 | 107 | 1,42 |
| Minimum | 2 | 0,19 | 3 | 0,24 |
| Maximum | 998 | 3,32 | 1 092 | 3,60 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Table 2.5 (EC) Absolute number of all courts (geographic locations) from 2012 to 2020 and their variations between 2019 and 2020 and between 2012 and 2020 (Q44)

| States | EC Code | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Variation 2019-2020 | Variation 2012-2020 |
|----------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Austria | 20 | 149 | 135 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 102 | 102 | 164 | 60,8% | 10,1% |
| Belgium | 1 | 288 | 288 | 288 | 288 | 267 | 264 | 253 | 232 | 225 | -3,0% | -21,9% |
| Bulgaria | 2 | 170 | 170 | 168 | 175 | 182 | 182 | 182 | 182 | 182 | 0,0% | 7,1% |
| Croatia | 11 | 158 | 192 | 203 | 203 | 203 | 203 | 205 | 143 | 143 | 0,0% | -9,5% |
| Cyprus | 13 | 21 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 4,5% | 9,5% |
| Czech Republic | 3 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 107 | 9,2% | 9,2% |
| Denmark | 4 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| Estonia | 6 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 20 | -4,8% | -9,1% |
| Finland | 26 | 82 | 78 | 81 | 79 | 73 | 73 | 71 | 52 | 52 | 0,0% | -36,6% |
| France | 10 | 640 | 641 | 643 | 643 | 641 | 641 | 641 | 641 | 672 | 4,8% | 5,0% |
| Germany | 5 | 1108 | 1107 | 1101 | 1095 | 1102 | 1093 | 1076 | 1076 | 1092 | 1,5% | -1,4% |
| Greece | 8 | 402 | NA | 329 | 329 | 319 | 319 | 319 | 319 | 320 | 0,3% | -20,4% |
| Hungary | 17 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 159 | 139 | -12,6% | -11,5% |
| Ireland | 7 | 105 | 100 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 0,0% | -9,5% |
| Italy | 12 | 1378 | 790 | 836 | 836 | 836 | 831 | 828 | 828 | 844 | 1,9% | -38,8% |
| Latvia | 14 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 49 | 42 | 47 | 52 | 56 | 55 | -1,8% | 14,6% |
| Lithuania | 15 | 67 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 0,0% | -7,5% |
| Luxembourg | 16 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| Malta | 18 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0,0% | 50,0% |
| Netherlands | 19 | 60 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 42 | 5,0% | -30,0% |
| Poland | 21 | 827 | - | NA | - | 401 | 401 | 401 | 401 | 494 | 23,2% | -40,3% |
| Portugal | 22 | 318 | 319 | 253 | 253 | 253 | 312 | 312 | 316 | 328 | 3,8% | 3,1% |
| Romania | 23 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 243 | 243 | 243 | 243 | 243 | 242 | -0,4% | -0,8% |
| Slovakia | 25 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 63 | 64 | 64 | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| Slovenia | 24 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 76 | -1,3% | -1,3% |
| Spain | 9 | 763 | - | 763 | 763 | 763 | 698 | 701 | 702 | 695 | -1,0% | -8,9% |
| Sweden | 27 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 0,0% | 4,2% |

* Due to clarifications in the methodology, in 2020 the number of courts of different instances that operate in the same site are separately counted
 Croatia: in 2019, misdemeanor courts were merged into municipal courts.

Indicator 2: The judicial organisation

Comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by country

Question 042. Number of courts - legal entities.

Question 043. Number of specialised courts – legal entities.

Question 044. Number of courts - geographic locations.

Austria

Q042 (2020): In 2020 in Austria, the number of courts considered as legal entities is 152. Namely, there are 133 courts of general jurisdiction and 19 specialised courts. Among the 133 legal entities of general jurisdiction, 128 act at first instance, 4 at second instance and one at third instance. More precisely, the 115 District courts and the 13 Regional courts of general jurisdiction intervene as first instance courts. It is noteworthy that the 7 other regional courts that have specialised jurisdiction are not taken into consideration here, but are counted as specialised first instance courts (*infra*). It is to be mentioned that the peculiarity of the 20 Austrian Regional courts is that even though these are first instance courts, some of them are also competent in respect of appeals against District courts' decisions. The 4 Higher Regional Courts have appeal competence in respect of all civil and criminal cases.

The Supreme court is the highest instance court in civil and criminal matters.

Q042 (2014): From January 1st 2013 to July 1st, 2014 a number of district courts merged. In 2014, there are 129 first instance district courts which is less than 132 (number communicated for 2013) but still not complying with the aim of 115.

Q043 (General Comment): The other specialized first instance courts are 2 criminal courts and 2 civil law courts (in Vienna and Graz). The sum of the numbers in the categories exceeds the total number of specialised courts because the labour and social court in Vienna is one court that is competent for labour and (some) social welfare cases. From January 1st, 2014 there are 11 newly found courts for administrative law in Austria, namely 9 regional administrative courts, 1 Federal administrative court and 1 Federal Tax Court.

Q043 (2020): As a rule every court has to deal with all judicial issues; in the biggest Austrian cities certain courts are specialised, i.e. five in Vienna (civil cases, criminal cases, commercial cases [2 x], labour and social welfare cases) and two in Graz (civil cases, criminal cases);

Because of the Court for labour and social welfare cases in Vienna (Arbeits- und Sozialgericht Wien) the sum of the individual courts does not correspond to the total number of specialised courts.

One commercial court in Vienna, both courts (in Vienna and Graz) specialised on civil cases and both courts (in Vienna and Graz) specialised on the enforcement of criminal sanctions also act as second instance courts.

Q043 (2019): On principal every court has to deal with all judicial issues; in the biggest Austrian cities certain courts are specialized, i.e. eight in Vienna (civil cases, criminal cases, commercial cases [2x], employment- and social welfare cases, administrative cases) and two in Graz (criminal cases, remaining cases). There is also a regional administrative court in every federal state (9 in total). Because of the Court for labour and social welfare cases in Vienna (Arbeits- und Sozialgericht Wien) the sum of the individual courts equals nineteen.

Q043 (2018): On principal every court has to deal with all judicial issues; in the biggest Austrian cities certain courts are specialised, i.e. five in Vienna (civil cases, criminal cases, commercial cases [2 x], employment- and social welfare cases) and two in Graz (criminal cases, remaining cases)

Q043 (2017): On principal every court has to deal with all judicial issues; in the biggest Austrian cities certain courts are specialised, i.e. five in Vienna (civil cases, criminal cases, commercial cases [2 x], employment- and social welfare cases) and two in Graz (criminal cases, remaining cases)

Q043 (2016): On principal every court has to deal with all judicial issues; in the biggest Austrian cities certain courts are specialised, i.e. five in Vienna (civil cases, criminal cases, commercial cases [2 x], employment- and social welfare cases) and two in Graz (criminal cases, remaining cases)

Q044 (2020): For this cycle, data on geographic locations is presented in respect of different locations for different instances, in compliance with the methodology developed in the Explanatory Note. The variation observed with previous cycles is only of a methodological nature.

Q044 (2016): It is planned to reduce the number of courts by 3 in 2018 (-1) and 2019 (-2)

Belgium

Q042 (General Comment): The reform of the justices of the peace, with a decrease in geographical locations, was consolidated by the law of December 25, 2017. The implementation of the reform is carried out between 2016 and 2019.

Q042 (2020): "1.1 First instance Courts of general jurisdiction: 13 first instance courts, 162 justices of the peace, 11 assize courts (one per province and two in Brussels) and 15 police courts. "Second instance Courts of general jurisdiction": 13 courts of first instance that rule as appeal courts on the decisions of the justices of the peace and 5 appeal courts.

Vertical consistency in the table is not ensured, as the 13 courts of first instance with dual jurisdiction (1 and 2 instances) have been counted only once in the totals.

For the current evaluation round (2020 data), justices of the peace and police courts are counted as general courts. In previous cycles, they were categorized as specialized courts of first instance. As of 2020, the 11 assize courts are also included in the data. Insofar as the Conseil d'Etat intervenes both in first instance and on appeal, it has been taken into account in both columns of Q43, but only once in the total of Q42.2."

Q042 (2017): The law of 25 December 2017 amended the number of cantons of justices of the peace from 187 to 162. The implementation of this reform will take place until 2019.

Q042 (2016): A reform of the justices of the peace is under way, leading to a reduction in the number of hearing locations.

Q042 (2014): Following a reform of the judicial map, the number of legal entities decreased: from 27 to 13 first instance courts, from 27 to 9 labour courts, from 27 to 9 commercial courts, and from 34 to 15 police courts.

Q043 (General Comment): Administrative courts: Council of State, Aliens Litigation Council, Raad voor Vergunningsbetwistingen, het Milieuhandhavingscollege and Raad voor Verkiezingsbetwistingen.

Six first instance courts have specialized enforcement chambers. The name 'enforcement court' is used, but in reality it is a specialized chamber.

All first instance courts (13) have a specialized family and youth section. The name 'family court' is used, but in reality it is a specialized section.

Q043 (2020):

For the current evaluation round (2020 data), justices of the peace and police courts are counted as general courts. In previous cycles, they were categorized as specialized courts of first instance.

Q043 (2019): Other: 162 justices of the peace and 15 police courts. Administrative courts: Council of State, Council for Aliens Litigation, de Raad voor Vergunningsbetwistingen, het Milieuhandhavingscollege en de Raad voor Verkiezingsbetwistingen (these courts are under the authority of the Minister for Home Affairs and the Flemish Regional Government, and not the Minister of Justice).

Six courts of first instance have specialized chambers for the application of sentences. The denomination 'court for the enforcement of sentences' is used, but in reality it is a specialized chamber.

All the courts of first instance (13) have a special family and youth section. The denomination 'family court' is used, but in reality it is a specialized section.

Q043 (2017): Others: justices of the peace and police courts. The law of 25 December 2017 amended the number of cantons of justices of the peace from 187 to 162 (162 justices of the peace and 15 police courts).

Administrative courts: Council of State, Aliens Litigation Council, Raad voor Vergunningsbetwistingen, het Milieuhandhavingscollege en de Raad voor Verkiezingsbetwistingen.

Five courts of first instance have specialized chambers for the enforcement of sentences. Despite the term used in their respect - "court for the enforcement of sentences", those are specialised chambers.

All courts of first instance (13) have a specialised family and youth section. The term "family court" is used, but these are also specialised sections.

Q043 (2016): Other: justices of the peace and police courts

Administrative courts: Council of State, Aliens Litigation Council, Raad voor Vergunningsbetwistingen, het Milieuhandhavingscollege en de Raad voor Verkiezingsbetwistingen.

Five courts of first instance have specialized chambers for the enforcement of sentences. The name "court for the enforcement of sentences" is used, but in reality it is a specialized chamber.

All courts of first instance (13) have a specialized family and youth section. The name "family court" is used, but in reality it is a specialized section.

Q043 (2015): Other: justices of the peace and police courts

Administrative courts: the Council of State, the Council of the Litigation of Foreigners, Milieuhandhavingscollege, de Raad voor Vergunningsbetwistingen en de Raad voor Verkiezingsbetwistingen.

Q043 (2014): The other specialised courts are 15 police courts and 187 justices of peace. Family courts are a section within the 13 first instance courts. The administrative courts (the Council of State, the Alien Litigation Council, "(Vlaamse)Raad voor Vergunningsbetwistingen", "het (Vlaamse) Milieuhandhavingscollege") are not part of the judicial system administered by the Ministry of Justice. Following a reform of the judicial map, the number of labour, commercial and police courts was reduced.

Q044 (2020): Deduction made on the basis of the number of buildings in which the courts are housed: 225 buildings in which all our premises are housed. In Eupen, the first instance courts combines the court of first instance, the labour court and the company court, which gives 8 for the labour and company courts (Law of 14 February 2014)

Q044 (2016): A reform of the justices of the peace is under way: 1. a reduction in the number of geographical settlements 2. expansion of their jurisdiction by increasing the amount of claims.

The reform of the cantons (justices of the peace) was launched in 2016 and resulted in the law of 25 December 2017 which formally amended or abolished the cantons. The amendments come into force over 1.5 years.

Q044 (2014):

According to 2014 data, a change in the number of seats of the justices of the peace is ongoing. Similarly, from 1 April 2014, the statutory number of courts has been decreased for commercial, labour and police first instance courts while keeping the existing geographical seats.

Bulgaria

Q042 (General Comment): There are the following courts in Bulgaria: District Courts- 113- The District Court is the main court of first instance. It has jurisdiction over all cases except those which are statutorily assigned to another court. It deals with civil, criminal and administrative-criminal cases. The decisions of the district courts are subject to appeal before the respective Regional court. Provincial/Regional Courts- 28- The Provincial Courts act as courts of first and second instance. As courts of first instance, they examine a precisely defined category of cases involving significant sums or substantial societal interest. When acting as a second (appellate) instance, they re-examine decisions taken by the district courts. Administrative Courts- 28 Specialized Criminal Court -1 Courts of Appeals - 5 Specialized Court of Appeal - 1 MilitaryCourts - 3 - The Military courts consider criminal cases of crimes committed by servicemen or officials of the Interior Ministry at first instance. Military Court of Appeal - 1 Supreme Court of Cassation - 1 Supreme Administrative Court - 1

Q042 (2020): Judiciary System Act

Article 65

All courts are legal entities funded by the budget and shall be represented by the administrative head or another designated person. In the discharge of the functions of administrative head, orders, instructions and rules shall be issued in accordance with the statutory competence. The general assembly, the plenum of the Supreme Cassation Court and the Plenum of the Supreme Administrative Court shall be bodies of the respective court, which rule only in the cases specified in the law, give opinions, adopt rules and decisions by open ballot and a majority of more than half of the judges present.

Q042 (2019): There are the following courts in Bulgaria: District Courts- 113- The District Court is the main court of first instance. It has jurisdiction over all cases except those which are statutorily assigned to another court. It deals with civil, criminal and administrative-criminal cases. The decisions of the district courts are subject to appeal before the respective Regional court.

Provincial/Regional Courts- 28- The Provincial Courts act as courts of first and second instance. As courts of first instance, they examine a precisely defined category of cases involving significant sums or substantial societal interest. When acting as a second (appellate) instance, they re-examine decisions taken by the district courts.

Administrative Courts- 28

Specialized Criminal Court -1

Courts of Appeals - 5

Specialized Court of Appeal - 1

MilitaryCourts - 3 - The Military courts consider criminal cases of crimes committed by servicemen or officials of the Interior Ministry at first instance.

Military Court of Appeal - 1

Supreme Court of Cassation - 1

Supreme Administrative Court - 1

Q042 (2018): 42.1. District Court - 113

The District Court is the main court of first instance. It has jurisdiction over all cases except those which are statutorily assigned to another court. It deals with civil, criminal and administrative-criminal cases. The decisions of the district courts are subject to appeal before the respective Regional court.

Provincial/ regional courts- 28

The provincial courts act as courts of first and second instance. As courts of first instance, they examine a precisely defined category of cases involving significant sums or substantial societal interest. When acting as a second (appellate) instance, they re-examine decisions taken by the district courts.

Military first instance courts- 3

Military courts consider criminal cases of crimes committed by servicemen or officials of the Interior Ministry at first instance.

Q043 (General Comment): Administrative Courts- 28

Supreme Administrative Court - 1

Military Courts - 3

Military Court of Appeal - 1 Specialized Criminal Court -1 Specialized Court of Appeal - 1

Q043 (2020): The category "other specialised courts" encompasses the Specialized Criminal Court of Republic of Bulgaria, established in 2011, situated in Sofia and treated as a Provincial/Regional Court. Its jurisdiction covers criminal cases of a general nature for crimes carried out throughout the Republic of Bulgaria. Its competence is determined on the basis of the subject of the case and not the quality of the perpetrator. The Criminal Procedure Code exhaustively enumerates cases within the competence of this Court, namely crimes committed by organized criminal groups, or on behalf of them and following their decision.

Q043 (2019): The cases under the jurisdiction of Specialized Criminal Court are specified in Art. 411a of the Penal Procedure Code

Q043 (2018): The category "other" encompasses the Specialized Criminal Court of Republic of Bulgaria (see the general comment).

Q043 (2017): Specialized Criminal Court

Q043 (2016): 'Other specialised 1st instance courts' - 1 Specialized Criminal Court.

Q044 (2018): Proposals for amendments to the Code of Administrative Procedure and Code of Civil Procedure to change the jurisdiction of the district and administrative courts with a view to regulating their workload. A model for the optimization of the judicial map at the level of district courts will be developed in implementation of a project under the Operational Program "Good Governance" 2014-2020.

Q044 (2016): Proposals for amendments to the Administrative Procedure Code and the Code of Civil Procedure are intended to reform the jurisdiction of regional and administrative courts in order to regulate their workload. Within the implementation of a project under "Good governance" Operational Programme 2014-2020 a model for optimization of the judicial map on regional courts level will be developed.

Croatia

Q042 (General Comment): The reform of judicial map implemented in 2015 decreased the number of Misdemeanour Courts from 63 to 22. Therefore, in accordance with the Act on Territorial Jurisdiction and Seats of Courts (Official Gazette, No. 128/14) in force, there are currently 22 Misdemeanour Courts in function. On the 1st of January 2019. new Courts Areas and Seats Act came into force. From the organizational aspect, the most important organizational measure was the merging of misdemeanor courts into municipal courts, and few municipal courts were reopened after 2015. That is why we have now less first instance specialized courts than in 2018. and more courts of general jurisdiction (22 courts which were in 2018. plus 8 courts which were reopened after the new law came into force).

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Q042 (2014): In 2014, according to the Act on Territorial Jurisdiction and Seats of Courts, there are 67 first instance courts but the Municipal Court in Novi Zagreb is not in function while the Municipal Criminal Court in Zagreb is a specialized court counted in Q42.2. Accordingly, there are 65 actually functioning first instance courts of a general jurisdiction.

Q042 (2013): For 2013, the Ministry of Justice added to the number of geographic locations all offices of a specific court that are located outside of the seat of the court, in which judicial activities are undertaken. The number of courts did not increase in 2013. Also, 66 municipal courts (65 municipal courts and 1 Municipal Criminal Court in Zagreb) were in function out of total 67 first instance courts prescribed by the Act on Territorial Jurisdiction and Seats of Courts. The Municipal Court in Novi Zagreb is still not in function.

Q043 (General Comment): The term “other specialized first instance courts” in the Republic of Croatia refers to misdemeanour courts and the Municipal Criminal Court in Zagreb. There was a reform of judicial map implemented in 2015 in which the number of Misdemeanour Courts has decreased from 63 to 22. Therefore, in accordance with the Act on Territorial Jurisdiction and Seats of Courts (Official Gazette, No. 128/14) in force, there are currently 22 Misdemeanour Courts in function.

Q043 (2020): In Croatian Judicial system there is a higher instances of 3 specialized courts: commercial, administrative and other (misdemeanour).

Q043 (2019): One criminal and two misdemeanour courts. After the reorganization of courts in 2019 we do not have 22 misdemeanour courts. Only two courts specialized only for misdemeanor cases were left in two largest cities (Zagreb and Split). Third specialized court is court in Zagreb specialized only for criminal cases.

Q043 (2018): Other specialised 1st instance courts are Misdemeanour courts and Municipal Criminal Court in Zagreb.

Q043 (2017): 23 other specialised 1st instance courts are 22 Misdemeanour courts and 1 Municipal Criminal Court in Zagreb

Q043 (2016): According to the Act on the Jurisdiction and Seats of Courts (Official Gazette 128/14) as of 1 April 2015 the number of municipal courts has been reduced, as of 1 July 2015 reduced the number of misdemeanour courts has been reduced and as of 1 April 2015 a new commercial court has been established.

Other specialised 1st instance courts are 22 Misdemeanour courts and a Municipal Criminal Court in Zagreb.

Q044 (2020): The reorganisation of judicial map that started in 2015 in which the number of municipal and misdemeanour courts as well as the number of municipal state attorneys’ offices has been reduced continued in 2019 with the merger of municipal and misdemeanour courts into municipal courts.

The reasons for the merger were a significant decrease in the number of misdemeanour cases and overburdened municipal courts with civil cases. In the new judicial map, instead of 46 municipal and misdemeanour courts, there are now 34 municipal courts - all misdemeanour and municipal courts were merged in the same cities except in 2 largest cities, Zagreb and Split, in which specialised municipal courts for misdemeanour cases were retained, and due to geographical specificities and size of certain municipal courts they were separated and new municipal courts were established (10). Also, a new commercial court was established in Dubrovnik. The aim of this new judicial map with new courts in the network and increased jurisdiction of permanent services is to increase the efficiency of the courts, improve access to court services, ensure even distribution of the workload of judges, shorten the length of court proceedings, reduce the number of unresolved cases in municipal courts, and ensure optimisation and easier management of human resources in courts.

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Q044 (2016): There is a new judicial reform in plan in which the misdemeanour courts will be merged with municipal courts (both 1st instance courts).

Q044 (2014): According to the new Act on Territories and Seats of Courts (Official Gazette 128/14), that entered into force on the 1st of April 2015, a further rationalization of the network of municipal (from 67 to 24) and misdemeanour courts (from 63 to 22) and the establishment of an additional commercial court (8 instead of 7) are to be carried out from 1st of April and 1st of July.

As well, the new Act introduces changes regarding the territorial jurisdiction with regard to dealing with appeals. In criminal cases, any county court can decide on appeals lodged against judgments, while only few county courts may decide on appeals in land, labor and family matters.

Cyprus

Q042 (2020): Cyprus has a two-tier system, therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court. The data for Supreme Court in this question are included in the highest instance courts, but the case flow data of the Supreme Court are included in the second instance cases - questions 97 and 98.

Q042 (2017): x

Q042 (2014): The number of courts changed in 2014. Instead one labour court in the district of Nicosia, there are 3 separate courts in different districts. This applies as well as for rent and tenancies court. One more family court was also established. The Assize court deals with serious criminal offences only.

Q043 (2020): 5 Assize courts

1 Administrative court for international Protection

Q043 (2019): Other specialised 1st instance courts: 1 International Protection Administrative Court and 5 Assize Court. In 2019 the new administrative court for international protection was established to hear cases concerning asylum applications and international protection matters.

Q043 (2018): 5 Assize courts

Q043 (2017): Assize Courts

Q043 (2016): Assize Courts

Q043 (2015): In 2015, two new Assize courts and one administrative court were established and one Rent Control Tribunal was removed.

Q044 (2018): In 2019 a New administrative court of international protection has been established that will deal with asylum cases.

Q044 (2016): Bills are being drafted for the creation of a commercial court and a first instance asylum administrative court.

Q044 (2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, it has been pointed out that an Administrative court has been established in Cyprus and started functioning on the 7th of January 2016.

Czech Republic

Q042 (2020): 2. Supreme Administrative Court

Q042 (2017): There are no specialised first instance courts, but judges within individual courts are specialised (e.g. for family, labour and enforcement cases at district courts, and insolvency and administrative cases at regional courts as first instance courts).

Q042 (2016): There are no specialised first instance courts, but judges within individual courts are specialised (e.g. for family, labour and enforcement cases at district courts, and insolvency and administrative cases at regional courts as first instance courts).

Q043 (General Comment): There are no specialised first instance courts, but judges within individual courts are specialised (e.g. for family, labour and enforcement cases at district courts, and insolvency and administrative cases at regional courts as first instance courts).

Q044 (2020): 6 regional courts and 3 district courts have their branches in other cities.

Denmark

Q042 (General Comment): District courts are called 1st instance courts, the Land Registration court and the Maritime and Commercial Court are considered as first instance specialized courts. Second and third instance courts are the two High Courts and the Supreme Court.

Q042 (2019): Commercial and naval court
Land Registration court.

Q042 (2018): Data has not changed on this point.

Q042 (2017): District courts are called 1st instance courts, the Land Registration court and the Maritime and Commercial Court are considered as first instance specialized courts. Second and third instance courts are the two High Courts and the Supreme Court.

Q043 (General Comment): Re "Juvenile Courts" such courts do not exist. Juveniles are dealt with by district courts as any other case. There are taken special care though of juveniles in a Juvenile Board. The category "other" concerns the Land Registration Court that has been established in 2009. As for the Commercial Court, in Denmark, it is called Maritime and Commercial Court and it presents the peculiarity to also deal, to a great extent but not exclusively, with insolvency cases (bankruptcies etc.). Accordingly, there is an overlap with the category "Insolvency courts". Family courts are administered as part of District courts. There is one military court but military courts are not part of the Danish Courts Administration.

Q043 (2020): Land Registration Court (see also general comments). The other specialized court is Maritime and Commercial Court. The latter do some degree deals with insolvency cases similar to district courts.

Q043 (2019): Other specialised 1st instance court is the Land Registration Court. The Maritime and Commercial Court is a commercial court which ALSO deals with insolvency cases. Although it looks like there are two courts there is only one! As the district courts outside Greater Copenhagen deal with insolvency cases, and the Maritime and Commercial Court deals with insolvency cases inside Greater Copenhagen, but at the same time is a specialized commercial court, the Maritime and Commercial Court is marked as a specialized Commercial Court and insolvency court.

Q043 (2018): Military courts exist but they are not part of the Danish Courts Administration. The 24 district courts have always dealt with family cases. From 1 April 2019 family issues are a section of the court.

Q043 (2017): The category "other" concerns the Land Registration Court that has been established in 2009. As for the Commercial Court, in Denmark, it is called Maritime and Commercial Court and it presents the peculiarity to also deal, to a great extent but not exclusively, with insolvency cases (bankruptcies etc.). Accordingly, there is an overlap with the category "Insolvency courts". Of course Military courts exist but they are not part of the Danish Courts Administration.

Q043 (2016): Land Registration Court.

Q044 (2020): Included in first instance courts are district courts, Land Registration Court and the Maritime and Commercial Court.

Estonia

Q042 (General Comment): Estonia has 17 courthouses of county courts (first instance courts), 4 courthouses of administrative courts (first instance courts), 2 courthouses of appellate courts (second instance courts) and 1 courthouse of the Supreme Court (highest instance court), all together 24 courthouses. However, as some of the courts are situated in the same house (e.g Tallinn Administrative Court and Tallinn Circuit Court) and taking into account the fact that Pärnu County Court has a courthouse that is divided between two locations, there are 20 actual geographical locations of Estonian courts.

Q042 (2019): A small courthouse was adjoined with another small courthouse. The distance between them was less than 50 km.

Q042 (2016): A small courthouse was adjoined with another small courthouse. The distance between them was less than 50 km.

Q043 (General Comment): In Estonia, there are no specialized first instance courts, other than administrative courts. All the cases are dealt with by ordinary courts of first instance. The two administrative courts of first instance are situated in Tallinn and Tartu. Nevertheless, for guaranteeing wider access to justice, these two courts have several court buildings in other cities, namely in Pärnu and Jõhvi, where judges and their supporting legal staff work.

Q044 (General Comment): Estonia has 17 courthouses of county courts (first instance courts), 4 courthouses of administrative courts (first instance courts), 2 courthouses of appellate courts (second instance courts) and 1 courthouse of the Supreme Court (highest instance court), all together 24 courthouses. However, as some of the courts are situated in the same house (e.g Tallinn Administrative Court and Tallinn Circuit Court) and taking into account the fact that Pärnu County Court has a courthouse that is divided between two locations, there are 20 actual geographical locations of Estonian courts.

Q044 (2020): Tartu county court closed one courthouse, so now there's 20 geographic locations.

Q044 (2014): In the end of 2015 the Council for Administration of Courts devised the merger of two courthouses in Estonia that are situated very close to each other (20 km). Both houses will remain open but will have joint territorial jurisdiction and administration.

Finland

Q042 (General Comment): In Finland, there are 20 district courts with 36 offices, five courts of appeal, the Supreme Court, six administrative courts, the Supreme Administrative Court, the Market Court, the Labour Court and the Insurance Court. One of the administrative courts, the Labour Court and the Market Court are located in the same location. In total there are 36 courts in 52 geographic locations.

Q042 (2020): The number of district courts was reduced at the re-structuring on 1.1.2019.

Q042 (2019): The Court Network has been modified.

Q042 (2016): Some geographic locations of the District Courts have been shut down.

Q042 (2014): In 2014, in Finland there are 81 courts as geographic locations, namely 27 District Courts, 13 Branch offices of District Courts, 25 Auxiliary courtrooms of District Courts (23 till 2014), 3 specialized courts, 6 Administrative Courts (8 till 2014), 5 Courts of Appeal (6 till 2014), the Supreme Court and the Supreme Administrative Court.

Q043 (General Comment): In Finland, there are six regional administrative courts, the Market Court, the Labour Court and the Insurance Court.

Another specialised court is the High Court of Impeachment that hears charges against ministers (i.e. members of the Government), the Chancellor of Justice, the Parliamentary Ombudsman and members of the Supreme Court or the Supreme Administrative Court for unlawful conduct in office. In addition, the High Court of Impeachment deals with charges concerning the criminal liability of the President of the Republic. However, it is convened only when necessary.

Q043 (2016): In Finland there are 6 Administrative Courts, 1 Market Court, 1 Labour Court and 1 Insurance Court. Then there is the High Court of Impeachment that hears charges against Ministers (i.e. Members of the State Council), Chancellor of Justice, Parliamentary Ombudsman and Supreme Court Justices for unlawful conduct in office but it is convened only when necessary.

Q044 (2018): As of 1 January 2019, the district courts will be centralised by decreasing the number of the courts from 27 to 20. A court can have more than one office. The number of the district courts' offices will be reduced from 57 to 36 offices.

As of 1 September 2019, undisputed civil cases (for example debt collection, unpaid rents, other small debts and eviction cases) which are handled and decided in summary proceedings will be centralised from all 20 district courts to nine district courts.

Q044 (2016): In Finland is ongoing structural reform of the District Courts in which the number of the courts will be decreased from 27 to 20. The main target is to merge smaller courts in to bigger units that would be more efficient and profitable and also maintain high quality. At the same time the geographical locations of the District Courts will be decreased from 57 to 36. This means that in addition to the 7 administrative offices that will be shut down, 5 side offices and 13 separate locations for hearing will be closed. Instead the use of video conference, electronic services and other IT-solutions would be increased. Deadline for the new project is 31.12.2018 so that the reform would be in force in the beginning of the year 2019. The government's proposal has been given at January 2017. The handling of the proposal in the parliament is unfinished.

Q044 (2014): According to 2014 data, for the foreseeable future the next reform is the developing of the structure of the District Court network. The foreseen change is a reduction of the number of District Courts.

France

Q042 (2020):

There are 168 first instance courts of general jurisdiction, 37 second instance courts of general jurisdiction, and 1 highest instance court of general jurisdiction in the French judicial system.

Q042 (2019): See the comment on specialised first instance courts in the frame of Q43.

Q042 (2018): With regard to the ordinary courts, the number indicated in the 2016 questionnaire includes the local courts that have been abolished since 1 July 2017 (Act No. 2011-1862 of 13 December 2011), their powers having been taken over by the courts of first instance in civil matters and by the police courts attached to the courts of first instance in criminal matters.

The number of 786 corresponded to: 164 TGI + 4 TPI + 307 TI + 311 jprox. Since then, TIs have been removed from the category of ordinary courts of first instance since they constitute specialised courts of first instance. The number of 479 ordinary courts of first instance therefore corresponded to 164 TGI + 4 TPI + 311 TPROX. The figure of 168 is thus explained by the abolition of the 311 local courts since 1 July 2017, as indicated in the comments in the questionnaire.

Thus: $479 - 311 = 168$ ordinary courts of first instance (164 TGI + 4 TPI).

Q043 (General Comment): "With regard to the courts for the enforcement of criminal sanctions: In matters of enforcement of sentences, the enforcement judge (JAP) is a court of first instance for the enforcement of sentences, being at the same time a decision-making, monitoring and follow-up body. There is at least one JAP per department (article 712-2 of the CPP). The JAP is competent for adult convicts, and his field of intervention is the following: For measures to individualize custodial sentences, he or she has general jurisdiction (except for a few measures that fall under the special jurisdiction of the court for the enforcement of sentences), For custodial sentences, when a specific text so provides,

For the follow-up of security measures. Established by the law of March 9, 2004, the Court for the Enforcement of Sentences (TAP) is a court of first instance, composed of three JAPs of the judicial courts, appointed by order of the First President of the second instance Court. In each second instance Court, a TAP is established whose territorial jurisdiction extends to the jurisdiction of this court (articles 712-3 and D 49-2 of the CPP, article indicating the list of TAPs by second instance Court and the territorial jurisdiction). The seat of the TAP is in principle "that of the judicial court of the seat of the second instance Court" (article D. 49-3 CPP).

The objective is to entrust the most complex and sensitive cases to a collegiality. Thus, the TAP has jurisdiction over - by the effect of the law for those sentenced to the heaviest penalties: applications for parole and suspension of "medical" sentences for persons sentenced to imprisonment or imprisonment of more than 10 years and whose remaining sentence to be served exceeds 3 years; applications for an increase in the security period; placement under judicial supervision of dangerous persons...) by decision of the JAP, in particular because of the complexity of the case or the personality of the convicted person (article 712-6 al. 3 of the CPP).

In matters of terrorism, a derogatory jurisdiction is provided for under ordinary law (articles 706-22-1 and D 49-75 to D49-81-5 of the CPP). The Paris enforcement courts specialized in terrorist matters (JAPAT, the TAPAT and the enforcement chamber) have -exclusive jurisdiction to monitor persons convicted by specialized terrorism trial courts pursuant to Article 706-17 of the CPP; -competing jurisdiction with ordinary law enforcement courts to monitor persons convicted of acts of terrorism and other offenses falling within the scope of Article 706-16 of the CPP by ordinary law courts.
source DACG. "

Q043 (2020): Despite the provisional NA answer for the category " Courts for the execution of criminal sanctions ", the total is available, as it is a small number that will not significantly affect the total. On labor courts: 210 CPHs + 6 labor courts = 216 courts Industrial tribunals have jurisdiction, according to Article L. 1411-1 of the Labor Code, to hear individual disputes that arise between employees or apprentices and their employers during the execution of an employment or apprenticeship contract. There are 210 industrial tribunals and 6 labor courts in the French overseas territories. Same figure as in 2020
On commercial courts: 134 TCs, 9 TMCs, 2 TPIs with commercial jurisdiction, 7 TJs with commercial jurisdiction = 152 courts
Commercial courts are specialized courts with jurisdiction to hear disputes relating to commitments between traders, between credit institutions or between them, disputes relating to commercial companies and commercial acts by their form (Art. L. 721-1 et seq. of the Commercial Code) On social jurisdictions:

-Since November 1, 2019, litigation concerning military disability pensions has been transferred to the jurisdiction of the administrative courts, doing away with the military disability pension courts and the regional military disability pension courts that rule on appeal.

- Since January 1, 2019, as a result of Law No. 2016-1547 of November 18, 2016 on the modernization of justice in the 21st century, social litigation, formerly divided between the social security courts (TASS), the courts of disability litigation (TCI) and the departmental social assistance commissions (CDAS), was merged and transferred to the "tribunaux de grande instance", ordinary courts of first instance, which became, as of January 1, 2020, by effect of law n° 2019-222 of March 23, 2019 on programming 2018-2022 and reform for the justice system, Judicial Courts. Consequently, these specialized jurisdictions have been abolished. On appeal, the litigation was only under the jurisdiction of the CNITAAT (extended until December 31, 2022; but now it is under the jurisdiction of specially designated courts of appeal, which allows for better accessibility to justice. There are 134 commercial courts whose judges are exclusively consular. With regard to the judicial organization in overseas France, there are 2 courts of first instance with jurisdiction in commercial matters and 9 mixed commercial courts. In addition, 7 judicial courts have a commercial chamber in Alsace-Moselle. In 2020 it was written 143 commercial courts because I think that only the TC and TMC were counted and not the TJ with commercial jurisdiction nor the TPI with commercial jurisdiction. About the other specialized courts :

The tribunaux paritaires des baux ruraux (TPBR) are autonomous (L. 491-1 of the Code rural et de la pêche maritime). The 2018-2022 programming and reform law for justice sets the seats and jurisdictions of the TPBRs no longer with reference to the seats of the former magistrate's courts but according to the seats of the judicial courts and their proximity chamber. On social jurisdictions:

-Since November 1, 2019, the litigation of military disability pensions has been transferred to the jurisdiction of the administrative courts, making the military disability pension courts and the regional military disability pension courts, which rule on appeal, disappear.

- Since January 1, 2019, as a result of law no. 2016-1547 of November 18, 2016 on the modernization of justice in the 21st century, social litigation, which was previously divided between the social security courts (TASS), the disability litigation courts (TCI) and the departmental social assistance commissions (CDAS), was merged and transferred to the "tribunaux de grande instance", courts of first instance under ordinary law, which became, as of January 1, 2020, the "Tribunaux Judiciaires" (Judicial Courts) under Law No. 2019-222 of March 23, 2019, on programming for 2018-2022 and reform of the justice system

Q043 (2019): Since 1 January 2019, social litigation, formerly divided between the social security courts (TASS), the incapacity courts (TCI) and the departmental social assistance commissions (CDAS), has been merged and transferred to the "tribunaux de grande instance" (first instance courts of general jurisdiction). As a result, these specialised courts have been abolished. As of 1 November 2019, litigation concerning military invalidity pensions will be transferred to the administrative courts, eliminating the military invalidity pension courts and the regional military invalidity pension courts which rule on appeal. These changes explain the variation in the number of courts compared to the previous year. The other specialised courts are: - joint courts for rural leases: 274; juvenile courts: 155; court for navigation on the Rhine: 1; maritime courts: 6; national asylum court: 1; court of first instance for navigation on the Moselle: 1.

Q043 (2018): The other specialized courts are: - joint courts for rural leases: 272 ;
- juvenile courts: 155; - military pension courts: 36;
- court for navigation on the Rhine: 1;
- Maritime courts: 6;
- national court of asylum: 1; - court of first instance for navigation on the Moselle: 1.

In the previous questionnaire, the Joint Rural Lease Courts (JRTs) were indicated, with the District Courts (TIs) within the "Rental Courts", the figure of 307 corresponding to the District Courts, since the seats and jurisdictions of the JRTs were linked to those of the TI. However, the TPBRs are, and have always been, autonomous courts. However, as decrees have been issued to remove some TPBRs, there is no longer a correlation between their number and that of IT. We have therefore indicated here in the "rental courts", only IT (289), and by including TPBRs in a separate item, which is legally more accurate. The total number of TPBRs is 274. On the insurance and social security courts: in the requested reference year, there are 26 disability courts, 115 social security courts (TASS) and 100 departmental social assistance commissions (CDAS). The differential of 100 corresponds to the addition of the 100 CDASs which are administrative courts.

The Paris Court, created on 14 May 2018, brought together all the services of the Regional Court, formerly dispersed over 5 sites, including Ile de la Cité, the Police Court and the 20 District Courts. The number of TIs had to be reduced by 19. In addition, the reform of the transfer of the police court under the 21st century Justice Act had the effect of removing 3 of them from the 307 TIs. The number of IT has therefore increased from 304 (307-3) to 285 district courts (304-19). We have added to these 285 TI the 4 TPIs because of their dual IT and TGI skills. Thus: 285 TI + 4 TPI = 289 TI in total.

Q043 (2017): The other specialized courts are:
- juvenile courts 155
- military pensions tribunals 36
- the court for navigation on the Rhine 1
- the court for navigation on the Moselle 1
- maritime trade courts 6
- national court of asylum 1

Q043 (2016): The other specialised courts are: 155 juvenile courts; 36 military pension courts; 1 court for navigation on the Rhine; 1 court for navigation on the Moselle; 6 maritime trade courts; 1 national asylum court.

As a matter of fact, the following reforms are on-going:

- The future Tribunal of Paris, whose establishment is scheduled for 14 May 2018, will unify all the services of the TGI (Tribunal de grande instance) currently dispersed over 5 sites, including "Ile de la Cité", the police court and the first instance courts (tribunaux d'instance);
- Since 1 July 2017, the hearings of the Police Court, previously under the jurisdiction of the "tribunaux d'instance", have been transferred to the TGI. The aim of this reform is to refocus the tribunaux d'instance on day-to-day civil justice and to centralise criminal litigation at the seat of the TGI.
- Since 1 July 2017, the 311 local courts have been abolished (Law No. 2011-1862 of 13 December 2011), their powers being taken over by the tribuanux d'instance in civil matters and by the police courts attached to the TGI in criminal matters.
- As of 1 January 2019, social litigation, currently divided between the Social Security Courts (TASS), the Disability Dispute Courts (TCI) and the Departmental Social Assistance Commissions (CDAS), will be unified and transferred to the TGI (first instance courts of general jurisdiction). These specialised courts will then be abolished.

Q043 (2015): Other specialised courts are:
Juvenile courts : 155
Military Pensions Courts: 36
Court for navigation on the Rhine: 1
Maritime Courts: 14
National Court of Asylum: 1
Court of First Instance for navigation on the Moselle: 1

Q043 (2014): The reduction of the number of specialised courts is primarily due to the suppression of 70 military pensions courts. The other specialised courts are: Children courts (155); Military pensions courts (36); the Rhine navigation court; commercial maritime courts (14); the National court for asylum right; the Court for the navigation on the Moselle. In contrast with 2010 and 2012 data, a part of the "other specialised courts" was distributed in the proposed categories, namely the agricultural land courts, the courts of rental cases, the Courts for enforcement of criminal sanctions and the courts of incapability litigation. The specialised interregional courts, competent to judge cases of organised crime were added.

Q043 (2013): The reduction of the number of specialised courts is primarily due to the suppression of 70 military pensions courts. The other specialised courts are: Children courts (155); Military pensions courts (36); the Rhine navigation court; commercial maritime courts (14); the National court for asylum right; the Court for the navigation on the Moselle. In contrast with 2010 and 2012 data, a part of the "other specialised courts" was distributed in the proposed categories, namely the agricultural land courts, the courts of rental cases, the Courts for enforcement of criminal sanctions and the courts of incapability litigation. The specialised interregional courts, competent to judge cases of organised crime were added.

Q043 (2012): There are 135 Commercial Courts and 8 mixed commercial courts (this of Mayotte is not included). The category "labour courts" subsumes 210 industrial courts and 6 labour courts. The category "insurance and/or social security courts" refers to the courts responsible for social security cases. The other specialised courts are: Police courts (3); local Police courts (3); Children courts (155); Incapacity Dispute courts (26); Agricultural land courts (281); Sentence enforcement courts (50); Military pensions courts (106); the Rhine navigation court; Commercial maritime courts (14); the Court for the navigation on Moselle. The military court of Paris was discontinued in January 2012. Its functions were transferred to a pole specialised in military matters in the High Court of Paris.

Q044 (2020): "With regard to the judiciary, there are 576 courts of first instance - geographic locations. This figure takes into account, by number of sites, all the courts of first instance, excluding the second instance court. Sites hosting exclusively a second instance court have therefore been excluded from this count. Sites hosting both a CA and a trial court were counted only once. There were 619 Courts geographic locations counted. This figure takes into account, by number of sites, all the jurisdictions whether they are appeal or first instance. Moreover, when a first instance court and a second instance court are located on the same site, they have been counted twice (hence the difference of 43 with the previous question: 37 CA which occupy 43 sites).

As regards the administrative order, there are 42 first instance courts for the administrative order and 53 all courts for the administrative order. "

Q044 (2016): A reform could take place within the framework of the bill on Justice programming presented in 2018. If no court site should be closed, the organization could be modified, particularly at the level of the courts of appeal, whose map is very different from those of the current administrative regions. There could also be only one first instance court per department.

Q044 (2014): As of 1 September 2014, the high courts (TGI) were resettled in the towns of Saint-Gaudens, Saumur and Tulle. Moreover, seconded chambers (geographic locations) were created on the same date in Guingamp and Marmande and on 1 January 2015 in Millau. A draft law to modernise the justice provides that the litigation of social security affairs and disability will be brought together before the TGI. Small offences ruled before the District Court will be transferred to TGI; similarly, compensation for personal injury will be entirely the responsibility of the TGI.

Germany

Q042 (General Comment): Eventhough the German legal system generally knows three instances (first instance, appeal on questions of fact and law, appeal on questions of law only), the different kinds of courts do not correspond directly to the stages of appeal. Local Courts (Amtsgerichte) are first instance courts with the Regional Courts (Landgerichte) as next stage of appeal (exceptions apply in family matters). However, Regional Courts do not only serve as second instance courts but also deal with first instance cases. Whether a case is initially dealt with at a Local or Regional Court depends (among other things) on the value at dispute (civil cases) or on the kind of the suspected offence (criminal cases). Similarly the Higher Regional Courts may serve as Second Instance courts (for cases that were initially dealt with at Regional Courts or for cases in family matters) and as Highest Instance Courts for cases that were initiated at the Local Courts (especially in criminal cases). The Constitutional Courts of the Länder and the Federal Constitutional Court (Bundesverfassungsgericht) are not part of the the stages of appeal. Constitutional jurisdiction is also seen as seperate from general and specialised jurisdiction. Constitutional Courts review legislation with regard to constitutional provisions. The Federal Constitutional Court mainly assess alleged violations of base rights by public authorities. However, in order to have access to the Constitutional Courts, the regular path of legal proceedings must generally be exhausted.

Q042 (2020): 1.1 First instance courts include: 638 Local Courts, 115 Regional Courts

1.2 Second instance courts include: 115 Regional Courts, 24 Higher Regional Courts

1.3 Highest instance courts include: 24 Higher Regional Courts, Federal Supreme Court

The vertical consistency is not fulfilled, since the 115 Regional Courts appear as "First instance courts" (1.1) as well as "Second instance courts" (1.2) and 24 Higher Regional Courts appear as "Second Instance Courts"(1.2) as well as "Highest Instance Courts" (1.3).

For further information please consult the General Comment.

The total number of specialised courts includes 16 Constitutional Courts of the Länder.

Q043 (General Comment): It is noteworthy that depending on the value at dispute, commercial cases are dealt with at Local or Regional Courts, on application in a chamber established at the Regional Court for commercial cases. There are no separate commercial courts. Likewise, there are no independent rent and tenancies courts, enforcement courts or courts for insurance cases. Depending on the caseload, special panels of judges are established for this purpose at the Local and Regional Courts. Family cases are dealt with at first instance in special departments of the Local Courts (second instance: Higher Regional Courts). The Federal Armed Forces do not have any military courts of their own; its members are subject to civil jurisdiction. Juvenile courts do not exist as independent courts either. They are established at the Local Courts or Regional Courts, depending on the severity of the expected sentence and the type of offence. The Juvenile Courts may be composed of a single criminal judge sitting as youth judge or one or more jugdes together with lay youth assessors.

Q043 (2020): The category "other" covers:

18 Finance Courts (first instance)

16 Constitutional Courts of the Länder, the Federal Constitutional Court, Federal Patent Court, Federal Labour Court, Federal Administrative Court, Federal Social Court and the Federal Finance Court (higher instances)

With regard to the Constitutional Courts please see General Comment Q 42.

Q043 (2019): finance courts

Q043 (2018): Finance Courts

Q043 (2017): Finance courts

Q043 (2016): Other specialised 1st instance courts: Finance Courts

Q043 (2015): The data refer to the year 2014. At present, no more recent data are available.

Q043 (2014): In 2014, in comparison with 2012, the number of specialized first instance courts decreased of three labour courts in two Landers.

Q044 (General Comment): The figures in this section are taken from the chart "Number of Federal and State Courts" (https://www.bmju.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/PDF/Anzahl_der_Gerichte_des_Bundes_und_der_Laender.html) that does not distinguish between legal entities and geographic location of the courts. Generally, one legal entity equals one geographic location. A small number of courts may have a additional points of presence in other geographic locations. Since the exact number of geographic locations in comparison to legal entities is unknown, the figures from the chart "Number of Federal and State Courts" were used to answer this question as well.

Q044 (2018): The possibility of combining courts is being considered by individual Länder in order to reduce costs. The regional structures have proven effective.

On 5 November 2019, the Land Government of Schleswig-Holstein adopted a statutory instrument on the concentration of jurisdiction which combines existing concentrations of jurisdiction while adding further concentration provisions. The instrument will be promulgated at the end of the month.

Q044 (2016): The possibility of combining courts is being considered by individual Länder in order to reduce costs.

Greece

Q042 (2020): In highest instance courts include the Supreme Court(Areios Pagos). In First instance courts of general jurisdiction are included in the number 259, 196 local and District Criminal Courts and 63 courts of first degree.

Q043 (General Comment): In Greece, there are no special courts for the fields of law described in the question 43, besides those already mentioned. The Greek Constitution is reluctant to provide in the Greek legal system special courts. Instead, within the Courts of First Instance and Courts of Appeal of large cities, we have special Chambers, where the task of adjudicating in special categories of law (e.g. family law, commercial law, etc.) is assigned. Judges entrusted with such duties have usually the correspondent specific studies. As far as other special courts are concerned, special provisions regulate the operation of courts for juveniles, military, navy and air force courts. We clarify that the military, navy and air force courts are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Defense, therefore we have no further information.

Q043 (2020): Administrative courts include: in the first instance 30, in the second instance 9 and 1 Supreme Court(the Council of State).

Juvenile courts are subject to the Courts of First Instance, according to your instructions the choice changed from non-available to non applicable.

The military courts are under a different ministry, specifically the National Defense.

The higher instance other specialized courts is the Court of Auditors that is considered one of three supreme courts in Greece.

Q043 (2017): In Greece, there are no special courts for the fields of law described in the question 43, besides those already mentioned. The Greek Constitution is reluctant to provide in the Greek legal system special courts. Instead, within the Courts of First Instance and Courts of Appeal of large cities, we have special Chambers, where the task of adjudicating in special categories of law (e.g. family law, commercial law, etc.) is assigned. Judges entrusted with such duties have usually the correspondent specific studies. As far as other special courts are concerned, special provisions regulate the operation of courts for juveniles, military, navy and air force courts.

Q044 (2020): The total number of courts includes the Court of Auditors

Q044 (2014): According to 2014 data, the Law 1756/1988, article 2, as modified by the Law 4123/2013, provides for a reduction of the number of courts. Besides, the Law 1756/1988, article 4, as modified by the Law 4264/2014, provides for a change in the powers of courts.

Hungary

Q042 (General Comment): The Hungarian court system is as follows: Kúria (1) – the Hungarian Supreme Court - its jurisdiction in criminal, civil and administrative cases covers adjudication of extraordinary remedies and appeals, adopting uniformity decisions. It also decides if municipal decrees are in compliance with higher level legislation. Regional courts of appeal (5) – their jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases covers the adjudication of appeals received from the regional courts (third instance in criminal cases). Regional courts (20) – their jurisdiction in criminal, civil and administrative cases covers the adjudication of appeals received from district courts, administrative and labour courts, and procedure at first instance in certain criminal and civil cases. District courts (113) – their jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases covers the procedures at first instance. The number of judges in the largest district court is 357, whereas the smallest court operates with one judge. Out of the 113 district courts, the district courts in the seat of the regional courts have special competences in many cases.

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Q042 (2019): 113 District Courts (first instance courts of general jurisdiction)
20 Administrative and Labour Courts (specialized first instance courts)
20 Regional Courts (second instance courts of general jurisdiction + first instance courts in cases of higher importance)
5 Regional Courts of Appeal (second instance courts in cases of higher importance)
1 Supreme Court ("Kúria" - special judicial review)

It has to be noted that Administrative and Labour Courts are merged into the regional courts on the 31st of March 2020. Since 1st of April 2020 every regional court deals with labour cases on first instance (second instance are the regional courts of appeal) and 8 regional courts have special administrative law department dealing with first instance cases (second instance is the Supreme Court).

Q042 (2018): Two new district courts were established (one in 2017 in the city of Szigetszentmiklós, another one in 2019 in the city of Érd).
113 District Courts (first instance courts of general jurisdiction)
20 Administrative and Labour Courts (specialized first instance courts)
20 Regional Courts (second instance courts of general jurisdiction + first instance courts in cases of higher importance)
5 Regional Courts of Appeal (second instance courts in cases of higher importance)
1 Supreme Court (special judicial review)

Q042 (2017): All courts include :

112 District Courts
20 Regional Courts
20 Administrative and Labour Courts
5 Regional Courts of Appeal
1 Supreme Court (Kúria)

The Hungarian court system is as follows: Kúria (1) – the Hungarian Supreme Court - its jurisdiction in criminal, civil and administrative cases covers adjudication of extraordinary remedies and appeals, adopting uniformity decisions. It also decides if municipal decrees are in compliance with higher level legislation. Regional courts of appeal (5) – their jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases covers the adjudication of appeals received from the regional courts (third instance in criminal cases). Regional courts (20) – their jurisdiction in criminal, civil and administrative cases covers the adjudication of appeals received from district courts, administrative and labour courts, and procedure at first instance in certain criminal and civil cases. District courts (112) – their jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases covers the procedures at first instance. The number of judges in the largest district court is 357, whereas the smallest court operates with one judge. Out of the 111 district courts, the district courts in the seat of the regional courts have special competences in many cases. Administrative and labour courts (20) – their jurisdiction covers procedures at first instance in individual and collective labour disputes and in administrative cases. First instance administrative and labour courts (20) started operating on 1 January 2013 as first instance specialized courts. Thus from this date the number of first instance courts of general jurisdiction is 112.

Q043 (General Comment): There are military departments at five Regional Courts and at one Regional Court of Appeal. Although they only deal with military related criminal cases, they are not considered as specialized courts as they are a part of the ordinary court system both in administrative and professional management.

Q043 (2020): "Administrative and labour courts (20) were dismissed on the 31st of March 2020. From this date Regional Courts deal with labour cases on first instance while administrative cases are dealt with by eight Regional Court on a regional level".

Q044 (2018): According to proposed legislation an independent administrative court system may be established in the future.

Q044 (2016): Two new district courts will be established (one in 2017 in the city of Szigetszentmiklós, another one in 2019 in the city of Érd).

Q044 (2014): According to 2014 data, a new first instance (district) court will be established in the city of Érd on 01/01/2018.

Ireland

Q042 (General Comment): In Ireland, there are only three first instance courts (as legal entities) exercising general jurisdiction for the entire State (the High Court, the Circuit Court and the District Court). Each of those three courts has a single court president only, who exercises a nationwide remit for his/her court. The number of geographic locations reflects the physical location serving as seats or venues for the three jurisdictions.

Q042 (2016): The specialised courts referred to are the two Special Criminal Courts the jurisdiction of which generally relates to trial of terrorism- and organised crime-related offences.

The increase of one location over the figure provided for 2014 refers to the temporary relocation of the Dublin District Court's Drug Treatment Court in 2016.

Q043 (General Comment): The two specialised first instance courts listed above are Special Criminal Court No. 1 and Special Criminal Court No. 2. The latter was established in October 2015 and came into operation, sitting for the first time, in 2016. In previous cycles the category "other" (1) was referring to Special Criminal Court No. 1.

Other than distinctions between jurisdictional levels there is no specialisation - all judges within a court jurisdiction may be allocated to any category of case falling within the jurisdictional remit of the court concerned. Starting in 2013 a new cadre of specialist judges was created in the Circuit Court with specific jurisdiction in relation to certain types of personal insolvency remedy and certain pre-trial order making powers.

Ireland has a specialist regime for the trial of commercial proceedings in the form of the Commercial List of the High Court (known as the 'Commercial Court') but, as it is not a separate legal entity, being a list within and formally a part of the High Court, it is not included as a specialist court as such.

Q043 (2019): Legislation to provide for a Family Court has been proposed

Q044 (2018): The Assisted Decision-Making (Capacity) Act 2015 will, when commenced, replace the existing wardship regime for persons with capacity issues and introduce new decision support arrangements for such persons. New jurisdiction will, in particular, be conferred on the Circuit Court in respect of such arrangements. The current situation is that while some parts of the 2015 Act are commenced, others remain to be commenced.

Q044 (2016): The Assisted Decision-Making (Capacity) Act 2015 will, when commenced, replace the existing wardship regime for persons with capacity issues and introduce new decision support arrangements for such persons. New jurisdiction will, in particular, be conferred on the Circuit Court in respect of such arrangements.

Q044 (2014): According to 2014 data, legislation is in preparation for the creation of specialised family courts within the High, Circuit and District Courts.

Italy

Q042 (2018): In 2012-2013 we went through a major reform of the judicial map. In particular, a great number of justice of peace offices (initially 846) were shut down. However, each Italian municipality had (and still has) the opportunity to preserve the office at their own expenses. For this reason, each year a series of Justice of Peace offices administered by the municipality might be re-opened or closed. 3 justice of peace offices closed between 2017 and 2018.

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Q043 (General Comment): Since 2014 in Italy there are 22 Brand Commercial courts (Tribunali delle imprese) that are legal entities of their own and not just internal court divisions for organizational purpose (such as labour, family etc.). It is noteworthy that in Italy, some of the specialized first instance courts are not administered and financed by the Ministry of Justice. This is the case for the regional administrative courts, the regional audit commissions, the local tax commissions and military courts. These courts are not taken into consideration for the replies to questions 6, 46 and 52 for none of the exercises.

In respect of the 20 first instance administrative courts (legal entities) and their supreme court, it should be stressed that they have been encompassed within the total under question 43 for the last four exercises, but only since 2014 this approach is reflected in questions 91 and 99 (number of administrative law cases).

Moreover, in Italy specific matters (such as labour, family etc.) are dealt by specific divisions within the same Court. There are also 26 divisions called DDA (Direzioni Distrettuali Antimafia) which deal specifically with mafia and organized crime.

Q043 (2020): Tax courts fall into the "Other" category.

The appeal of some specialized courts (e.g. commercial courts, juvenile courts) are dealt by the general jurisdiction appeal courts.

Specific subject matters (e.g. labour, insolvency, family, fight against terrorism and organised crime) are dealt by specific divisions within general jurisdiction courts. See general comment for details.

Q043 (2019): The category "other" subsumes 29 Minor (or Juvenile) Courts and 103 Tax Courts

Q043 (2018): The category "other" category subsumes 29 Minor (or Juvenile) Courts and 103 Tax Courts.

Q043 (2017): Other: 29 Minor (or Juvenile) Courts + 103 provincial tax commissions

Q043 (2016): OTHER: 29 Minor (or Juvenile) Courts + 103 Local Tax Commissions

Q043 (2013): In September 2013, the Italian judicial system implemented an extensive reorganization of the territorial distribution of offices with the closing (by merger) of 30 Tribunals, 30 Prosecution offices, 220 branches of Tribunals and 346 Peace Judges.

Q044 (2016): Enhancing the specialization of judges / courts. In particular, the judiciary authorities are evaluating the introduction of specific courts for family and personal matters ("Berruti" reform). Increased competence of Business Courts. Establishment of specialized sections on matters such as immigration, international protection and free movement of citizens of the European Union.
Revision of the appeal system in order to reduce the appeal rate.

Latvia

Q042 (2020): In the total number of specialised courts - legal entities are included 1 Administrative court and 1 Administrative Regional (appeal) court. Starting from 31.03.2021. in Latvia is created and operates the Economic Court. The Economic Court is not included in the total number of specialized courts. In Latvia is also Constitutional court - which within the jurisdiction specified in the Constitution of the Republic of Latvia and in this Law, shall adjudicate matters regarding the conformity of laws and other regulatory enactments with the Constitution, as well as other matters regarding which jurisdiction is conferred upon it by this Law. The Constitutional court is not included in the total number of the courts.

Q042 (2019): Since the reform of March, 2018, the number of first instance courts has been reduced to 10 legal entities at first instance (9 general + 1 administrative). There are also 6 appellate courts and Supreme court. In 2019 was completed reform of Land Register Units, which are included in the composition of district (city) courts. The number of legal entities doesn't changes, but number of courts per geographic locations therefore differs.
The data regarding the geographic locations are indicated on 31.12.2019.

Q042 (2018): Since the reform of March, 2018, the number of first instance courts has been reduced to 10 legal entities at first instance (9 general + 1 administrative). There are also 6 appellate courts and Supreme court.

Q042 (2017): The number of first instance courts (legal entities) is indicated on 31.12.2017., in Latvia starting from 2015 till March, 2018 was a reform where court map was revised. The number of first instance courts (legal entities) starting from March, 2018 is 9. As regards the specialised court - there is only one specialised court the Administrative court with 5 court houses.

Q042 (2016): There is only one specialised court the administrative court with 5 court houses

Q043 (General Comment): In Latvia, only the Administrative court can be considered as a 1st instance specialized court (which is divided into 5 court houses). As to the category "military courts", the reply NA is justified by the fact that according to the Law on Judicial Power, judicial power in the Republic of Latvia is vested in district (city) courts, regional courts, the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court, but in state of emergencies or during war – also military courts. The rest of the courts in Latvia are not established, and therefore in this case should be NAP. Latvia has also one Court, which is specialized on Commercial cases, but that court working with other civil cases and is first instance court. This court is unchecked separately on Question 43 because it is not a separate commercial court, but just few judges are specialized on commercial cases.

Q043 (2020): Military courts is established in state of emergency or during a war. On 1 July 2020, amendments to the Law on Judicial Power came into force, providing for the establishment of the Economic Court, which is competent for both certain types of civil and criminal cases. Accordingly, the Court is competent for specific commercial disputes and criminal cases, which cause significant damage to the business environment and economic development. The Economic Court is not counted yet in the total number of specialized courts, because it will start its action on 31st March 2021. As for Administrative court - first instance court is Administrative District Court and for higher instance is indicated Administrative Regional (appeal) instance Court.

Q043 (2019): There is only Administrative court in Latvia. On July 1, 2020, amendments to the Law "On Judicial Power" entered into force. The Amendments provides for the establishment of the Court of Economic Affairs. The Economic Court will take office on 1 January 2021.

Q043 (2018): There is only Administrative court in Latvia.

Q043 (2016): There is only one specialised court the administrative court with 5 court houses

Q044 (2018): Reform was finished in March 2018. In its course first instance court count was reduced to 10 (9 first instance + 1 first instance Administrative court).

In year 2020/2021 there is a plan of creating a court for economical cases that would be a specialised 1st instance court.

Q044 (2016): Starting from 1 of February 2016, the reform has been introduced in Latgale (administrative region of Latvia). A number of district (city) courts in territory of Latgale regional court was decreased from six to two district (city) courts (Balvi District Court and Ludza District Court had been incorporated into Rezekne District Court; Kraslava district court and Preiļi District Court had been incorporated into Daugavpils District Court).

in 2016, Ministry of Justice make preparatory work to make court house reform in two district (city) court in the Rīgas region. Accordingly, starting from 1 of February 2017, the City of Rīga Zemgale Urban District Court has been reorganized and conjoined with the City of Rīga Kurzeme District Court and changed the name of this court to City of Rīga Pārdaugavas Court.

Q044 (2014): In the frame of the 2014 evaluation, it has been stressed that the Judicial Council and the Cabinet of Ministers have initiated the gradual unification of the territory of operation of district (city) courts, through the implementation of the reform of the Riga court region. From March 2015, the Sigulda Court is attached to the Riga District Court, while the Riga City Central District Court was attached to the Riga City Vidzeme District Court.

The Judicial Council's decision of 8 June 2015 confirmed the restructuring plan concerning the Jūrmala City Court. According to the plan, the latter must be attached to the Riga District Court from August 2015. The review of the judicial map is intended to increase the efficiency of the court system and the quality of the judicial activity, to reduce the processing times and to even out the judicial capacity. The reform is still going on.

Lithuania

Q042 (General Comment): Regional courts are first instance courts for criminal and civil cases assigned to their jurisdiction by law, also, these regional courts are appeal instance for judgments, decisions, rulings and orders of district courts. Taking this into account, regional courts are counted as first instance courts of general jurisdiction (1.1) and as second instance courts of general jurisdiction (1.2), but in the totals (1) regional courts are counted only once as one legal entity.

Q042 (2020): 1.1. 12 district courts and 5 regional courts (the latter are adjudicating certain categories of cases as first instance courts);

1.2. 5 regional courts and the Court of Appeal of Lithuania;

2. 2 regional administrative courts and the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania.

Q042 (2018): Number of courts (as legal entities) in Lithuania decreased from 1st January 2018 according to the Law on Reorganization of Courts of the Republic of Lithuania (Law of 23rd June, 2016 No. XII-2474). Instead of 49 district courts (as legal entities) there are now 12 district courts (some of them have court houses), instead of 5 regional administrative courts there are now 2 of them (one has houses). The number of first instance courts of general jurisdiction (legal entities) in point 42.1 implies 5 regional courts (of general jurisdiction) which are first instance for criminal and civil cases assigned to its jurisdiction by law. These courts also are appeal instance for judgements, decisions, rulings and orders of district courts, so their number is also included in the number of all courts at point 42.3.

Q042 (2017): From January 1, 2018, there are 22 left (17 first instance courts, 2 first instance courts of special jurisdiction, 2 courts of appeal (1 of them is specialized court) and 1 court of cassation).

Q042 (2014): As regional courts of Lithuania function not only as courts of appeal, but also as courts of first instance, for 2014, the number of these courts is also included in the number of first instance courts of general jurisdiction. This was not the case in earlier years.

Q044 (2020): There are 59 1st instance courts locations: 12 district courts (49 locations), 5 regional courts (5 locations) of general jurisdiction and 2 regional administrative courts (5 locations).

For all the courts 62 courts locations: The Supreme Court of Lithuania, the Court of Appeal of Lithuania, the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania and 59 1st instance courts locations.

Q044 (2018): Analysis and discussion on the need and possibility to decrease the number of court houses are initiated.

Q044 (2016): From January 1, 2018, there shall be 12 district courts (instead of 49) and 2 regional administrative courts (instead of 5).

Luxembourg

Q042 (General Comment): "42.1.1: three justices of the peace and two district courts

42.1.2: one Court of Appeal 42.1.3: one Court of Cassation

42.2: Total specialized courts (all instances) Q43"

Q042 (2020): "In addition to the courts proper, the law of 27 July 1997 on the organization of the Constitutional Court established this court, which is seized, on a preliminary basis, when a question relating to the conformity of a law to the Constitution arises before a court of the judicial or administrative order. It rules, by means of a judgment, on the conformity of laws with the Constitution, with the exception of those concerning the approval of treaties.

When a party raises a question concerning the conformity of a law with the Constitution before a court of the judicial or administrative order, that court is obliged to refer the matter to the Constitutional Court, except when it considers that a decision on the question raised is not necessary to render its judgment, that the question is unfounded or that the Constitutional Court has already ruled on a question with the same object.

If a court considers that a question of conformity of a law with the Constitution arises and that a decision on this point is necessary to render its judgment, it must raise it of its own motion after first inviting the parties to present their observations. The parties are admitted to conclude and plead before the Constitutional Court through the ministry of a lawyer registered in list I of the tables drawn up annually by the Bar Associations.

The judgments of the Constitutional Court are published in the Official Journal of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg within thirty days of their delivery. (Portal of Justice: <https://justice.public.lu/fr/organisation-justice/cour-constitutionnelle.html>) "

Q042 (2017): 42.1: 3 justices of the peace and 2 district courts

42.2: Please note that the total of 043 is not identical to the total in 042, as most of the specialized courts are in fact specialized sections of a general court. E.g. the commercial courts (which also deal with insolvency cases) are specialized sections of the district court (tribunal d'arrondissement). Only the administrative, military and 1st instance social security courts are selfstanding.

Q042 (2016): 42.1: 3 justices of the peace and 2 district courts

42.2: Please note that the total of 043 is not identical to the total in 042, as most of the specialized courts are in fact specialized sections of a general court. E.g. the commercial courts (which also deal with insolvency cases) are specialized sections of the district court (tribunal d'arrondissement). Only the administrative, military and 1st instance social security courts are selfstanding.

Q043 (General Comment):

General courts are organized into specialized sections of a court. For example, the commercial courts (which also deal with insolvency cases) are specialized sections of the district court. Only the administrative, military and social security courts of first instance are autonomous.

Q043 (2020): Pour 2020, seules les entités juridiques ont été prises en considération dans le tableau.

Q043 (2017): Please note that the total of 043 is not identical to the total in 042, as most of the specialized courts are in fact specialized sections of a general court. E.g. the commercial courts (which also deal with insolvency cases) are specialized sections of the district court (tribunal d'arrondissement). Only the administrative, military and 1st instance social security courts are selfstanding.

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Q043 (2014): Most of the areas mentioned in the question are within the competence of district courts (commercial cases, insolvency cases, family law cases and all criminal cases except for offenses that are under the jurisdiction of justices of peace) and justices of peace (labour law cases, rental cases). The indicated total is a purely statistical information which does not reflect the reality.

Q043 (2012): Matters concerning trade and family law are dealt with at the level of district courts, while matters pertaining to labour law and rental cases are within the competence of the justices of peace.

Malta

Q042 (2020): The 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction are:

- the Court of Magistrates, Civil Jurisdiction (competency up to Euros 15,000)
- the Civil Court, First Hall (civil cases above Euros 15,000)

The 2nd instance courts of general jurisdiction are:

- the Civil Court of Appeal, Inferior Jurisdiction - the Civil Court of Appeal, Superior Jurisdiction

In the Maltese judicial system, there are only 2 instances of courts, hence Q1.3 is marked as NAP.

The increase in the number of courts as legal entities reflects the addition of the criminal courts to the above data, namely:

- 1st Instance Courts: Court of Magistrates Criminal Jurisdiction and Criminal Court
- 2nd Instance Courts: Criminal Court of Appeal in its Inferior and Superior Jurisdiction

Q042 (2018): In 2018, the Commercial Division was set up in order to hear cases filed under the Companies Act that include Insolvency cases. This new specialised first instance court is the reason behind the increase in the number of courts quoted at 42.2 above.

Q043 (General Comment): The number of specialised courts includes non-criminal, administrative and criminal courts established as legal entities in line with the CEPEJ methodology. The seven (7) specialised courts referred to in Q43 are the Rent Regulation Board, the Land Arbitration Board, the Rural Leases Control Board, the Small Claims Tribunal, the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction, the Administrative Review Tribunal and the Juvenile Court. Other courts previously counted as specialised courts, such as the Family Court and the Commercial Court, are divisions of the Civil Court, First Hall, and as such are now being included with the 1st Instance Courts of General Jurisdiction.

Q043 (2020): A number of courts that used to be previously identified as specialised courts, are not being categorised this time, given that they all make part of the First Hall, General Jurisdiction Court. These are:

- The Commercial Court (including insolvency cases)
- The Family Court

The identified specialised courts listed under 'Other specialised courts' are:

- the Land Arbitration Board
- the Rural Leases Control Board
- the Small Claims Tribunal
- the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction

The Juvenile Court is a specialised criminal court.

Q043 (2019): The courts referred to under 'Other specialised 1st Instance courts' include:

- The Civil Court, First Hall
- the Land Arbitration Board
- the Rural Leases Control Board
- the Small Claims Tribunal
- the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction

Q043 (2018): The courts referred to under 'Other specialised 1st Instance courts' include:

- The Civil Court, First Hall
- the Land Arbitration Board
- the Rural Leases Control Board
- the Small Claims Tribunal
- the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction

Q043 (2017): The other specialised 1st Instance courts include:

- the Civil Court, First Hall
- the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction - the Land Arbitration Board
- the Rural Leases Control Board
- the Small Claims Tribunal

Q043 (2016): The other specialised 1st Instance courts include:

- the Civil Court, First Hall
- the Land Arbitration Board
- the Rural Leases Control Board
- the Small Claims Tribunal

Q044 (2016): Throughout 2017, work was carried out in order to introduce a commercial division within the Civil Court in order to facilitate cases filed under the Companies Act. The bill is currently undergoing the legislative process that would see it being enacted as law by the end of the year. The Commercial Division will become operative in 2018.

Netherlands

Q042 (General Comment): Since 2013 and following the implementation of the reform related to the reorganization of the judicial map, the number of district courts was reduced from 19 in 2010 to 11 in 2013 and 2014. Moreover, this reform resulted in the closure of sub-district court locations due to which the number of geographic locations decreased from 64 in 2010 to 40 in 2013 and 2014.

Q042 (2020): There are 11 first instance courts (Rechtbanken).

There are 4 second instance courts of general jurisdiction: 4 courts of appeal (Second instance, Gerechtshoven) that handle civil cases, criminal cases and tax cases.

There is 1 highest instance court of general jurisdiction, the Supreme Court (Hoge Raad), the highest instance court in The Netherlands.

There are three specialized courts (see comment Q43).

Q042 (2017): same as last year

Q043 (General Comment): There is only one specialized first instance court, namely the Trade and Industry Appeals Tribunal, also known as Administrative High Court for Trade and Industry. The other specialized jurisdictions are not legal entities (Natte kamer, Ondernemingskamer, Militaire kamer) but only chambers within the courts. There is no separate military court, but there is a military chamber in one of the district courts.

Q043 (2020): The specialized courts are:

Trade and Industry Appeals Tribunal: the administrative High Court for trade and industry. This tribunal is a specialized administrative court that rules on disputes in the area of social-economic administrative law. Categorized as administrative court.

The Central Appeals Tribunal is the highest judicial authority in areas of social security and civil service. Categorized as other.

Q043 (2017): same as last year

Q043 (2015): Currently the commercial court in the Netherlands is the specialized court CBb. Per January first 2017 starts the Netherlands Commercial Court (NCC).

Q044 (2020): In one case (of 43), a first instance court of general jurisdiction, a specialized first instance court, and a court of appeal are housed at the same site (adding 2 sites according to the explanatory note).

In 3 cases, a first instance court of gen.jur. and a court of appeal are housed at the same site (adding 3 sites according to the explanatory note).

In 1 case, a f.i. court of gen.jur. and a specialized second instance court are housed at the same site (adding 1 site according to the explanatory note).

Finally, the Supreme Court, 1 specialized second instance court, and 2 appeal courts are housed at unique locations (adding 4 sites according to the explanatory note).

Q044 (2016): Possibility of closing subdistrict court facility?

Q044 (2014): According to 2014 data, the reforms regarding the merging of courts mentioned on the occasion of the 2012 evaluation have been implemented.

Poland

Q042 (General Comment): The Polish court structure is characterized by four levels of courts but only three instances. Basically, there are district courts which are first instance courts, regional courts which are first and second instance courts, and appellate courts which are second instance courts. The highest instance courts are the Supreme Court, the Supreme Administrative Court and the Constitutional Tribunal.

Q042 (2020): The table indicating the content of:

1.1 first instance courts (district + regional courts), 1.2 second (appellate courts) , 1.3 third instance courts (cassation of the judgment) (Supreme Court) of general jurisdiction.

Q042 (2018): .

Q042 (2017): 42.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction - common courts (318 regional courts, 45 district courts).

42.2 First instance specialised courts - 16 administrative courts, 9 military courts.

42.3 All the courts - the Supreme Court, common courts (318 regional courts, 45 district courts, 11 appeal courts), administrative courts (voivodship administrative courts (16), the Supreme Administrative Court), military courts (regional military courts (7), district military courts (2)).

Q042 (2016): 42.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction - common courts (318 regional courts, 45 district courts).

42.2 First instance specialised courts - 16 administrative courts, 9 military courts.

42.3 All the courts - the Supreme Court, common courts (318 regional courts, 45 district courts, 11 appeal courts), administrative courts (16 voivodship administrative courts. the Supreme Administrative Court), military courts (9 regional military courts, 2 district military courts). The differences between presented data and the data from 2014 edition is likely to be due to the restoration of District Courts, abolished and converted to divisions of larger units in 2013.

The difference in courts number between this (363) and previous evaluation cycle (287) is probably caused by a significant organizational reform of polish court system, which took place in 2013. Almost eighty small district courts were merged with larger entities. Since 2015 the reform has been reversing, which has resulted in an increase in the number of the courts.

Q042 (2012): In 2012, there was a structural change concerning District courts. Some of them were transformed into divisions of other courts.

Q043 (2020): There are 7 military courts of first instance and 2 military courts of higher instance in Poland.

Q043 (2019): It is noteworthy that the Land and Mortgage Courts which are within the structure of the common court system deal with specific topics, but they are departments.

Besides, the National Court Register and Pledge Registry Departments are business divisions.

The EU Trademark and Community Design Court (which existed in the XXII Division of the District Court in Warsaw)-functioned from 2004 until the creation of intellectual property courts, which took place on 1 July 2020. Cases in the field of intellectual property belong to the jurisdiction of selected District Courts (Article 47990 of the Code of Civil Procedure), while the District Court in Warsaw (XXII Division) has exclusive jurisdiction in matters of intellectual property concerning computer programs, inventions, utility models, topography of integrated circuits, plant varieties and company secrets of a technical nature.

The Court of Competition and Consumer Protection is a special department functioning within the District Court in Warsaw. In the current state of law, the scope of activity of the 17th Department of the Court of Competition and Consumer Protection includes the handling of the following cases in court proceedings of appeals and complaints against decisions and orders issued by the government: the President of the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection, the President of the Energy Regulatory Office, the President of the Railway Transport Office, the President of the Office of Electronic Communications. When it comes to matters from lease or tenancy agreements - as long as these matters are of an economic nature, they are recognized by business departments, as are matters related to new technologies and the Internet space.

Q044 (2020): Regarding point 44, it should be noted that in the previous evaluation cycles (2016, 2017, 2018, 2019) the answer in terms of the number of all courts as geographical locations was 401, while in 2020 it is 494.

The figure of 494 indicated in 2020 is the sum of the common, administrative and military courts of first and second instance and the Supreme Court by geographic location (i.e. including the subdivisions). To the number of courts of first instance by geographical location (item 44 in line 1 - all common, administrative, military courts of first instance with localised divisions: number of courts 433) was added the number of 61 courts: - regional courts: 46; - courts of appeal: 11; - military courts: 2; - Supreme Administrative Court: 1; - Supreme Court: 1;

Total: 494 (433 + 61).

The discrepancy is due to the adoption of a different method of data presentation in 2020 (by geographical location). In compliance with the Explanatory note, the 2020 data show first-instance courts (line 1), and further all courts (line 2) together with all seats in different locations, which in the realities of the Polish legal system should be understood as a necessity to show the number of courts together with local divisions.

Q044 (2016): It is considered to reduce the number of district courts which are responsible for land and mortgage registers or abolishing external branches in district courts.

Portugal

Q042 (2020): 1.1 Courts of general jurisdiction and proximity divisions;

1.2. 2nd Instance Courts (Tribunal Relação de Lisboa, Coimbra, Porto, Évora e Guimarães).

1.3. Supreme Justice Court

Q042 (2019): Regarding Q 42.1 the decrease of the total number of first instance courts of general jurisdiction is accompanied by an increase of certain types of first instance courts (please consult answers provided to Q 43).

Regarding Q 42.2, the total corresponds to first instance specialised courts of judicial courts and administrative and tax courts. Under our Constitution, we have two set of courts: judicial courts, which have general jurisdiction in civil/commercial and criminal matters and encompass specialized courts, and administrative and tax courts, whose role is to settle disputes arising out of administrative and tax relations. These latter are specialised in this domain only.

In order to be rigorous and coherent with Q 43, we have included first instance administrative and tax courts. The total corresponds to 418 judicial courts + 17 administrative/tax courts.

Q042 (2018): These data correspond to the values given for the last scoreboard.

The differences registered result from the changes to the judicial organization (Law n. 40-A/2016, 22 December) in force since January 1, 2017.

42.1 the number of 1st instance courts with general jurisdiction decreased due to the increase of specialized courts.

Accordingly, 20 courts that were closed in 2014 were re-enacted as proximity judgments, new family sections were created as well as new sections with generic jurisdiction.

Q042 (2017): The differences registered result from the changes to the judicial organization (Law n. 40-A/2016, 22 December) in force since January 1, 2017.

42.1 the number of 1st instance courts with general jurisdiction decreased due to the increase of specialized courts.

Accordingly, 20 courts that were closed in 2014 were re-enacted as proximity judgments, new family sections were created as well as new sections with generic jurisdiction.

Q042 (2014): As a result of the new Judicial Organization Reform, the number of specialized first instance courts increased in 2014, while the enlargement of the court districts has been promoted. The reform melted the former judicial districts into 23 judicial districts, each containing two or more units, according to the demographic and economic reality of the respective geographic area. The difference between Q42.2 and Q43 is due to the inclusion of the 20 administrative courts in Q43. In Portugal, the administrative jurisdiction is autonomous, independent from the civil jurisdiction.

Q043 (General Comment): Q.43 -total: The number given under Q43.1.1 includes 17 first instance courts and 3 higher instance courts of administrative jurisdiction that are not included under Q.42.2. Administrative courts are part of another jurisdiction and under our law cannot be considered specialized courts.

Q043 (2020): «Commercial courts» deal with, inter alia, winding up of the company, insolvency and suspension and revocation of company resolutions.

«Internet related disputes»: only for Internet domain system (DNS) issues, which are under the jurisdiction of the Intellectual Property Court; for all other Internet related issues, general jurisdiction courts are competent. Internet related disputes were not included in the number of specialised courts for previous cycles.

«Other specialised courts»: includes all other courts that are not listed in the categories above.

This category includes Civil Central Judicial Divisions, Criminal Central Judicial Divisions, Civil Local Proximity Judicial Divisions, Criminal Local Proximity Judicial Divisions, Petty Criminality Local; Proximity Judicial Divisions, Criminal Examination Judicial Divisions, Enforcement Judicial Divisions, Central Criminal Examination Court, Competition Court and Maritime Court.

Q043 (2019): This category includes Civil Central Judicial Divisions, Criminal Central Judicial Divisions, Civil Local Proximity Judicial Divisions, Criminal Local Proximity Judicial Divisions, Petty Criminality Local Proximity Judicial Divisions, Criminal Examination Judicial Divisions, Enforcement Judicial Divisions, Central Criminal Examination Court, Intellectual Property Court, Competition Court and Maritime Court.

Q043 (2018): Changes to the judicial organization (Law n. 40-A/2016, 22 December) are in force since January 1, 2017.

Q043 (2017): Changes to the judicial organization (Law n. 40-A/2016, 22 December) are in force since January 1, 2017.

Other specialised 1st instance courts include, among others: Criminal Instruction Courts, Maritime Courts; Intellectual Property and Competition Court; Enforcement Courts.

Law 31/2012, 14 August, put in force the Rent and tenancy section (Balcão Nacional do Arrendamento) that is functioning since 8 January 2013.

Q043 (2015): In 2013-2014, the Reform of the Portuguese Judicial system was implemented. One of the major goals of this reform was to set up specialised courts on a national level, which led to a significant increase of commercial courts compared to previous years.

The difference between Q42.2 and Q43 is due to the inclusion of the 20 administrative courts in Q43. In Portugal, the administrative jurisdiction is autonomous, independent from the civil jurisdiction and cannot be considered as specialised courts.

Other courts:

Other specialised 1st instance courts include: Criminal Instruction Courts, Maritime Courts; Intellectual Property and Competition Court; Enforcement Courts.

Law 31/2012, 14 August, put in force the Rent and tenancy section (Balcão Nacional do Arrendamento) that is functioning since 8 January 2013

Q043 (2014): In 2013-2014, the Reform of the Portuguese Judicial system was implemented. One of the major goals of this reform was to set up specialised courts on a national level, which led to a significant increase of commercial courts compared to previous years.

For 2014, the category "other" subsumes as in 2012 Criminal Instruction Courts, Maritime Courts, Intellectual Property and Competition Court and Enforcement Courts. Additionally, the Rent and tenancy section (Balcão Nacional do Arrendamento) has been established by law in August 2012 and is functioning since 8 January 2013.

Q043 (2012): For 2012, the category “other” encompasses Criminal Instruction Courts, Maritime Courts, Intellectual Property and Competition Court and Enforcement Courts.

Q044 (2020): The difference between 2019 and 2020 is justified by the increase in new buildings.

Q044 (2018): Law n.º 19/2019, 19th February.

The recent amendments to the Law of the Organization of the Judiciary System are intended to ensure the reciprocal proximity of justice and citizens in two key segments: criminal jurisdiction and family and minors jurisdiction.

These new amendments aim to facilitate people's access to courts and combat the desertification of the interior regions of the country.

Q044 (2016): Law n.40-A/2016, 22 December and Decree-Law n. 86/2016, 27 December.

On the 1st of January 2017, 20 extinct districts were reopened, as well as 23 of the so-called proximity sections, in which judicial acts may now be concluded.

Romania

Q042 (General Comment): In Romania there are 175 judecatorii, first instance courts of general jurisdiction.

Q042 (2020): Law no. 304/2004 on the judicial organisation.

The number of „judecatorii” has decreased by one between 2019-2020 because the activity of Judecătoria Insuratei was suspended so it no longer appears in the statistics. 175 represent the first instance courts with general jurisdiction in this matter, even if tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court may also judge first instance cases. Starting from 2020 the methodology of presentation of data changed and only “judecatorii” are counted as first instance courts of general jurisdiction, even if tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court may also judge first instance cases.

Q042 (2017): There are 176 first instance courts, 42 tribunals and 15 courts of appeals. All of the first instance courts deal with cases in first instance, but also the tribunals and the courts of appeal may have material or personal jurisdiction in first instance.

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Q043 (2020): Law no. 304/2004 on the judicial organisation.

Q044 (2020): Law no. 304/2004 on the judicial organisation.

It should be mentioned that some of the first instance specialised courts share the location with „judecatorii”.

Q044 (2014): According to 2014 data, a bill on closing 30 courts and 30 attached prosecution offices with low volume of work was initiated by the Ministry of Justice with the support of the Superior Council of Magistracy of Romania. The bill was rejected by the Parliament. The Superior Council of Magistracy seeks for alternative solutions for the reallocation of the resources.

Slovakia

Q042 (2020): The Constitutional Court is not included, since it was not included in previous cycles. According to the explanatory note - "In some countries, other bodies can be referred to as courts. When they are not part of the regular judiciary system, they should not be considered here (e.g. courts of audits, constitutional courts when not dealing with individual cases but rather with questions of compliance with constitution and international law etc.)." In Slovak republic the Constitutional Court can deal with some rare individual cases.

Q042 (2019): The entire court system of the Slovak republic consists of 54 District Courts, 8 Regional Courts, The Specialized Criminal Court and the Supreme Court of the Slovak republic.

Q042 (2018): The entire court system of the Slovak republic consists of 54 District Courts, 8 Regional Courts, The Specialised Criminal Court and The Supreme Court of the Slovak republic

Q042 (2017): The court system of the Slovak republic consists of 54 District Courts, 8 Regional Courts, Specialised Criminal Court and Supreme Court of the Slovak republic

Q042 (2016): The court system of the Slovak republic consists of 54 District Courts, 8 Regional Courts, The Specialised Criminal Court and The Supreme Court of the Slovak republic

Q043 (General Comment): In the Slovak court system there are 8 Regional courts which are the courts with dual competence. The Regional courts are the courts of appeal with the general jurisdiction in the civil, commercial and the criminal cases. In the appellate procedure they decide the appeals lodged against the decisions of all 54 District courts within their local jurisdiction. At the same time the Regional courts have the jurisdiction as the courts of first instance in administrative matters. They act as the administrative courts.

The Specialized Criminal court is competent to judge the grave criminal matters enumerated in the § 14 of the Criminal procedure Code (e. g. premeditated murder, corruption, terrorism, organised crime, severe economic crimes, damaging the financial interests of the EU etc.). Highest instance courts are the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court.

Q043 (2020): The first instance administrative cases agenda is concentrated in eight regional courts, which also act as general courts of appeal. The question (43.) defines specialized courts as legal entities, so it cannot be understood that the administrative cases agenda is centralized on specialized courts as legal entities, but it is concentrated on 8 regional general courts. These 8 general regional courts are already legal entities included in Q42, line 1.2.

Q044 (2020): The Constitutional Court is not included in the 44 answer.

Q044 (2014): According to 2014 data, on 1st July 2016, the new Civil Litigious Procedure Code will enter into force. It introduces the so called "causal jurisdiction" of first instance courts. It means that certain types of civil claims will belong to the jurisdiction of only some of the first instance courts. This will apply e.g. for individual labour disputes, arbitration disputes, disputes arisen from bill of exchange etc.

Slovenia

Q042 (General Comment): First instance courts of general jurisdiction: 44 local courts + 11 district courts = 55

Second instance courts of general jurisdiction: 4 higher courts

Specialised courts: 3 labour courts (1st instance) + 1 labour and social court (1st instance) + 1 Administrative court (1st instance) + 1 Higher labour and social Court (2nd instance) = 6

Highest instance courts of general jurisdiction: The Supreme Court (also highest instance court for specialised courts)

Q042 (2018): First instance courts of general jurisdiction: 44 local courts + 11 district courts = 55

First instance specialised courts: 3 labour courts + 1 labour and social court + 1 Administrative court = 5

All courts: first instance courts of general jurisdiction (55, see Q42.1) + first instance specialised courts (4 labour courts + 1 social court + 7 branch offices of labour and social courts + 1 administrative court + 3 branch offices of administrative court) + second instance courts and courts of appeal (4 higher courts of general jurisdiction + 1 higher labour and social court) + the Supreme court = 77.

Q042 (2017): First instance courts of general jurisdiction: 44 local courts + 11 district courts = 55

First instance specialised courts: 3 labour courts + 1 labour and social court + 1 Administrative court = 5

All courts: first instance courts of general jurisdiction (55, see Q42.1) + first instance specialised courts (4 labour courts + 1 social court + 7 branch offices of labour and social courts + 1 administrative court + 3 branch offices of administrative court) + second instance courts and courts of appeal (4 higher courts of general jurisdiction + 1 higher labour and social court) + the Supreme court = 77.

Q042 (2016): First instance courts of general jurisdiction: 44 local courts + 11 district courts = 55

First instance specialised courts: 3 labour courts + 1 labour and social court + 1 Administrative court = 5

All courts: first instance courts of general jurisdiction (55, see Q42.1) + first instance specialised courts (4 labour courts + 1 social court + 7 branch offices of labour and social courts + 1 administrative court + 3 branch offices of administrative court) + second instance courts and courts of appeal (4 higher courts of general jurisdiction + 1 higher labour and social court) + the Supreme court = 77.

Q042 (2015): legal entities:

First instance courts of general jurisdiction: 44 local courts + 11 district courts = 55

First instance specialised courts: 3 labour courts + 1 labour and social court + 1 administrative court = 5

geographic locations:

All the courts = 77

- first instance courts of general jurisdiction = 55 (Q42.1); additionally

- first instance specialised courts = 4 labour courts + 1 social court + 7 branch offices of labour and social courts + 1 administrative court + 3 branch offices of administrative court = 16; additionally

- second instance courts and courts of appeal = 4 higher courts of general jurisdiction + 1 higher labour and social court = 5; and finally

- supreme court: the Supreme Court of the Republic of Slovenia = 1.

Q043 (General Comment): Although the given answer for 'labour courts' is 4 and 'insurance and/ or social welfare courts' at first instance is 1, the total number of these courts is 4, as one of the labour courts and the social court form a single legal entity – the Labour and social court in Ljubljana.

Concerning specialised courts – higher instances, although the given answer for 'labour courts' is 1 and 'insurance and/ or social welfare courts' is 1, the total number of these courts is 1, as they form a single legal entity – the Higher labour and social Court.

Q043 (2019): Please see general comment.

Q044 (General Comment): First instance courts: first instance courts of general jurisdiction (55, see Q42.1) + first instance specialised courts (4 labour courts and social court + 7 branch offices of labour and social courts + 1 administrative court + 3 branch offices of the Administrative court) =70

All courts: In addition to above also 4 higher courts of general jurisdiction + 1 higher labour and social court + the Supreme court = 76.

Q044 (2018): A change in the organisation of first instance courts (judicial map), as well as first instance judges' position is being prepared by the Ministry of Justice - see Q208.

Q044 (2016): Ministry of Justice is preparing court network reform. Existent first instance court network is considered as inefficient and insufficient. The main goal of this reform is to set up a system, which could assure better quality and efficiency of adjudication, specialization of judges and even allocation of cases. Furthermore, reform still should assure proper access to the courts and financial efficiency. Ministry of Justice is also taking in consideration different system of the nomination of judges, nomination of Supreme Court judges and president of the Supreme Court. Existent nomination procedure of judges is too rigid and does not enable taking prompt actions when the post is vacant.

Q044 (2014): According to 2014 data, discussions about the reorganization of the structure of courts have been initiated. Following the CEPEJ Guidelines on the creation of judicial maps to support access to justice within a quality judicial system (CEPEJ(2013)7) the change should be gradual. The reduction in the number of courts regarding geographical locations is not foreseen, but reorganization in the powers of local courts that are organizational units of district courts might be needed. There are local courts that have only a few (3-5) judges, which is not rational in the sense of court management. Such local courts might start dealing only with certain kinds of cases, with other local courts in the same district dealing with other kinds of cases, having de facto specialized local courts.

Nevertheless, these changes are still in the initial debate phase, so no formal proposal can be presented yet.

Spain

Q042 (General Comment): Courts counted as First Instance: Courts of first instance (civil), Courts of First Instance and Instruction (civil and criminal), Family Courts (Civil) and Courts of Mortgage Enforcement.

Courts counted as Second Instance General Jurisdiction: Sections of the Provincial Courts (except special sections) and Civil and Criminal Chambers of the Superior Courts of Justice of the Autonomous Regions.

Q043 (General Comment): The Arbitration Court was created by decision of the General Council of the Judiciary of 25 November 2010. The latter assigns exclusive jurisdiction over arbitration matters to the Court of First Instance No. 101 of Madrid. This measure seeks to foster the development of uniform criteria in court proceedings for the assistance and control of arbitration in Madrid.

Other specialised courts include: Penal courts; Penal courts specialized in violence against women (courts for criminal trial, that have been assigned only to cases of gender violence); violence against women courts (courts of criminal investigation and civil proceedings related to gender violence cases); juvenile courts; Prison courts; foreclosure proceedings courts; Civil Capacity courts and Civil registr

Q043 (2020): Commercial courts - new units have been established.

Q043 (2019): Courts of violence against women 106

Foreclosure proceedings Courts: 3

Court of arbitration: 1

Civil capacity courts: 13

Criminal courts: 348

Criminal courts specialized in Violence against women, 31

Juvenile Courts: 82

Prison courts: 51

Civil Registries: 28

Q043 (2018): Between 2016 and 2018, more first instance courts have become specialized in family matters. Courts of violence against women: 106
Foreclosure proceedings Courts: 3
Court of arbitration: 1
Civil capacity courts: 12
Criminal courts: 341
Criminal courts specialized in Violence against women, 32
Juvenile Courts: 82
Prison courts: 51
Civil Registries: 28
Additionally (and they are not accounted) there are 26 military courts that are not part of the Judiciary but they are inspected by it)

Q043 (2017): -338 Criminal courts
-32 Criminal courts specialized in violence against women
-106 violence against women courts
-82 juvenile courts
-51 Prison courts
-3 foreclosure proceedings courts
-1 Arbitration court
-18 Civil Capacity courts
- 28 Civil register offices

Q043 (2016): - 335 Criminal courts
-30 Criminal courts specialized in violence against women
-106 violence against women courts
-83 juvenile courts
-51 Prison courts
-3 foreclosure proceedings courts
-1 Arbitration court
-18 Civil Capacity courts
- 28 Civil register courts

Q043 (2015): Other specialised courts include: 343 Penal courts; 23 Penal courts specialized in violence against women; 106 violence against women courts; 83 juvenile courts; 50 Prison courts; 3 foreclosure proceedings courts; 1 Arbitration court; 12 Civil Capacity courts and 28 Civil registry.

The Commercial Courts deal with insolvency issues.

Military Courts have not been accounted because they do not belong to the Judiciary (except the Supreme Court 5th room). There are other 26 Military Courts.

Q043 (2014): In 2014, the category “other” encompasses: 357 Penal courts; 23 Penal courts specialized in violence against women; 106 violence against women courts; 83 Juvenile courts; 50 Prison courts; 16 Courts for disabled people (capacity courts), 26 Civil Register Courts, 3 Foreclosure proceedings courts (mortgage courts); 1 Arbitration court. The Decanatos exclusive are not included in this exercise because these organs are not courts and have rather administrative nature.

Q043 (2012): In 2012, the category “other” encompasses: 380 Penal courts; 17 Penal courts specialised in violence against women; 106 Violence against women courts; 82 Juvenile courts; 1 Juvenile Enforcement court; 50 Prison courts; 9 Capacity courts; 26 Civil Register courts; 8 Decanatos exclusive; 4 Labour enforcement courts; 4 Mortgage courts and one Arbitration Court.

Q044 (General Comment): One building usually houses different courts. For example, in Madrid one building (Castilla Square) houses 47 unipersonal Courts.

Q044 (2018): The traditional structure of a Court includes a Judge (or Magistrate), a Judicial Counsellor, and several civil servants (the exact number depends on many circumstances). The New Judicial Office (Nueva Oficina Judicial) has been implemented in many territories and its development continues. The New Judicial Office (NOJ) has, as base, the called 'Procedural Unit of Direct Support' (UPAD), a small office with personnel necessary for the strict aid of the work of the Judge. On the other hand, and for the uniform processing of repetitive tasks, the called Common Procedural Services have been created. The Judicial Counsellor is the Director of these services, and is responsible of processing the phase of the judicial file of a strictly procedural nature.

Q044 (2016): The traditional structure of a Court includes a Judge (or Magistrate), a Lawyer of the Administration of Justice, and several civil servants (the exact number depends on many circumstances). The New Judicial Office (Nueva Oficina Judicial) has been implemented in many territories and its development continues. The New Judicial Office (NOJ) has, as base, the called 'Procedural Unit of Direct Support' (UPAD), a small office with personnel necessary for the strict aid of the work of the Judge. On the other hand, and for the uniform processing of repetitive tasks, the called Common Procedural Services have been created. The Lawyer of the Administration of Justice is the Director of these services, and is responsible of processing the phase of the judicial file of a strictly procedural nature.

Q044 (2014): On the occasion of the 2014 evaluation, the attention was drawn on the deployment in the entire country of the Judicial Office, the new model for organising courts of law and the creation of the Instance Courts (Tribunales de Instancia), a new model of collegial courts aimed at replacing local courts belonging to the same judicial district.

Indicator 2: The judicial organisation

Comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by question no.

Question 042. Number of courts - legal entities.

Question 043. Number of specialised courts – legal entities.

Question 044. Number of courts - geographic locations.

Question 042

Austria

(2020): In 2020 in Austria, the number of courts considered as legal entities is 152. Namely, there are 133 courts of general jurisdiction and 19 specialised courts. Among the 133 legal entities of general jurisdiction, 128 act at first instance, 4 at second instance and one at third instance. More precisely, the 115 District courts and the 13 Regional courts of general jurisdiction intervene as first instance courts. It is noteworthy that the 7 other regional courts that have specialised jurisdiction are not taken into consideration here, but are counted as specialised first instance courts (*infra*). It is to be mentioned that the peculiarity of the 20 Austrian Regional courts is that even though these are first instance courts, some of them are also competent in respect of appeals against District courts' decisions. The 4 Higher Regional Courts have appeal competence in respect of all civil and criminal cases.

The Supreme court is the highest instance court in civil and criminal matters.

(2014): From January 1st 2013 to July 1st, 2014 a number of district courts merged. In 2014, there are 129 first instance district courts which is less than 132 (number communicated for 2013) but still not complying with the aim of 115.

Belgium

(General Comment): The reform of the justices of the peace, with a decrease in geographical locations, was consolidated by the law of December 25, 2017. The implementation of the reform is carried out between 2016 and 2019.

(2020): "1.1 First instance Courts of general jurisdiction: 13 first instance courts, 162 justices of the peace, 11 assize courts (one per province and two in Brussels) and 15 police courts. "Second instance Courts of general jurisdiction": 13 courts of first instance that rule as appeal courts on the decisions of the justices of the peace and 5 appeal courts.

Vertical consistency in the table is not ensured, as the 13 courts of first instance with dual jurisdiction (1 and 2 instances) have been counted only once in the totals.

For the current evaluation round (2020 data), justices of the peace and police courts are counted as general courts. In previous cycles, they were categorized as specialized courts of first instance. As of 2020, the 11 assize courts are also included in the data. Insofar as the Conseil d'Etat intervenes both in first instance and on appeal, it has been taken into account in both columns of Q43, but only once in the total of Q42.2."

(2017): The law of 25 December 2017 amended the number of cantons of justices of the peace from 187 to 162. The implementation of this reform will take place until 2019.

(2016): A reform of the justices of the peace is under way, leading to a reduction in the number of hearing locations.

(2014): Following a reform of the judicial map, the number of legal entities decreased: from 27 to 13 first instance courts, from 27 to 9 labour courts, from 27 to 9 commercial courts, and from 34 to 15 police courts.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): There are the following courts in Bulgaria: District Courts- 113- The District Court is the main court of first instance. It has jurisdiction over all cases except those which are statutorily assigned to another court. It deals with civil, criminal and administrative-criminal cases. The decisions of the district courts are subject to appeal before the respective Regional court. Provincial/Regional Courts- 28- The Provincial Courts act as courts of first and second instance. As courts of first instance, they examine a precisely defined category of cases involving significant sums or substantial societal interest. When acting as a second (appellate) instance, they re-examine decisions taken by the district courts. Administrative Courts- 28 Specialized Criminal Court -1 Courts of Appeals - 5 Specialized Court of Appeal - 1 Military Courts - 3 - The Military courts consider criminal cases of crimes committed by servicemen or officials of the Interior Ministry at first instance. Military Court of Appeal - 1 Supreme Court of Cassation - 1 Supreme Administrative Court - 1

(2020): Judiciary System Act

Article 65

All courts are legal entities funded by the budget and shall be represented by the administrative head or another designated person. In the discharge of the functions of administrative head, orders, instructions and rules shall be issued in accordance with the statutory competence. The general assembly, the plenum of the Supreme Cassation Court and the Plenum of the Supreme Administrative Court shall be bodies of the respective court, which rule only in the cases specified in the law, give opinions, adopt rules and decisions by open ballot and a majority of more than half of the judges present.

(2019): There are the following courts in Bulgaria: District Courts- 113- The District Court is the main court of first instance. It has jurisdiction over all cases except those which are statutorily assigned to another court. It deals with civil, criminal and administrative-criminal cases. The decisions of the district courts are subject to appeal before the respective Regional court. Provincial/Regional Courts- 28- The Provincial Courts act as courts of first and second instance. As courts of first instance, they examine a precisely defined category of cases involving significant sums or substantial societal interest. When acting as a second (appellate) instance, they re-examine decisions taken by the district courts.

Administrative Courts- 28

Specialized Criminal Court -1

Courts of Appeals - 5

Specialized Court of Appeal - 1

Military Courts - 3 - The Military courts consider criminal cases of crimes committed by servicemen or officials of the Interior Ministry at first instance.

Military Court of Appeal - 1

Supreme Court of Cassation - 1

Supreme Administrative Court - 1

(2018): 42.1. District Court - 113

The District Court is the main court of first instance. It has jurisdiction over all cases except those which are statutorily assigned to another court. It deals with civil, criminal and administrative-criminal cases. The decisions of the district courts are subject to appeal before the respective Regional court.

Provincial/ regional courts- 28

The provincial courts act as courts of first and second instance. As courts of first instance, they examine a precisely defined category of cases involving significant sums or substantial societal interest. When acting as a second (appellate) instance, they re-examine decisions taken by the district courts.

Military first instance courts- 3

Military courts consider criminal cases of crimes committed by servicemen or officials of the Interior Ministry at first instance.

Croatia

(General Comment): The reform of judicial map implemented in 2015 decreased the number of Misdemeanour Courts from 63 to 22. Therefore, in accordance with the Act on Territorial Jurisdiction and Seats of Courts (Official Gazette, No. 128/14) in force, there are currently 22 Misdemeanour Courts in function. On the 1st of January 2019. new Courts Areas and Seats Act came into force. From the organizational aspect, the most important organizational measure was the merging of misdemeanor courts into municipal courts, and few municipal courts were reopened after 2015. That is why we have now less first instance specialized courts than in 2018. and more courts of general jurisdiction (22 courts which were in 2018. plus 8 courts which were reopened after the new law came into force).

(2020): On the 1st of January 2019. new Courts Areas and Seats Act came into force. From the organizational aspect, the most important organizational measure was the merging of misdemeanor courts into municipal courts, and few municipal courts were reopened after 2015. That is why we have now less first instance specialized courts than in 2018. and more courts of general jurisdiction (22 courts which were in 2018. plus 8 courts which were reopened after the new law came into force).

(2019): On the 1st of January 2019. new Courts Areas and Seats Act came into force. From the organizational aspect, the most important organizational measure was the merging of misdemeanor courts into municipal courts, and few municipal courts were reopened after 2015. That is why we have now less first instance specialized courts than in 2018. and more courts of general jurisdiction (22 courts which were in 2018. plus 8 courts which were reopened after the new law came into force).

(2016): There was a reform of judicial map implemented in 2015 in which the number of Misdemeanour Courts has decreased from 63 to 22. Therefore, in accordance with the Act on Territorial Jurisdiction and Seats of Courts (Official Gazette, No. 128/14) in force, there are currently 22 Misdemeanour Courts in function.

(2014): In 2014, according to the Act on Territorial Jurisdiction and Seats of Courts, there are 67 first instance courts but the Municipal Court in Novi Zagreb is not in function while the Municipal Criminal Court in Zagreb is a specialized court counted in Q42.2. Accordingly, there are 65 actually functioning first instance courts of a general jurisdiction.

(2013): For 2013, the Ministry of Justice added to the number of geographic locations all offices of a specific court that are located outside of the seat of the court, in which judicial activities are undertaken. The number of courts did not increase in 2013. Also, 66 municipal courts (65 municipal courts and 1 Municipal Criminal Court in Zagreb) were in function out of total 67 first instance courts prescribed by the Act on Territorial Jurisdiction and Seats of Courts. The Municipal Court in Novi Zagreb is still not in function.

Cyprus

(2020): Cyprus has a two-tier system, therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court. The data for Supreme Court in this question are included in the highest instance courts, but the case flow data of the Supreme Court are included in the second instance cases - questions 97 and 98.

(2017): x

(2014): The number of courts changed in 2014. Instead one labour court in the district of Nicosia, there are 3 separate courts in different districts. This applies as well as for rent and tenancies court. One more family court was also established. The Assize court deals with serious criminal offences only.

Czech Republic

(2020): 2. Supreme Administrative Court

(2017): There are no specialised first instance courts, but judges within individual courts are specialised (e.g. for family, labour and enforcement cases at district courts, and insolvency and administrative cases at regional courts as first instance courts).

(2016): There are no specialised first instance courts, but judges within individual courts are specialised (e.g. for family, labour and enforcement cases at district courts, and insolvency and administrative cases at regional courts as first instance courts).

Denmark

(General Comment): District courts are called 1st instance courts, the Land Registration court and the Maritime and Commercial Court are considered as first instance specialized courts. Second and third instance courts are the two High Courts and the Supreme Court.

(2019): Commercial and naval court
Land Registration court.

(2018): Data has not changed on this point.

(2017): District courts are called 1st instance courts, the Land Registration court and the Maritime and Commercial Court are considered as first instance specialized courts. Second and third instance courts are the two High Courts and the Supreme Court.

Estonia

(General Comment): Estonia has 17 courthouses of county courts (first instance courts), 4 courthouses of administrative courts (first instance courts), 2 courthouses of appellate courts (second instance courts) and 1 courthouse of the Supreme Court (highest instance court), all together 24 courthouses. However, as some of the courts are situated in the same house (e.g Tallinn Administrative Court and Tallinn Circuit Court) and taking into account the fact that Pärnu County Court has a courthouse that is divided between two locations, there are 20 actual geographical locations of Estonian courts.

(2019): A small courthouse was adjoined with another small courthouse. The distance between them was less than 50 km.

(2016): A small courthouse was adjoined with another small courthouse. The distance between them was less than 50 km.

Finland

(General Comment): In Finland, there are 20 district courts with 36 offices, five courts of appeal, the Supreme Court, six administrative courts, the Supreme Administrative Court, the Market Court, the Labour Court and the Insurance Court. One of the administrative courts, the Labour Court and the Market Court are located in the same location. In total there are 36 courts in 52 geographic locations.

(2020): The number of district courts was reduced at the re-structuring on 1.1.2019.

(2019): The Court Network has been modified.

(2016): Some geographic locations of the District Courts have been shut down.

(2014): In 2014, in Finland there are 81 courts as geographic locations, namely 27 District Courts, 13 Branch offices of District Courts, 25 Auxiliary courtrooms of District Courts (23 till 2014), 3 specialized courts, 6 Administrative Courts (8 till 2014), 5 Courts of Appeal (6 till 2014), the Supreme Court and the Supreme Administrative Court.

France

(2020):

There are 168 first instance courts of general jurisdiction, 37 second instance courts of general jurisdiction, and 1 highest instance court of general jurisdiction in the French judicial system.

(2019): See the comment on specialised first instance courts in the frame of Q43.

(2018): With regard to the ordinary courts, the number indicated in the 2016 questionnaire includes the local courts that have been abolished since 1 July 2017 (Act No. 2011-1862 of 13 December 2011), their powers having been taken over by the courts of first instance in civil matters and by the police courts attached to the courts of first instance in criminal matters. The number of 786 corresponded to: 164 TGI + 4 TPI + 307 TI + 311 jprox. Since then, TIs have been removed from the category of ordinary courts of first instance since they constitute specialised courts of first instance. The number of 479 ordinary courts of first instance therefore corresponded to 164 TGI + 4 TPI + 311 TPROX. The figure of 168 is thus explained by the abolition of the 311 local courts since 1 July 2017, as indicated in the comments in the questionnaire. Thus: $479 - 311 = 168$ ordinary courts of first instance (164 TGI + 4 TPI).

Germany

(General Comment): Eventhough the German legal system generally knows three instances (first instance, appeal on questions of fact and law, appeal on questions of law only), the different kinds of courts do not correspond directly to the stages of appeal. Local Courts (Amtsgerichte) are first instance courts with the Regional Courts (Landgerichte) as next stage of appeal (exceptions apply in family matters). However, Regional Courts do not only serve as second instance courts but also deal with first instance cases. Whether a case is initially dealt with at a Local or Regional Court depends (among other things) on the value at dispute (civil cases) or on the kind of the suspected offence (criminal cases). Similarly the Higher Regional Courts may serve as Second Instance courts (for cases that were initially dealt with at Regional Courts or for cases in family matters) and as Highest Instance Courts for cases that were initiated at the Local Courts (especially in criminal cases). The Constitutional Courts of the Länder and the Federal Constitutional Court (Bundesverfassungsgericht) are not part of the the stages of appeal. Constitutional jurisdiction is also seen as separate from general and specialised jurisdiction. Constitutional Courts review legislation with regard to constitutional provisions. The Federal Constitutional Court mainly assess alleged violations of base rights by public authorities. However, in order to have access to the Constitutional Courts, the regular path of legal proceedings must generally be exhausted.

(2020): 1.1 First instance courts include: 638 Local Courts, 115 Regional Courts

1.2 Second instance courts include: 115 Regional Courts, 24 Higher Regional Courts

1.3 Highest instance courts include: 24 Higher Regional Courts, Federal Supreme Court

The vertical consistency is not fulfilled, since the 115 Regional Courts appear as "First instance courts" (1.1) as well as "Second instance courts" (1.2) and 24 Higher Regional Courts appear as "Second Instance Courts"(1.2) as well as "Highest Instance Courts" (1.3).

For further information please consult the General Comment.

The total number of specialised courts includes 16 Constitutional Courts of the Länder.

Greece

(2020): In highest instance courts include the Supreme Court(Areios Pagos). In First instance courts of general jurisdiction are included in the number 259, 196 local and District Criminal Courts and 63 courts of first degree.

Hungary

(General Comment): The Hungarian court system is as follows: Kúria (1) – the Hungarian Supreme Court - its jurisdiction in criminal, civil and administrative cases covers adjudication of extraordinary remedies and appeals, adopting uniformity decisions. It also decides if municipal decrees are in compliance with higher level legislation. Regional courts of appeal (5) – their jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases covers the adjudication of appeals received from the regional courts (third instance in criminal cases). Regional courts (20) – their jurisdiction in criminal, civil and administrative cases covers the adjudication of appeals received from district courts, administrative and labour courts, and procedure at first instance in certain criminal and civil cases. District courts (113) – their jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases covers the procedures at first instance. The number of judges in the largest district court is 357, whereas the smallest court operates with one judge. Out of the 113 district courts, the district courts in the seat of the regional courts have special competences in many cases.

(2020): The Hungarian court system is as follows: Kúria (1) – the Hungarian Supreme Court - its jurisdiction in criminal, civil and administrative cases covers adjudication of extraordinary remedies and appeals, adopting uniformity decisions. It also decides if municipal decrees are in compliance with higher level legislation. Regional courts of appeal (5) – their jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases covers the adjudication of appeals received from the regional courts (third instance in criminal cases). Regional courts (20) – their jurisdiction in criminal, civil and administrative cases covers the adjudication of appeals received from district courts, administrative and labour courts, and procedure at first instance in certain criminal and civil cases. District courts (113) – their jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases covers the procedures at first instance. Out of the 113 district courts, the district courts in the seat of the regional courts have special competences in many cases. Administrative and labour courts (20) were dismissed on the 31st of March 2020. From this date Regional Courts deal with labour cases on first instance while administrative cases are dealt with by eight Regional Court on a regional level.

(2019): 113 District Courts (first instance courts of general jurisdiction)

20 Administrative and Labour Courts (specialized first instance courts)

20 Regional Courts (second instance courts of general jurisdiction + first instance courts in cases of higher importance)

5 Regional Courts of Appeal (second instance courts in cases of higher importance)

1 Supreme Court ("Kúria" - special judicial review)

It has to be noted that Administrative and Labour Courts are merged into the regional courts on the 31st of March 2020. Since 1st of April 2020 every regional court deals with labour cases on first instance (second instance are the regional courts of appeal) and 8 regional courts have special administrative law department dealing with first instance cases (second instance is the Supreme Court).

(2018): Two new district courts were established (one in 2017 in the city of Szigetszentmiklós, another one in 2019 in the city of Érd).

113 District Courts (first instance courts of general jurisdiction)

20 Administrative and Labour Courts (specialized first instance courts)

20 Regional Courts (second instance courts of general jurisdiction + first instance courts in cases of higher importance)

5 Regional Courts of Appeal (second instance courts in cases of higher importance)

1 Supreme Court (special judicial review)

(2017): All courts include :

112 District Courts
20 Regional Courts
20 Administrative and Labour Courts
5 Regional Courts of Appeal
1 Supreme Court (Kúria)

The Hungarian court system is as follows: Kúria (1) – the Hungarian Supreme Court - its jurisdiction in criminal, civil and administrative cases covers adjudication of extraordinary remedies and appeals, adopting uniformity decisions. It also decides if municipal decrees are in compliance with higher level legislation. Regional courts of appeal (5) – their jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases covers the adjudication of appeals received from the regional courts (third instance in criminal cases). Regional courts (20) – their jurisdiction in criminal, civil and administrative cases covers the adjudication of appeals received from district courts, administrative and labour courts, and procedure at first instance in certain criminal and civil cases. District courts (112) – their jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases covers the procedures at first instance. The number of judges in the largest district court is 357, whereas the smallest court operates with one judge. Out of the 111 district courts, the district courts in the seat of the regional courts have special competences in many cases. Administrative and labour courts (20) – their jurisdiction covers procedures at first instance in individual and collective labour disputes and in administrative cases. First instance administrative and labour courts (20) started operating on 1 January 2013 as first instance specialized courts. Thus from this date the number of first instance courts of general jurisdiction is 112.

Ireland

(General Comment): In Ireland, there are only three first instance courts (as legal entities) exercising general jurisdiction for the entire State (the High Court, the Circuit Court and the District Court). Each of those three courts has a single court president only, who exercises a nationwide remit for his/her court. The number of geographic locations reflects the physical location serving as seats or venues for the three jurisdictions.

(2016): The specialised courts referred to are the two Special Criminal Courts the jurisdiction of which generally relates to trial of terrorism- and organised crime-related offences.

The increase of one location over the figure provided for 2014 refers to the temporary relocation of the Dublin District Court's Drug Treatment Court in 2016.

Italy

(2018): In 2012-2013 we went through a major reform of the judicial map. In particular, a great number of justice of peace offices (initially 846) were shut down. However, each Italian municipality had (and still has) the opportunity to preserve the office at their own expenses. For this reason, each year a series of Justice of Peace offices administered by the municipality might be re-opened or closed. 3 justice of peace offices closed between 2017 and 2018.

(2017): In 2012-2013 we went through a major reform of the judicial map. In particular, a great number of justice of peace offices (initially 846) were shut down. However, each Italian municipality had (and still has) the opportunity to preserve the office at their own expenses. For this reason, each year a series of Justice of Peace offices administered by the municipality might be re-opened or closed.

Latvia

(2020): In the total number of specialised courts - legal entities are included 1 Administrative court and 1 Administrative Regional (appeal) court. Starting from 31.03.2021. in Latvia is created and operates the Economic Court. The Economic Court is not included in the total number of specialized courts. In Latvia is also Constitutional court - which within the jurisdiction specified in the Constitution of the Republic of Latvia and in this Law, shall adjudicate matters regarding the conformity of laws and other regulatory enactments with the Constitution, as well as other matters regarding which jurisdiction is conferred upon it by this Law. The Constitutional court is not included in the total number of the courts.

(2019): Since the reform of March, 2018, the number of first instance courts has been reduced to 10 legal entities at first instance (9 general + 1 administrative). There are also 6 appellate courts and Supreme court. In 2019 was completed reform of Land Register Units, which are included in the composition of district (city) courts. The number of legal entities doesn't changes, but number of courts per geographic locations therefore differs. The data regarding the geographic locations are indicated on 31.12.2019.

(2018): Since the reform of March, 2018, the number of first instance courts has been reduced to 10 legal entities at first instance (9 general + 1 administrative). There are also 6 appellate courts and Supreme court.

(2017): The number of first instance courts (legal entities) is indicated on 31.12.2017., in Latvia starting from 2015 till March, 2018 was a reform where court map was revised. The number of first instance courts (legal entities) starting from March, 2018 is 9. As regards the specialised court - there is only one specialised court the Administrative court with 5 court houses.

(2016): There is only one specialised court the administrative court with 5 court houses

Lithuania

(General Comment): Regional courts are first instance courts for criminal and civil cases assigned to their jurisdiction by law, also, these regional courts are appeal instance for judgments, decisions, rulings and orders of district courts. Taking this into account, regional courts are counted as first instance courts of general jurisdiction (1.1) and as second instance courts of general jurisdiction (1.2), but in the totals (1) regional courts are counted only once as one legal entity.

(2020): 1.1. 12 district courts and 5 regional courts (the latter are adjudicating certain categories of cases as first instance courts);

1.2. 5 regional courts and the Court of Appeal of Lithuania;

2. 2 regional administrative courts and the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania.

(2018): Number of courts (as legal entities) in Lithuania decreased from 1st January 2018 according to the Law on Reorganization of Courts of the Republic of Lithuania (Law of 23rd June, 2016 No. XII-2474). Instead of 49 district courts (as legal entities) there are now 12 district courts (some of them have court houses), instead of 5 regional administrative courts there are now 2 of them (one has houses). The number of first instance courts of general jurisdiction (legal entities) in point 42.1 implies 5 regional courts (of general jurisdiction) which are first instance for criminal and civil cases assigned to its jurisdiction by law. These courts also are appeal instance for judgments, decisions, rulings and orders of district courts, so their number is also included in the number of all courts at point 42.3.

(2017): From January 1, 2018, there are 22 left (17 first instance courts, 2 first instance courts of special jurisdiction, 2 courts of appeal (1 of them is specialized court) and 1 court of cassation).

(2014): As regional courts of Lithuania function not only as courts of appeal, but also as courts of first instance, for 2014, the number of these courts is also included in the number of first instance courts of general jurisdiction. This was not the case in earlier years.

Luxembourg

(General Comment): "42.1.1: three justices of the peace and two district courts

42.1.2: one Court of Appeal 42.1.3: one Court of Cassation

42.2: Total specialized courts (all instances) Q43"

(2020): "In addition to the courts proper, the law of 27 July 1997 on the organization of the Constitutional Court established this court, which is seized, on a preliminary basis, when a question relating to the conformity of a law to the Constitution arises before a court of the judicial or administrative order. It rules, by means of a judgment, on the conformity of laws with the Constitution, with the exception of those concerning the approval of treaties.

When a party raises a question concerning the conformity of a law with the Constitution before a court of the judicial or administrative order, that court is obliged to refer the matter to the Constitutional Court, except when it considers that a decision on the question raised is not necessary to render its judgment, that the question is unfounded or that the Constitutional Court has already ruled on a question with the same object.

If a court considers that a question of conformity of a law with the Constitution arises and that a decision on this point is necessary to render its judgment, it must raise it of its own motion after first inviting the parties to present their observations. The parties are admitted to conclude and plead before the Constitutional Court through the ministry of a lawyer registered in list I of the tables drawn up annually by the Bar Associations.

The judgments of the Constitutional Court are published in the Official Journal of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg within thirty days of their delivery. (Portal of Justice: <https://justice.public.lu/fr/organisation-justice/cour-constitutionnelle.html>) "

(2017): 42.1: 3 justices of the peace and 2 district courts

42.2: Please note that the total of 043 is not identical to the total in 042, as most of the specialized courts are in fact specialized sections of a general court. E.g. the commercial courts (which also deal with insolvency cases) are specialized sections of the district court (tribunal d'arrondissement). Only the administrative, military and 1st instance social security courts are selfstanding.

(2016): 42.1: 3 justices of the peace and 2 district courts

42.2: Please note that the total of 043 is not identical to the total in 042, as most of the specialized courts are in fact specialized sections of a general court. E.g. the commercial courts (which also deal with insolvency cases) are specialized sections of the district court (tribunal d'arrondissement). Only the administrative, military and 1st instance social security courts are selfstanding.

Malta

(2020): The 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction are:

- the Court of Magistrates, Civil Jurisdiction (competency up to Euros 15,000)
- the Civil Court, First Hall (civil cases above Euros 15,000)

The 2nd instance courts of general jurisdiction are:

- the Civil Court of Appeal, Inferior Jurisdiction - the Civil Court of Appeal, Superior Jurisdiction

In the Maltese judicial system, there are only 2 instances of courts, hence Q1.3 is marked as NAP.

The increase in the number of courts as legal entities reflects the addition of the criminal courts to the above data, namely:

- 1st Instance Courts: Court of Magistrates Criminal Jurisdiction and Criminal Court
- 2nd Instance Courts: Criminal Court of Appeal in its Inferior and Superior Jurisdiction

(2018): In 2018, the Commercial Division was set up in order to hear cases filed under the Companies Act that include Insolvency cases. This new specialised first instance court is the reason behind the increase in the number of courts quoted at 42.2 above.

Netherlands

(General Comment): Since 2013 and following the implementation of the reform related to the reorganization of the judicial map, the number of district courts was reduced from 19 in 2010 to 11 in 2013 and 2014. Moreover, this reform resulted in the closure of sub-district court locations due to which the number of geographic locations decreased from 64 in 2010 to 40 in 2013 and 2014.

(2020): There are 11 first instance courts (Rechtbanken).

There are 4 second instance courts of general jurisdiction: 4 courts of appeal (Second instance, Gerechtshoven) that handle civil cases, criminal cases and tax cases.

There is 1 highest instance court of general jurisdiction, the Supreme Court (Hoge Raad), the highest instance court in The Netherlands.

There are three specialized courts (see comment Q43).

(2017): same as last year

Poland

(General Comment): The Polish court structure is characterized by four levels of courts but only three instances. Basically, there are district courts which are first instance courts, regional courts which are first and second instance courts, and appellate courts which are second instance courts. The highest instance courts are the Supreme Court, the Supreme Administrative Court and the Constitutional Tribunal.

(2020): The table indicating the content of:

1.1 first instance courts (district + regional courts), 1.2 second (appellate courts) , 1.3 third instance courts (cassation of the judgment) (Supreme Court) of general jurisdiction.

(2018): .

(2017): 42.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction - common courts (318 regional courts, 45 district courts).

42.2 First instance specialised courts - 16 administrative courts, 9 military courts.

42.3 All the courts - the Supreme Court, common courts (318 regional courts, 45 district courts, 11 appeal courts), administrative courts (voivodship administrative courts (16), the Supreme Administrative Court), military courts (regional military courts (7), district military courts (2)).

(2016): 42.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction - common courts (318 regional courts, 45 district courts).

42.2 First instance specialised courts - 16 administrative courts, 9 military courts.

42.3 All the courts - the Supreme Court, common courts (318 regional courts, 45 district courts, 11 appeal courts), administrative courts (16 voivodship administrative courts. the Supreme Administrative Court), military courts (9 regional military courts, 2 district military courts). The differences between presented data and the data from 2014 edition is likely to be due to the restoration of District Courts, abolished and converted to divisions of larger units in 2013.

The difference in courts number between this (363) and previous evaluation cycle (287) is probably caused by a significant organizational reform of polish court system, which took place in 2013. Almost eighty small district courts were merged with larger entities. Since 2015 the reform has been reversing, which has resulted in an increase in the number of the courts.

(2012): In 2012, there was a structural change concerning District courts. Some of them were transformed into divisions of other courts.

Portugal

(2020): 1.1 Courts of general jurisdiction and proximity divisions;

1.2. 2nd Instance Courts (Tribunal Relação de Lisboa, Coimbra, Porto, Évora e Guimarães).

1.3. Supreme Justice Court

(2019): Regarding Q 42.1 the decrease of the total number of first instance courts of general jurisdiction is accompanied by an increase of certain types of first instance courts (please consult answers provided to Q 43). Regarding Q 42.2, the total corresponds to first instance specialised courts of judicial courts and administrative and tax courts. Under our Constitution, we have two set of courts: judicial courts, which have general jurisdiction in civil/commercial and criminal matters and encompass specialized courts, and administrative and tax courts, whose role is to settle disputes arising out of administrative and tax relations. These latter are specialised in this domain only. In order to be rigorous and coherent with Q 43, we have included first instance administrative and tax courts. The total corresponds to 418 judicial courts + 17 administrative/tax courts.

(2018): These data correspond to the values given for the last scoreboard. The differences registered result from the changes to the judicial organization (Law n. 40-A/2016, 22 December) in force since January 1, 2017. 42.1 the number of 1st instance courts with general jurisdiction decreased due to the increase of specialized courts. Accordingly, 20 courts that were closed in 2014 were re-enacted as proximity judgments, new family sections were created as well as new sections with generic jurisdiction.

(2017): The differences registered result from the changes to the judicial organization (Law n. 40-A/2016, 22 December) in force since January 1, 2017. 42.1 the number of 1st instance courts with general jurisdiction decreased due to the increase of specialized courts. Accordingly, 20 courts that were closed in 2014 were re-enacted as proximity judgments, new family sections were created as well as new sections with generic jurisdiction.

(2014): As a result of the new Judicial Organization Reform, the number of specialized first instance courts increased in 2014, while the enlargement of the court districts has been promoted. The reform melted the former judicial districts into 23 judicial districts, each containing two or more units, according to the demographic and economic reality of the respective geographic area. The difference between Q42.2 and Q43 is due to the inclusion of the 20 administrative courts in Q43. In Portugal, the administrative jurisdiction is autonomous, independent from the civil jurisdiction.

Romania

(General Comment): In Romania there are 175 judecatorii, first instance courts of general jurisdiction.

(2020): Law no. 304/2004 on the judicial organisation. The number of „judecatorii” has decreased by one between 2019-2020 because the activity of Judecătoria Insuratei was suspended so it no longer appears in the statistics. 175 represent the first instance courts with general jurisdiction in this matter, even if tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court may also judge first instance cases. Starting from 2020 the methodology of presentation of data changed and only “judecatorii” are counted as first instance courts of general jurisdiction, even if tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court may also judge first instance cases.

(2017): There are 176 first instance courts, 42 tribunals and 15 courts of appeals. All of the first instance courts deal with cases in first instance, but also the tribunals and the courts of appeal may have material or personal jurisdiction in first instance.

(2016): There are 176 first instance courts, 42 tribunals and 15 courts of appeals. All of the first instance courts deal with cases in first instance, but also the tribunals and the courts of appeal may have material or personal jurisdiction in first instance.

Slovakia

(2020): The Constitutional Court is not included, since it was not included in previous cycles. According to the explanatory note - "In some countries, other bodies can be referred to as courts. When they are not part of the regular judiciary system, they should not be considered here (e.g. courts of audits, constitutional courts when not dealing with individual cases but rather with questions of compliance with constitution and international law etc.)." In Slovak republic the Constitutional Court can deal with some rare individual cases.

(2019): The entire court system of the Slovak republic consists of 54 District Courts, 8 Regional Courts, The Specialized Criminal Court and the Supreme Court of the Slovak republic.

(2018): The entire court system of the Slovak republic consists of 54 District Courts, 8 Regional Courts, The Specialised Criminal Court and The Supreme Court of the Slovak republic

(2017): The court system of the Slovak republic consists of 54 District Courts, 8 Regional Courts, Specialised Criminal Court and Supreme Court of the Slovak republic

(2016): The court system of the Slovak republic consists of 54 District Courts, 8 Regional Courts, The Specialised Criminal Court and The Supreme Court of the Slovak republic

Slovenia

(General Comment): First instance courts of general jurisdiction: 44 local courts + 11 district courts = 55

Second instance courts of general jurisdiction: 4 higher courts

Specialised courts: 3 labour courts (1st instance) + 1 labour and social court (1st instance) + 1 Administrative court (1st instance) + 1 Higher labour and social Court (2nd instance) = 6

Highest instance courts of general jurisdiction: The Supreme Court (also highest instance court for specialised courts)

(2018): First instance courts of general jurisdiction: 44 local courts + 11 district courts = 55

First instance specialised courts: 3 labour courts + 1 labour and social court + 1 Administrative court = 5

All courts: first instance courts of general jurisdiction (55, see Q42.1) + first instance specialised courts (4 labour courts + 1 social court + 7 branch offices of labour and social courts + 1 administrative court + 3 branch offices of administrative court) + second instance courts and courts of appeal (4 higher courts of general jurisdiction + 1 higher labour and social court) + the Supreme court = 77.

(2017): First instance courts of general jurisdiction: 44 local courts + 11 district courts = 55

First instance specialised courts: 3 labour courts + 1 labour and social court + 1 Administrative court = 5

All courts: first instance courts of general jurisdiction (55, see Q42.1) + first instance specialised courts (4 labour courts + 1 social court + 7 branch offices of labour and social courts + 1 administrative court + 3 branch offices of administrative court) + second instance courts and courts of appeal (4 higher courts of general jurisdiction + 1 higher labour and social court) + the Supreme court = 77.

(2016): First instance courts of general jurisdiction: 44 local courts + 11 district courts = 55

First instance specialised courts: 3 labour courts + 1 labour and social court + 1 Administrative court = 5

All courts: first instance courts of general jurisdiction (55, see Q42.1) + first instance specialised courts (4 labour courts + 1 social court + 7 branch offices of labour and social courts + 1 administrative court + 3 branch offices of administrative court) + second instance courts and courts of appeal (4 higher courts of general jurisdiction + 1 higher labour and social court) + the Supreme court = 77.

(2015): legal entities:

First instance courts of general jurisdiction: 44 local courts + 11 district courts = 55

First instance specialised courts: 3 labour courts + 1 labour and social court + 1 administrative court = 5

geographic locations:

All the courts = 77

- first instance courts of general jurisdiction = 55 (Q42.1); additionally

- first instance specialised courts = 4 labour courts + 1 social court + 7 branch offices of labour and social courts + 1 administrative court + 3 branch offices of administrative court = 16; additionally

- second instance courts and courts of appeal = 4 higher courts of general jurisdiction + 1 higher labour and social court = 5; and finally

- supreme court: the Supreme Court of the Republic of Slovenia = 1.

Spain

(General Comment): Courts counted as First Instance: Courts of first instance (civil), Courts of First Instance and Instruction (civil and criminal), Family Courts (Civil) and Courts of Mortgage Enforcement.

Courts counted as Second Instance General Jurisdiction: Sections of the Provincial Courts (except special sections) and Civil and Criminal Chambers of the Superior Courts of Justice of the Autonomous Regions.

Question 043

Austria

(General Comment): The other specialized first instance courts are 2 criminal courts and 2 civil law courts (in Vienna and Graz). The sum of the numbers in the categories exceeds the total number of specialised courts because the labour and social court in Vienna is one court that is competent for labour and (some) social welfare cases. From January 1st, 2014 there are 11 newly found courts for administrative law in Austria, namely 9 regional administrative courts, 1 Federal administrative court and 1 Federal Tax Court.

(2020): As a rule every court has to deal with all judicial issues; in the biggest Austrian cities certain courts are specialised, i.e. five in Vienna (civil cases, criminal cases, commercial cases [2 x], labour and social welfare cases) and two in Graz (civil cases, criminal cases);

Because of the Court for labour and social welfare cases in Vienna (Arbeits- und Sozialgericht Wien) the sum of the individual courts does not correspond to the total number of specialised courts.

One commercial court in Vienna, both courts (in Vienna and Graz) specialised on civil cases and both courts (in Vienna and Graz) specialised on the enforcement of criminal sanctions also act as second instance courts.

(2019): On principal every court has to deal with all judicial issues; in the biggest Austrian cities certain courts are specialized, i.e. eight in Vienna (civil cases, criminal cases, commercial cases [2x], employment- and social welfare cases, administrative cases) and two in Graz (criminal cases, remaining cases). There is also a regional administrative court in every federal state (9 in total). Because of the Court for labour and social welfare cases in Vienna (Arbeits- und Sozialgericht Wien) the sum of the individual courts equals nineteen.

(2018): On principal every court has to deal with all judicial issues; in the biggest Austrian cities certain courts are specialised, i.e. five in Vienna (civil cases, criminal cases, commercial cases [2 x], employment- and social welfare cases) and two in Graz (criminal cases, remaining cases)

(2017): On principal every court has to deal with all judicial issues; in the biggest Austrian cities certain courts are specialised, i.e. five in Vienna (civil cases, criminal cases, commercial cases [2 x], employment- and social welfare cases) and two in Graz (criminal cases, remaining cases)

(2016): On principal every court has to deal with all judicial issues; in the biggest Austrian cities certain courts are specialised, i.e. five in Vienna (civil cases, criminal cases, commercial cases [2 x], employment- and social welfare cases) and two in Graz (criminal cases, remaining cases)

Belgium

(General Comment): Administrative courts: Council of State, Aliens Litigation Council, Raad voor Vergunningsbetwistingen, het Milieuhandhavingscollege and Raad voor Verkiezingsbetwistingen.

Six first instance courts have specialized enforcement chambers. The name 'enforcement court' is used, but in reality it is a specialized chamber.

All first instance courts (13) have a specialized family and youth section. The name 'family court' is used, but in reality it is a specialized section.

(2020):

For the current evaluation round (2020 data), justices of the peace and police courts are counted as general courts. In previous cycles, they were categorized as specialized courts of first instance.

(2019): Other: 162 justices of the peace and 15 police courts. Administrative courts: Council of State, Council for Aliens Litigation, de Raad voor Vergunningsbetwistingen, het Milieuhandhavingscollege en de Raad voor Verkiezingsbetwistingen (these courts are under the authority of the Minister for Home Affairs and the Flemish Regional Government, and not the Minister of Justice).

Six courts of first instance have specialized chambers for the application of sentences. The denomination 'court for the enforcement of sentences' is used, but in reality it is a specialized chamber.

All the courts of first instance (13) have a special family and youth section. The denomination 'family court' is used, but in reality it is a specialized section.

(2017): Others: justices of the peace and police courts. The law of 25 December 2017 amended the number of cantons of justices of the peace from 187 to 162 (162 justices of the peace and 15 police courts).

Administrative courts: Council of State, Aliens Litigation Council, Raad voor Vergunningsbetwistingen, het Milieuhandhavingscollege en de Raad voor Verkiezingsbetwistingen.

Five courts of first instance have specialized chambers for the enforcement of sentences. Despite the term used in their respect - "court for the enforcement of sentences", those are specialised chambers.

All courts of first instance (13) have a specialised family and youth section. The term "family court" is used, but these are also specialised sections.

(2016): Other: justices of the peace and police courts

Administrative courts: Council of State, Aliens Litigation Council, Raad voor Vergunningsbetwistingen, het Milieuhandhavingscollege en de Raad voor Verkiezingsbetwistingen.

Five courts of first instance have specialized chambers for the enforcement of sentences. The name "court for the enforcement of sentences" is used, but in reality it is a specialized chamber.

All courts of first instance (13) have a specialized family and youth section. The name "family court" is used, but in reality it is a specialized section.

(2015): Other: justices of the peace and police courts

Administrative courts: the Council of State, the Council of the Litigation of Foreigners, Milieuhandhavingscollege, de Raad voor Vergunningsbetwistingen en de Raad voor Verkiezingsbetwistingen.

(2014): The other specialised courts are 15 police courts and 187 justices of peace. Family courts are a section within the 13 first instance courts. The administrative courts (the Council of State, the Alien Litigation Council, "(Vlaamse)Raad voor Vergunningsbetwistingen", "het (Vlaamse) Milieuhandhavingscollege") are not part of the judicial system administered by the Ministry of Justice. Following a reform of the judicial map, the number of labour, commercial and police courts was reduced.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): Administrative Courts- 28

Supreme Administrative Court - 1

Military Courts - 3

Military Court of Appeal - 1 Specialized Criminal Court -1 Specialized Court of Appeal - 1

(2020): The category "other specialised courts" encompasses the Specialized Criminal Court of Republic of Bulgaria, established in 2011, situated in Sofia and treated as a Provincial/Regional Court. Its jurisdiction covers criminal cases of a general nature for crimes carried out throughout the Republic of Bulgaria. Its competence is determined on the basis of the subject of the case and not the quality of the perpetrator. The Criminal Procedure Code exhaustively enumerates cases within the competence of this Court, namely crimes committed by organized criminal groups, or on behalf of them and following their decision.

(2019): The cases under the jurisdiction of Specialized Criminal Court are specified in Art. 411a of the Penal Procedure Code

(2018): The category “other” encompasses the Specialized Criminal Court of Republic of Bulgaria (see the general comment).

(2017): Specialized Criminal Court

(2016): 'Other specialised 1st instance courts' - 1 Specialized Criminal Court.

Croatia

(General Comment): The term “other specialized first instance courts” in the Republic of Croatia refers to misdemeanour courts and the Municipal Criminal Court in Zagreb. There was a reform of judicial map implemented in 2015 in which the number of Misdemeanour Courts has decreased from 63 to 22. Therefore, in accordance with the Act on Territorial Jurisdiction and Seats of Courts (Official Gazette, No. 128/14) in force, there are currently 22 Misdemeanour Courts in function.

(2020): In Croatian Judicial system there is a higher instances of 3 specialized courts: commercial, administrative and other (misdemeanour).

(2019): One criminal and two misdemeanour courts. After the reorganization of courts in 2019 we do not have 22 misdemeanour courts. Only two courts specialized only for misdemeanor cases were left in two largest cities (Zagreb and Split). Third specialized court is court in Zagreb specialized only for criminal cases.

(2018): Other specialised 1st instance courts are Misdemeanour courts and Municipal Criminal Court in Zagreb.

(2017): 23 other specialised 1st instance courts are 22 Misdemeanour courts and 1 Municipal Criminal Court in Zagreb

(2016): According to the Act on the Jurisdiction and Seats of Courts (Official Gazette 128/14) as of 1 April 2015 the number of municipal courts has been reduced, as of 1 July 2015 reduced the number of misdemeanour courts has been reduced and as of 1 April 2015 a new commercial court has been established. Other specialised 1st instance courts are 22 Misdemeanour courts and a Municipal Criminal Court in Zagreb.

Cyprus

(2020): 5 Assize courts

1 Administrative court for international Protection

(2019): Other specialised 1st instance courts: 1 International Protection Administrative Court and 5 Assize Court. In 2019 the new administrative court for international protection was established to hear cases concerning asylum applications and international protection matters.

(2018): 5 Assize courts

(2017): Assize Courts

(2016): Assize Courts

(2015): In 2015, two new Assize courts and one administrative court were established and one Rent Control Tribunal was removed.

Czech Republic

(General Comment): There are no specialised first instance courts, but judges within individual courts are specialised (e.g. for family, labour and enforcement cases at district courts, and insolvency and administrative cases at regional courts as first instance courts).

Denmark

(General Comment): Re "Juvenile Courts" such courts do not exist. Juveniles are dealt with by district courts as any other case. There are taken special care though of juveniles in a Juvenile Board. The category "other" concerns the Land Registration Court that has been established in 2009. As for the Commercial Court, in Denmark, it is called Maritime and Commercial Court and it presents the peculiarity to also deal, to a great extent but not exclusively, with insolvency cases (bankruptcies etc.). Accordingly, there is an overlap with the category "Insolvency courts". Family courts are administered as part of District courts. There is one military court but military courts are not part of the Danish Courts Administration.

(2020): Land Registration Court (see also general comments). The other specialized court is Maritime and Commercial Court. The latter do some degree deals with insolvency cases similar to district courts.

(2019): Other specialised 1st instance court is the Land Registration Court. The Maritime and Commercial Court is a commercial court which ALSO deals with insolvency cases. Although it looks like there are two courts there is only one! As the district courts outside Greater Copenhagen deal with insolvency cases, and the Maritime and Commercial Court deals with insolvency cases inside Greater Copenhagen, but at the same time is a specialized commercial court, the Maritime and Commercial Court is marked as a specialized Commercial Court and insolvency court.

(2018): Military courts exist but they are not part of the Danish Courts Administration. The 24 district courts have always dealt with family cases. From 1 April 2019 family issues are a section of the court.

(2017): The category "other" concerns the Land Registration Court that has been established in 2009. As for the Commercial Court, in Denmark, it is called Maritime and Commercial Court and it presents the peculiarity to also deal, to a great extent but not exclusively, with insolvency cases (bankruptcies etc.). Accordingly, there is an overlap with the category "Insolvency courts". Of course Military courts exist but they are not part of the Danish Courts Administration.

(2016): Land Registration Court.

Estonia

(General Comment): In Estonia, there are no specialized first instance courts, other than administrative courts. All the cases are dealt with by ordinary courts of first instance. The two administrative courts of first instance are situated in Tallinn and Tartu. Nevertheless, for guaranteeing wider access to justice, these two courts have several court buildings in other cities, namely in Pärnu and Jõhvi, where judges and their supporting legal staff work.

Finland

(General Comment): In Finland, there are six regional administrative courts, the Market Court, the Labour Court and the Insurance Court.

Another specialised court is the High Court of Impeachment that hears charges against ministers (i.e. members of the Government), the Chancellor of Justice, the Parliamentary Ombudsman and members of the Supreme Court or the Supreme Administrative Court for unlawful conduct in office. In addition, the High Court of Impeachment deals with charges concerning the criminal liability of the President of the Republic. However, it is convened only when necessary.

(2016): In Finland there are 6 Administrative Courts, 1 Market Court, 1 Labour Court and 1 Insurance Court. Then there is the High Court of Impeachment that hears charges against Ministers (i.e. Members of the State Council), Chancellor of Justice, Parliamentary Ombudsman and Supreme Court Justices for unlawful conduct in office but it is convened only when necessary.

France

(General Comment): "With regard to the courts for the enforcement of criminal sanctions: In matters of enforcement of sentences, the enforcement judge (JAP) is a court of first instance for the enforcement of sentences, being at the same time a decision-making, monitoring and follow-up body. There is at least one JAP per department (article 712-2 of the CPP). The JAP is competent for adult convicts, and his field of intervention is the following: For measures to individualize custodial sentences, he or she has general jurisdiction (except for a few measures that fall under the special jurisdiction of the court for the enforcement of sentences), For custodial sentences, when a specific text so provides, For the follow-up of security measures. Established by the law of March 9, 2004, the Court for the Enforcement of Sentences (TAP) is a court of first instance, composed of three JAPs of the judicial courts, appointed by order of the First President of the second instance Court. In each second instance Court, a TAP is established whose territorial jurisdiction extends to the jurisdiction of this court (articles 712-3 and D 49-2 of the CPP, article indicating the list of TAPs by second instance Court and the territorial jurisdiction). The seat of the TAP is in principle "that of the judicial court of the seat of the second instance Court" (article D. 49-3 CPP).

The objective is to entrust the most complex and sensitive cases to a collegiality. Thus, the TAP has jurisdiction over - by the effect of the law for those sentenced to the heaviest penalties: applications for parole and suspension of "medical" sentences for persons sentenced to imprisonment or imprisonment of more than 10 years and whose remaining sentence to be served exceeds 3 years; applications for an increase in the security period; placement under judicial supervision of dangerous persons...) by decision of the JAP, in particular because of the complexity of the case or the personality of the convicted person (article 712-6 al. 3 of the CPP).

In matters of terrorism, a derogatory jurisdiction is provided for under ordinary law (articles 706-22-1 and D 49-75 to D49-81-5 of the CPP). The Paris enforcement courts specialized in terrorist matters (JAPAT, the TAPAT and the enforcement chamber) have -exclusive jurisdiction to monitor persons convicted by specialized terrorism trial courts pursuant to Article 706-17 of the CPP; -competing jurisdiction with ordinary law enforcement courts to monitor persons convicted of acts of terrorism and other offenses falling within the scope of Article 706-16 of the CPP by ordinary law courts.
source DACG. "

(2020): Despite the provisional NA answer for the category " Courts for the execution of criminal sanctions ", the total is available, as it is a small number that will not significantly affect the total. On labor courts: 210 CPHs + 6 labor courts = 216 courts Industrial tribunals have jurisdiction, according to Article L. 1411-1 of the Labor Code, to hear individual disputes that arise between employees or apprentices and their employers during the execution of an employment or apprenticeship contract. There are 210 industrial tribunals and 6 labor courts in the French overseas territories. Same figure as in 2020 On commercial courts: 134 TCs, 9 TMCs, 2 TPJs with commercial jurisdiction, 7 TJs with commercial jurisdiction = 152 courts Commercial courts are specialized courts with jurisdiction to hear disputes relating to commitments between traders, between credit institutions or between them, disputes relating to commercial companies and commercial acts by their form (Art. L. 721-1 et seq. of the Commercial Code) On social jurisdictions:

-Since November 1, 2019, litigation concerning military disability pensions has been transferred to the jurisdiction of the administrative courts, doing away with the military disability pension courts and the regional military disability pension courts that rule on appeal.

- Since January 1, 2019, as a result of Law No. 2016-1547 of November 18, 2016 on the modernization of justice in the 21st century, social litigation, formerly divided between the social security courts (TASS), the courts of disability litigation (TCI) and the departmental social assistance commissions (CDAS), was merged and transferred to the "tribunaux de grande instance", ordinary courts of first instance, which became, as of January 1, 2020, by effect of law n° 2019-222 of March 23, 2019 on programming 2018-2022 and reform for the justice system, Judicial Courts. Consequently, these specialized jurisdictions have been abolished. On appeal, the litigation was only under the jurisdiction of the CNITAAT (extended until December 31, 2022; but now it is under the jurisdiction of specially designated courts of appeal, which allows for better accessibility to justice. There are 134 commercial courts whose judges are exclusively consular. With regard to the judicial organization in overseas France, there are 2 courts of first instance with jurisdiction in commercial matters and 9 mixed commercial courts. In addition, 7 judicial courts have a commercial chamber in Alsace-Moselle. In 2020 it was written 143 commercial courts because I think that only the TC and TMC were counted and not the TJ with commercial jurisdiction nor the TPI with commercial jurisdiction. About the other specialized courts :

The tribunaux paritaires des baux ruraux (TPBR) are autonomous (L. 491-1 of the Code rural et de la pêche maritime). The 2018-2022 programming and reform law for justice sets the seats and jurisdictions of the TPBRs no longer with reference to the seats of the former magistrate's courts but according to the seats of the judicial courts and their proximity chamber. On social jurisdictions:

-Since November 1, 2019, the litigation of military disability pensions has been transferred to the jurisdiction of the administrative courts, making the military disability pension courts and the regional military disability pension courts, which rule on appeal, disappear.

- Since January 1, 2019, as a result of law no. 2016-1547 of November 18, 2016 on the modernization of justice in the 21st century, social litigation, which was previously divided between the social security courts (TASS), the disability litigation courts (TCI) and the departmental social assistance commissions (CDAS), was merged and transferred to the "tribunaux de grande instance", courts of first instance under ordinary law, which became, as of January 1, 2020, the "Tribunaux Judiciaires" (Judicial Courts) under law No. 2019-222 of March 23, 2019, on programming for 2018-2022 and reform of the justice system

(2019): Since 1 January 2019, social litigation, formerly divided between the social security courts (TASS), the incapacity courts (TCI) and the departmental social assistance commissions (CDAS), has been merged and transferred to the "tribunaux de grande instance" (first instance courts of general jurisdiction). As a result, these specialised courts have been abolished. As of 1 November 2019, litigation concerning military invalidity pensions will be transferred to the administrative courts, eliminating the military invalidity pension courts and the regional military invalidity pension courts which rule on appeal. These changes explain the variation in the number of courts compared to the previous year. The other specialised courts are: - joint courts for rural leases: 274; juvenile courts: 155; court for navigation on the Rhine: 1; maritime courts: 6; national asylum court: 1; court of first instance for navigation on the Moselle: 1.

(2018): The other specialized courts are: - joint courts for rural leases: 272 ;

- juvenile courts: 155; - military pension courts: 36;

- court for navigation on the Rhine: 1;

- Maritime courts: 6;

- national court of asylum: 1; - court of first instance for navigation on the Moselle: 1.

In the previous questionnaire, the Joint Rural Lease Courts (JRTs) were indicated, with the District Courts (TIs) within the "Rental Courts", the figure of 307 corresponding to the District Courts, since the seats and jurisdictions of the JRTs were linked to those of the TI. However, the TPBRs are, and have always been, autonomous courts. However, as decrees have been issued to remove some TPBRs, there is no longer a correlation between their number and that of IT. We have therefore indicated here in the "rental courts", only IT (289), and by including TPBRs in a separate item, which is legally more accurate. The total number of TPBRs is 274. On the insurance and social security courts: in the requested reference year, there are 26 disability courts, 115 social security courts (TASS) and 100 departmental social assistance commissions (CDAS). The differential of 100 corresponds to the addition of the 100 CDASs which are administrative courts.

The Paris Court, created on 14 May 2018, brought together all the services of the Regional Court, formerly dispersed over 5 sites, including Ile de la Cité, the Police Court and the 20 District Courts. The number of TIs had to be reduced by 19. In addition, the reform of the transfer of the police court under the 21st century Justice Act had the effect of removing 3 of them from the 307 TIs. The number of IT has therefore increased from 304 (307-3) to 285 district courts (304-19). We have added to these 285 TI the 4 TPIs because of their dual IT and TGI skills. Thus: 285 TI + 4 TPI = 289 TI in total.

(2017): The other specialized courts are:

- juvenile courts 155

- military pensions tribunals 36

- the court for navigation on the Rhine 1

- the court for navigation on the Moselle 1

- maritime trade courts 6

- national court of asylum 1

(2016): The other specialised courts are: 155 juvenile courts; 36 military pension courts; 1 court for navigation on the Rhine; 1 court for navigation on the Moselle; 6 maritime trade courts; 1 national asylum court.

As a matter of fact, the following reforms are on-going:

- The future Tribunal of Paris, whose establishment is scheduled for 14 May 2018, will unify all the services of the TGI (Tribunal de grande instance) currently dispersed over 5 sites, including "Ile de la Cité", the police court and the first instance courts (tribunaux d'instance);

- Since 1 July 2017, the hearings of the Police Court, previously under the jurisdiction of the "tribunaux d'instance", have been transferred to the TGI. The aim of this reform is to refocus the tribunaux d'instance on day-to-day civil justice and to centralise criminal litigation at the seat of the TGI.

- Since 1 July 2017, the 311 local courts have been abolished (Law No. 2011-1862 of 13 December 2011), their powers being taken over by the tribunaux d'instance in civil matters and by the police courts attached to the TGI in criminal matters.

- As of 1 January 2019, social litigation, currently divided between the Social Security Courts (TASS), the Disability Dispute Courts (TCI) and the Departmental Social Assistance Commissions (CDAS), will be unified and transferred to the TGI (first instance courts of general jurisdiction). These specialised courts will then be abolished.

(2015): Other specialised courts are:

Juvenile courts : 155

Military Pensions Courts: 36

Court for navigation on the Rhine: 1

Maritime Courts: 14

National Court of Asylum: 1

Court of First Instance for navigation on the Moselle: 1

(2014): The reduction of the number of specialised courts is primarily due to the suppression of 70 military pensions courts. The other specialised courts are: Children courts (155); Military pensions courts (36); the Rhine navigation court; commercial maritime courts (14); the National court for asylum right; the Court for the navigation on the Moselle. In contrast with 2010 and 2012 data, a part of the "other specialised courts" was distributed in the proposed categories, namely the agricultural land courts, the courts of rental cases, the Courts for enforcement of criminal sanctions and the courts of incapability litigation. The specialised interregional courts, competent to judge cases of organised crime were added.

(2013): The reduction of the number of specialised courts is primarily due to the suppression of 70 military pensions courts. The other specialised courts are: Children courts (155); Military pensions courts (36); the Rhine navigation court; commercial maritime courts (14); the National court for asylum right; the Court for the navigation on the Moselle. In contrast with 2010 and 2012 data, a part of the "other specialised courts" was distributed in the proposed categories, namely the agricultural land courts, the courts of rental cases, the Courts for enforcement of criminal sanctions and the courts of incapability litigation. The specialised interregional courts, competent to judge cases of organised crime were added.

(2012): There are 135 Commercial Courts and 8 mixed commercial courts (this of Mayotte is not included). The category "labour courts" subsumes 210 industrial courts and 6 labour courts. The category "insurance and/or social security courts" refers to the courts responsible for social security cases. The other specialised courts are: Police courts (3); local Police courts (3); Children courts (155); Incapacity Dispute courts (26); Agricultural land courts (281); Sentence enforcement courts (50); Military pensions courts (106); the Rhine navigation court; Commercial maritime courts (14); the Court for the navigation on Moselle. The military court of Paris was discontinued in January 2012. Its functions were transferred to a pole specialised in military matters in the High Court of Paris.

Germany

(General Comment): It is noteworthy that depending on the value at dispute, commercial cases are dealt with at Local or Regional Courts, on application in a chamber established at the Regional Court for commercial cases. There are no separate commercial courts. Likewise, there are no independent rent and tenancies courts, enforcement courts or courts for insurance cases. Depending on the caseload, special panels of judges are established for this purpose at the Local and Regional Courts. Family cases are dealt with at first instance in special departments of the Local Courts (second instance: Higher Regional Courts). The Federal Armed Forces do not have any military courts of their own; its members are subject to civil jurisdiction. Juvenile courts do not exist as independent courts either. They are established at the Local Courts or Regional Courts, depending on the severity of the expected sentence and the type of offence. The Juvenile Courts may be composed of a single criminal judge sitting as youth judge or one or more judges together with lay youth assessors.

(2020): The category "other" covers:

18 Finance Courts (first instance)

16 Constitutional Courts of the Länder, the Federal Constitutional Court, Federal Patent Court, Federal Labour Court, Federal Administrative Court, Federal Social Court and the Federal Finance Court (higher instances)

With regard to the Constitutional Courts please see General Comment Q 42.

(2019): finance courts

(2018): Finance Courts

(2017): Finance courts

(2016): Other specialised 1st instance courts: Finance Courts

(2015): The data refer to the year 2014. At present, no more recent data are available.

(2014): In 2014, in comparison with 2012, the number of specialized first instance courts decreased of three labour courts in two Landers.

Greece

(General Comment): In Greece, there are no special courts for the fields of law described in the question 43, besides those already mentioned. The Greek Constitution is reluctant to provide in the Greek legal system special courts. Instead, within the Courts of First Instance and Courts of Appeal of large cities, we have special Chambers, where the task of adjudicating in special categories of law (e.g. family law, commercial law, etc.) is assigned. Judges entrusted with such duties have usually the correspondent specific studies. As far as other special courts are concerned, special provisions regulate the operation of courts for juveniles, military, navy and air force courts. We clarify that the military, navy and air force courts are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Defense, therefore we have no further information.

(2020): Administrative courts include: in the first instance 30, in the second instance 9 and 1 Supreme Court(the Council of State).

Juvenile courts are subject to the Courts of First Instance, according to your instructions the choice changed from non-available to non applicable.

The military courts are under a different ministry, specifically the National Defense.

The higher instance other specialized courts is the Court of Auditors that is considered one of three supreme courts in Greece.

(2017): In Greece, there are no special courts for the fields of law described in the question 43, besides those already mentioned. The Greek Constitution is reluctant to provide in the Greek legal system special courts. Instead, within the Courts of First Instance and Courts of Appeal of large cities, we have special Chambers, where the task of adjudicating in special categories of law (e.g. family law, commercial law, etc.) is assigned. Judges entrusted with such duties have usually the correspondent specific studies. As far as other special courts are concerned, special provisions regulate the operation of courts for juveniles, military, navy and air force courts.

Hungary

(General Comment): There are military departments at five Regional Courts and at one Regional Court of Appeal. Although they only deal with military related criminal cases, they are not considered as specialized courts as they are a part of the ordinary court system both in administrative and professional management.

(2020): "Administrative and labour courts (20) were dismissed on the 31st of March 2020. From this date Regional Courts deal with labour cases on first instance while administrative cases are dealt with by eight Regional Court on a regional level".

Ireland

(General Comment): The two specialised first instance courts listed above are Special Criminal Court No. 1 and Special Criminal Court No. 2. The latter was established in October 2015 and came into operation, sitting for the first time, in 2016. In previous cycles the category "other" (1) was referring to Special Criminal Court No. 1.

Other than distinctions between jurisdictional levels there is no specialisation - all judges within a court jurisdiction may be allocated to any category of case falling within the jurisdictional remit of the court concerned. Starting in 2013 a new cadre of specialist judges was created in the Circuit Court with specific jurisdiction in relation to certain types of personal insolvency remedy and certain pre-trial order making powers.

Ireland has a specialist regime for the trial of commercial proceedings in the form of the Commercial List of the High Court (known as the 'Commercial Court') but, as it is not a separate legal entity, being a list within and formally a part of the High Court, it is not included as a specialist court as such.

(2019): Legislation to provide for a Family Court has been proposed

Italy

(General Comment): Since 2014 in Italy there are 22 Brand Commercial courts (Tribunali delle imprese) that are legal entities of their own and not just internal court divisions for organizational purpose (such as labour, family etc.).

It is noteworthy that in Italy, some of the specialized first instance courts are not administered and financed by the Ministry of Justice. This is the case for the regional administrative courts, the regional audit commissions, the local tax commissions and military courts. These courts are not taken into consideration for the replies to questions 6, 46 and 52 for none of the exercises.

In respect of the 20 first instance administrative courts (legal entities) and their supreme court, it should be stressed that they have been encompassed within the total under question 43 for the last four exercises, but only since 2014 this approach is reflected in questions 91 and 99 (number of administrative law cases).

Moreover, in Italy specific matters (such as labour, family etc.) are dealt by specific divisions within the same Court. There are also 26 divisions called DDA (Direzioni Distrettuali Antimafia) which deal specifically with mafia and organized crime.

(2020): Tax courts fall into the "Other" category.

The appeal of some specialized courts (e.g. commercial courts, juvenile courts) are dealt by the general jurisdiction appeal courts.

Specific subject matters (e.g. labour, insolvency, family, fight against terrorism and organised crime) are dealt by specific divisions within general jurisdiction courts. See general comment for details.

(2019): The category "other" subsumes 29 Minor (or Juvenile) Courts and 103 Tax Courts

(2018): The category "other" category subsumes 29 Minor (or Juvenile) Courts and 103 Tax Courts.

(2017): Other: 29 Minor (or Juvenile) Courts + 103 provincial tax commissions

(2016): OTHER: 29 Minor (or Juvenile) Courts + 103 Local Tax Commissions

(2013): In September 2013, the Italian judicial system implemented an extensive reorganization of the territorial distribution of offices with the closing (by merger) of 30 Tribunals, 30 Prosecution offices, 220 branches of Tribunals and 346 Peace Judges.

Latvia

(General Comment): In Latvia, only the Administrative court can be considered as a 1st instance specialized court (which is divided into 5 court houses). As to the category "military courts", the reply NA is justified by the fact that according to the Law on Judicial Power, judicial power in the Republic of Latvia is vested in district (city) courts, regional courts, the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court, but in state of emergencies or during war – also military courts. The rest of the courts in Latvia are not established, and therefore in this case should be NAP. Latvia has also one Court, which is specialized on Commercial cases, but that court working with other civil cases and is first instance court. This court is unchecked separately on Question 43 because it is not a separate commercial court, but just few judges are specialized on commercial cases.

(2020): Military courts is established in state of emergency or during a war. On 1 July 2020, amendments to the Law on Judicial Power came into force, providing for the establishment of the Economic Court, which is competent for both certain types of civil and criminal cases. Accordingly, the Court is competent for specific commercial disputes and criminal cases, which cause significant damage to the business environment and economic development. The Economic Court is not counted yet in the total number of specialized courts, because it will start its action on 31st March 2021. As for Administrative court - first instance court is Administrative District Court and for higher instance is indicated Administrative Regional (appeal) instance Court.

(2019): There is only Administrative court in Latvia. On July 1, 2020, amendments to the Law "On Judicial Power" entered into force. The Amendments provides for the establishment of the Court of Economic Affairs. The Economic Court will take office on 1 January 2021.

(2018): There is only Administrative court in Latvia.

(2016): There is only one specialised court the administrative court with 5 court houses

Luxembourg

(General Comment):

General courts are organized into specialized sections of a court. For example, the commercial courts (which also deal with insolvency cases) are specialized sections of the district court. Only the administrative, military and social security courts of first instance are autonomous.

(2020): Pour 2020, seules les entités juridiques ont été prises en considération dans le tableau.

(2017): Please note that the total of 043 is not identical to the total in 042, as most of the specialized courts are in fact specialized sections of a general court. E.g. the commercial courts (which also deal with insolvency cases) are specialized sections of the district court (tribunal d'arrondissement). Only the administrative, military and 1st instance social security courts are selfstanding.

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(2014): Most of the areas mentioned in the question are within the competence of district courts (commercial cases, insolvency cases, family law cases and all criminal cases except for offenses that are under the jurisdiction of justices of peace) and justices of peace (labour law cases, rental cases). The indicated total is a purely statistical information which does not reflect the reality.

(2012): Matters concerning trade and family law are dealt with at the level of district courts, while matters pertaining to labour law and rental cases are within the competence of the justices of peace.

Malta

(General Comment): The number of specialised courts includes non-criminal, administrative and criminal courts established as legal entities in line with the CEPEJ methodology. The seven (7) specialised courts referred to in Q43 are the Rent Regulation Board, the Land Arbitration Board, the Rural Leases Control Board, the Small Claims Tribunal, the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction, the Administrative Review Tribunal and the Juvenile Court. Other courts previously counted as specialised courts, such as the Family Court and the Commercial Court, are divisions of the Civil Court, First Hall, and as such are now being included with the 1st Instance Courts of General Jurisdiction.

(2020): A number of courts that used to be previously identified as specialised courts, are not being categorised this time, given that they all make part of the First Hall, General Jurisdiction Court. These are:

- The Commercial Court (including insolvency cases)
- The Family Court

The identified specialised courts listed under 'Other specialised courts' are:

- the Land Arbitration Board
- the Rural Leases Control Board
- the Small Claims Tribunal
- the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction

The Juvenile Court is a specialised criminal court.

(2019): The courts referred to under 'Other specialised 1st Instance courts' include:

- The Civil Court, First Hall
- the Land Arbitration Board
- the Rural Leases Control Board
- the Small Claims Tribunal
- the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction

(2018): The courts referred to under 'Other specialised 1st Instance courts' include:

- The Civil Court, First Hall
- the Land Arbitration Board
- the Rural Leases Control Board
- the Small Claims Tribunal
- the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction

(2017): The other specialised 1st Instance courts include:

- the Civil Court, First Hall
- the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction - the Land Arbitration Board
- the Rural Leases Control Board
- the Small Claims Tribunal

(2016): The other specialised 1st Instance courts include:

- the Civil Court, First Hall
- the Land Arbitration Board
- the Rural Leases Control Board
- the Small Claims Tribunal

Netherlands

(General Comment): There is only one specialized first instance court, namely the Trade and Industry Appeals Tribunal, also known as Administrative High Court for Trade and Industry. The other specialized jurisdictions are not legal entities (Natte kamer, Ondernemingskamer, Militaire kamer) but only chambers within the courts. There is no separate military court, but there is a military chamber in one of the district courts.

(2020): The specialized courts are:

Trade and Industry Appeals Tribunal: the administrative High Court for trade and industry. This tribunal is a specialized administrative court that rules on disputes in the area of social-economic administrative law. Categorized as administrative court.

The Central Appeals Tribunal is the highest judicial authority in areas of social security and civil service. Categorized as other.

(2017): same as last year

(2015): Currently the commercial court in the Netherlands is the specialized court CBb. Per January first 2017 starts the Netherlands Commercial Court (NCC).

Poland

(2020): There are 7 military courts of first instance and 2 military courts of higher instance in Poland.

(2019): It is noteworthy that the Land and Mortgage Courts which are within the structure of the common court system deal with specific topics, but they are departments.

Besides, the National Court Register and Pledge Registry Departments are business divisions.

The EU Trademark and Community Design Court (which existed in the XXII Division of the District Court in Warsaw)-functioned from 2004 until the creation of intellectual property courts, which took place on 1 July 2020. Cases in the field of intellectual property belong to the jurisdiction of selected District Courts (Article 47990 of the Code of Civil Procedure), while the District Court in Warsaw (XXII Division) has exclusive jurisdiction in matters of intellectual property concerning computer programs, inventions, utility models, topography of integrated circuits, plant varieties and company secrets of a technical nature.

The Court of Competition and Consumer Protection is a special department functioning within the District Court in Warsaw. In the current state of law, the scope of activity of the 17th Department of the Court of Competition and Consumer Protection includes the handling of the following cases in court proceedings of appeals and complaints against decisions and orders issued by the government: the President of the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection, the President of the Energy Regulatory Office, the President of the Railway Transport Office, the President of the Office of Electronic Communications. When it comes to matters from lease or tenancy agreements - as long as these matters are of an economic nature, they are recognized by business departments, as are matters related to new technologies and the Internet space.

Portugal

(General Comment): Q.43 -total:The number given under Q43.1.1 includes 17 first instance courts and 3 higher instance courts of administrative jurisdiction that are not included under Q.42.2. Administrative courts are part of another jurisdiction and under our law cannot be considered specialized courts.

(2020): «Commercial courts» deal with, inter alia, winding up of the company, insolvency and suspension and revocation of company resolutions.

«Internet related disputes»: only for Internet domain system (DNS) issues, which are under the jurisdiction of the Intellectual Property Court; for all other Internet related issues, general jurisdiction courts are competent. Internet related disputes were not included in the number of specialised courts for previous cycles.

«Other specialised courts”: includes all other courts that are not listed in the categories above.

This category includes Civil Central Judicial Divisions, Criminal Central Judicial Divisions, Civil Local Proximity Judicial Divisions, Criminal Local Proximity Judicial Divisions, Petty Criminality Local; Proximity Judicial Divisions, Criminal Examination Judicial Divisions, Enforcement Judicial Divisions, Central Criminal Examination Court, Competition Court and Maritime Court.

(2019): This category includes Civil Central Judicial Divisions, Criminal Central Judicial Divisions, Civil Local Proximity Judicial Divisions, Criminal Local Proximity Judicial Divisions, Petty Criminality Local Proximity Judicial Divisions, Criminal Examination Judicial Divisions, Enforcement Judicial Divisions, Central Criminal Examination Court, Intellectual Property Court, Competition Court and Maritime Court.

(2018): Changes to the judicial organization (Law n. 40-A/2016, 22 December) are in force since January 1, 2017.

(2017): Changes to the judicial organization (Law n. 40-A/2016, 22 December) are in force since January 1, 2017.

Other specialised 1st instance courts include, among others: Criminal Instruction Courts, Maritime Courts; Intellectual Property and Competition Court; Enforcement Courts.

Law 31/2012, 14 August, put in force the Rent and tenancy section (Balcão Nacional do Arrendamento) that is functioning since 8 January 2013.

(2015): In 2013-2014, the Reform of the Portuguese Judicial system was implemented. One of the major goals of this reform was to set up specialised courts on a national level, which led to a significant increase of commercial courts compared to previous years.

The difference between Q42.2 and Q43 is due to the inclusion of the 20 administrative courts in Q43. In Portugal, the administrative jurisdiction is autonomous, independent from the civil jurisdiction and cannot be considered as specialised courts.

Other courts:

Other specialised 1st instance courts include: Criminal Instruction Courts, Maritime Courts; Intellectual Property and Competition Court; Enforcement Courts.

Law 31/2012, 14 August, put in force the Rent and tenancy section (Balcão Nacional do Arrendamento) that is functioning since 8 January 2013

(2014): In 2013-2014, the Reform of the Portuguese Judicial system was implemented. One of the major goals of this reform was to set up specialised courts on a national level, which led to a significant increase of commercial courts compared to previous years.

For 2014, the category "other" subsumes as in 2012 Criminal Instruction Courts, Maritime Courts, Intellectual Property and Competition Court and Enforcement Courts. Additionally, the Rent and tenancy section (Balcão Nacional do Arrendamento) has been established by law in August 2012 and is functioning since 8 January 2013.

(2012): For 2012, the category "other" encompasses Criminal Instruction Courts, Maritime Courts, Intellectual Property and Competition Court and Enforcement Courts.

Romania

(2020): Law no. 304/2004 on the judicial organisation.

Slovakia

(General Comment): In the Slovak court system there are 8 Regional courts which are the courts with dual competence. The Regional courts are the courts of appeal with the general jurisdiction in the civil, commercial and the criminal cases. In the appellate procedure they decide the appeals lodged against the decisions of all 54 District courts within their local jurisdiction. At the same time the Regional courts have the jurisdiction as the courts of first instance in administrative matters. They act as the administrative courts.

The Specialized Criminal court is competent to judge the grave criminal matters enumerated in the § 14 of the Criminal procedure Code (e. g. premeditated murder, corruption, terrorism, organised crime, severe economic crimes, damaging the financial interests of the EU etc.). Highest instance courts are the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court.

(2020): The first instance administrative cases agenda is concentrated in eight regional courts, which also act as general courts of appeal. The question (43.) defines specialized courts as legal entities, so it cannot be understood that the administrative cases agenda is centralized on specialized courts as legal entities, but it is concentrated on 8 regional general courts. These 8 general regional courts are already legal entities included in Q42, line 1.2.

Slovenia

(General Comment): Although the given answer for 'labour courts' is 4 and 'insurance and/ or social welfare courts' at first instance is 1, the total number of these courts is 4, as one of the labour courts and the social court form a single legal entity – the Labour and social court in Ljubljana.

Concerning specialised courts – higher instances, although the given answer for 'labour courts' is 1 and 'insurance and/ or social welfare courts' is 1, the total number of these courts is 1, as they form a single legal entity – the Higher labour and social Court.

(2019): Please see general comment.

Spain

(General Comment): The Arbitration Court was created by decision of the General Council of the Judiciary of 25 November 2010. The latter assigns exclusive jurisdiction over arbitration matters to the Court of First Instance No. 101 of Madrid. This measure seeks to foster the development of uniform criteria in court proceedings for the assistance and control of arbitration in Madrid.

Other specialised courts include: Penal courts; Penal courts specialized in violence against women (courts for criminal trial, that have been assigned only to cases of gender violence); violence against women courts (courts of criminal investigation and civil proceedings related to gender violence cases); juvenile courts; Prison courts; foreclosure proceedings courts; Civil Capacity courts and Civil registr

(2020): Commercial courts - new units have been established.

(2019): Courts of violence against women 106

Foreclosure proceedings Courts: 3

Court of arbitration: 1

Civil capacity courts: 13

Criminal courts: 348

Criminal courts specialized in Violence against women, 31

Juvenile Courts: 82

Prison courts: 51

Civil Registries: 28

(2018): Between 2016 and 2018, more first instance courts have become specialized in family matters. Courts of violence against women: 106

Foreclosure proceedings Courts: 3

Court of arbitration: 1

Civil capacity courts: 12

Criminal courts: 341

Criminal courts specialized in Violence against women, 32

Juvenile Courts: 82

Prison courts: 51

Civil Registries: 28

Additionally (and they are not accounted) there are 26 military courts that are not part of the Judiciary but they are inspected by it)

(2017): -338 Criminal courts

-32 Criminal courts specialized in violence against women

-106 violence against women courts

-82 juvenile courts

-51 Prison courts

-3 foreclosure proceedings courts

-1 Arbitration court

-18 Civil Capacity courts

- 28 Civil register offices

(2016): - 335 Criminal courts

-30 Criminal courts specialized in violence against women

-106 violence against women courts

-83 juvenile courts

-51 Prison courts

-3 foreclosure proceedings courts

-1 Arbitration court

-18 Civil Capacity courts

- 28 Civil register courts

(2015): Other specialised courts include: 343 Penal courts; 23 Penal courts specialized in violence against women; 106 violence against women courts; 83 juvenile courts; 50 Prison courts; 3 foreclosure proceedings courts; 1 Arbitration court; 12 Civil Capacity courts and 28 Civil registry.

The Commercial Courts deal with insolvency issues.

Military Courts have not been accounted because they do not belong to the Judiciary (except the Supreme Court 5th room). There are other 26 Military Courts.

(2014): In 2014, the category “other” encompasses: 357 Penal courts; 23 Penal courts specialized in violence against women; 106 violence against women courts; 83 Juvenile courts; 50 Prison courts; 16 Courts for disabled people (capacity courts), 26 Civil Register Courts, 3 Foreclosure proceedings courts (mortgage courts); 1 Arbitration court. The Decanatos exclusive are not included in this exercise because these organs are not courts and have rather administrative nature.

(2012): In 2012, the category “other” encompasses: 380 Penal courts; 17 Penal courts specialised in violence against women; 106 Violence against women courts; 82 Juvenile courts; 1 Juvenile Enforcement court; 50 Prison courts; 9 Capacity courts; 26 Civil Register courts; 8 Decanatos exclusive; 4 Labour enforcement courts; 4 Mortgage courts and one Arbitration Court.

Question 044

Austria

(2020): For this cycle, data on geographic locations is presented in respect of different locations for different instances, in compliance with the methodology developed in the Explanatory Note. The variation observed with previous cycles is only of a methodological nature.

(2016): It is planned to reduce the number of courts by 3 in 2018 (-1) and 2019 (-2)

Belgium

(2020): Deduction made on the basis of the number of buildings in which the courts are housed: 225 buildings in which all our premises are housed. In Eupen, the first instance courts combines the court of first instance, the labour court and the company court, which gives 8 for the labour and company courts (Law of 14 February 2014)

(2016): A reform of the justices of the peace is under way: 1. a reduction in the number of geographical settlements 2. expansion of their jurisdiction by increasing the amount of claims.

The reform of the cantons (justices of the peace) was launched in 2016 and resulted in the law of 25 December 2017 which formally amended or abolished the cantons. The amendments come into force over 1.5 years.

(2014):

According to 2014 data, a change in the number of seats of the justices of the peace is ongoing. Similarly, from 1 April 2014, the statutory number of courts has been decreased for commercial, labour and police first instance courts while keeping the existing geographical seats.

Bulgaria

(2018): Proposals for amendments to the Code of Administrative Procedure and Code of Civil Procedure to change the jurisdiction of the district and administrative courts with a view to regulating their workload. A model for the optimization of the judicial map at the level of district courts will be developed in implementation of a project under the Operational Program "Good Governance" 2014-2020.

(2016): Proposals for amendments to the Administrative Procedure Code and the Code of Civil Procedure are intended to reform the jurisdiction of regional and administrative courts in order to regulate their workload. Within the implementation of a project under “Good governance” Operational Programme 2014-2020 a model for optimization of the judicial map on regional courts level will be developed.

Croatia

(2020): The reorganisation of judicial map that started in 2015 in which the number of municipal and misdemeanour courts as well as the number of municipal state attorneys' offices has been reduced continued in 2019 with the merger of municipal and misdemeanour courts into municipal courts.

The reasons for the merger were a significant decrease in the number of misdemeanour cases and overburdened municipal courts with civil cases. In the new judicial map, instead of 46 municipal and misdemeanour courts, there are now 34 municipal courts - all misdemeanour and municipal courts were merged in the same cities except in 2 largest cities, Zagreb and Split, in which specialised municipal courts for misdemeanour cases were retained, and due to geographical specificities and size of certain municipal courts they were separated and new municipal courts were established (10). Also, a new commercial court was established in Dubrovnik. The aim of this new judicial map with new courts in the network and increased jurisdiction of permanent services is to increase the efficiency of the courts, improve access to court services, ensure even distribution of the workload of judges, shorten the length of court proceedings, reduce the number of unresolved cases in municipal courts, and ensure optimisation and easier management of human resources in courts.

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(2016): There is a new judicial reform in plan in which the misdemeanour courts will be merged with municipal courts (both 1st instance courts).

(2014): According to the new Act on Territories and Seats of Courts (Official Gazette 128/14), that entered into force on the 1st of April 2015, a further rationalization of the network of municipal (from 67 to 24) and misdemeanour courts (from 63 to 22) and the establishment of an additional commercial court (8 instead of 7) are to be carried out from 1st of April and 1st of July.

As well, the new Act introduces changes regarding the territorial jurisdiction with regard to dealing with appeals. In criminal cases, any county court can decide on appeals lodged against judgments, while only few county courts may decide on appeals in land, labor and family matters.

Cyprus

(2018): In 2019 a New administrative court of international protection has been established that will deal with asylum cases.

(2016): Bills are being drafted for the creation of a commercial court and a first instance asylum administrative court.

(2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, it has been pointed out that an Administrative court has been established in Cyprus and started functioning on the 7th of January 2016.

Czech Republic

(2020): 6 regional courts and 3 district courts have their branches in other cities.

Denmark

(2020): Included in first instance courts are district courts, Land Registration Court and the Maritime and Commercial Court.

Estonia

(General Comment): Estonia has 17 courthouses of county courts (first instance courts), 4 courthouses of administrative courts (first instance courts), 2 courthouses of appellate courts (second instance courts) and 1 courthouse of the Supreme Court (highest instance court), all together 24 courthouses. However, as some of the courts are situated in the same house (e.g Tallinn Administrative Court and Tallinn Circuit Court) and taking into account the fact that Pärnu County Court has a courthouse that is divided between two locations, there are 20 actual geographical locations of Estonian courts.

(2020): Tartu county court closed one courthouse, so now there's 20 geographic locations.

(2014): In the end of 2015 the Council for Administration of Courts devised the merger of two courthouses in Estonia that are situated very close to each other (20 km). Both houses will remain open but will have joint territorial jurisdiction and administration.

Finland

(2018): As of 1 January 2019, the district courts will be centralised by decreasing the number of the courts from 27 to 20. A court can have more than one office. The number of the district courts' offices will be reduced from 57 to 36 offices. As of 1 September 2019, undisputed civil cases (for example debt collection, unpaid rents, other small debts and eviction cases) which are handled and decided in summary proceedings will be centralised from all 20 district courts to nine district courts.

(2016): In Finland is ongoing structural reform of the District Courts in which the number of the courts will be decreased from 27 to 20. The main target is to merge smaller courts in to bigger units that would be more efficient and profitable and also maintain high quality. At the same time the geographical locations of the District Courts will be decreased from 57 to 36. This means that in addition to the 7 administrative offices that will be shut down, 5 side offices and 13 separate locations for hearing will be closed. Instead the use of video conference, electronic services and other IT-solutions would be increased. Deadline for the new project is 31.12.2018 so that the reform would be in force in the beginning of the year 2019. The government's proposal has been given at January 2017. The handling of the proposal in the parliament is unfinished.

(2014): According to 2014 data, for the foreseeable future the next reform is the developing of the structure of the District Court network. The foreseen change is a reduction of the number of District Courts.

France

(2020): "With regard to the judiciary, there are 576 courts of first instance - geographic locations. This figure takes into account, by number of sites, all the courts of first instance, excluding the second instance court. Sites hosting exclusively a second instance court have therefore been excluded from this count. Sites hosting both a CA and a trial court were counted only once. There were 619 Courts geographic locations counted. This figure takes into account, by number of sites, all the jurisdictions whether they are appeal or first instance. Moreover, when a first instance court and a second instance court are located on the same site, they have been counted twice (hence the difference of 43 with the previous question: 37 CA which occupy 43 sites).

As regards the administrative order, there are 42 first instance courts for the administrative order and 53 all courts for the administrative order. "

(2016): A reform could take place within the framework of the bill on Justice programming presented in 2018. If no court site should be closed, the organization could be modified, particularly at the level of the courts of appeal, whose map is very different from those of the current administrative regions. There could also be only one first instance court per department.

(2014): As of 1 September 2014, the high courts (TGI) were resettled in the towns of Saint-Gaudens, Saumur and Tulle. Moreover, seconded chambers (geographic locations) were created on the same date in Guingamp and Marmande and on 1 January 2015 in Millau. A draft law to modernise the justice provides that the litigation of social security affairs and disability will be brought together before the TGI. Small offences ruled before the District Court will be transferred to TGI; similarly, compensation for personal injury will be entirely the responsibility of the TGI.

Germany

(General Comment): The figures in this section are taken from the chart "Number of Federal and State Courts" (https://www.bmjb.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/PDF/Anzahl_der_Gerichte_des_Bundes_und_der_Laender.html) that does not distinguish between legal entities and geographic location of the courts. Generally, one legal entity equals one geographic location. A small number of courts may have a additional points of presence in other geographic locations. Since the exact number of geographic locations in comparison to legal entities is unknown, the figures from the chart "Number of Federal and State Courts" were used to answer this question as well.

(2018): The possibility of combining courts is being considered by individual Länder in order to reduce costs. The regional structures have proven effective. On 5 November 2019, the Land Government of Schleswig-Holstein adopted a statutory instrument on the concentration of jurisdiction which combines existing concentrations of jurisdiction while adding further concentration provisions. The instrument will be promulgated at the end of the month.

(2016): The possibility of combining courts is being considered by individual Länder in order to reduce costs.

Greece

(2020): The total number of courts includes the Court of Auditors

(2014): According to 2014 data, the Law 1756/1988, article 2, as modified by the Law 4123/2013, provides for a reduction of the number of courts. Besides, the Law 1756/1988, article 4, as modified by the Law 4264/2014, provides for a change in the powers of courts.

Hungary

(2018): According to proposed legislation an independent administrative court system may be established in the future.

(2016): Two new district courts will be established (one in 2017 in the city of Szigetszentmiklós, another one in 2019 in the city of Érd).

(2014): According to 2014 data, a new first instance (district) court will be established in the city of Érd on 01/01/2018.

Ireland

(2018): The Assisted Decision-Making (Capacity) Act 2015 will, when commenced, replace the existing wardship regime for persons with capacity issues and introduce new decision support arrangements for such persons. New jurisdiction will, in particular, be conferred on the Circuit Court in respect of such arrangements. The current situation is that while some parts of the 2015 Act are commenced, others remain to be commenced.

(2016): The Assisted Decision-Making (Capacity) Act 2015 will, when commenced, replace the existing wardship regime for persons with capacity issues and introduce new decision support arrangements for such persons. New jurisdiction will, in particular, be conferred on the Circuit Court in respect of such arrangements.

(2014): According to 2014 data, legislation is in preparation for the creation of specialised family courts within the High, Circuit and District Courts.

Italy

(2016): Enhancing the specialization of judges / courts. In particular, the judiciary authorities are evaluating the introduction of specific courts for family and personal matters ("Berruti" reform). Increased competence of Business Courts. Establishment of specialized sections on matters such as immigration, international protection and free movement of citizens of the European Union.

Revision of the appeal system in order to reduce the appeal rate.

Latvia

(2018): Reform was finished in March 2018. In its course first instance court count was reduced to 10 (9 first instance + 1 first instance Administrative court).

In year 2020/2021 there is a plan of creating a court for economical cases that would be a specialised 1st instance court.

(2016): Starting from 1 of February 2016, the reform has been introduced in Latgale (administrative region of Latvia). A number of district (city) courts in territory of Latgale regional court was decreased from six to two district (city) courts (Balvi District Court and Ludza District Court had been incorporated into Rezekne District Court; Kraslava district court and Preili District Court had been incorporated into Daugavpils District Court).

in 2016, Ministry of Justice make preparatory work to make court house reform in two district (city) court in the Rigas region. Accordingly, starting from 1 of February 2017, the City of Rīga Zemgale Urban District Court has been reorganized and conjoined with the City of Rīga Kurzeme District Court and changed the name of this court to City of Rīga Pārdaugavas Court.

(2014): In the frame of the 2014 evaluation, it has been stressed that the Judicial Council and the Cabinet of Ministers have initiated the gradual unification of the territory of operation of district (city) courts, through the implementation of the reform of the Riga court region. From March 2015, the Sigulda Court is attached to the Riga District Court, while the Riga City Central District Court was attached to the Riga City Vidzeme District Court.

The Judicial Council's decision of 8 June 2015 confirmed the restructuring plan concerning the Jurmala City Court. According to the plan, the latter must be attached to the Riga District Court from August 2015. The review of the judicial map is intended to increase the efficiency of the court system and the quality of the judicial activity, to reduce the processing times and to even out the judicial capacity. The reform is still going on.

Lithuania

(2020): There are 59 1st instance courts locations: 12 district courts (49 locations), 5 regional courts (5 locations) of general jurisdiction and 2 regional administrative courts (5 locations).

For all the courts 62 courts locations: The Supreme Court of Lithuania, the Court of Appeal of Lithuania, the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania and 59 1st instance courts locations.

(2018): Analysis and discussion on the need and possibility to decrease the number of court houses are initiated.

(2016): From January 1, 2018, there shall be 12 district courts (instead of 49) and 2 regional administrative courts (instead of 5).

Malta

(2016): Throughout 2017, work was carried out in order to introduce a commercial division within the Civil Court in order to facilitate cases filed under the Companies Act. The bill is currently undergoing the legislative process that would see it being enacted as law by the end of the year. The Commercial Division will become operative in 2018.

Netherlands

(2020): In one case (of 43), a first instance court of general jurisdiction, a specialized first instance court, and a court of appeal are housed at the same site (adding 2 sites according to the explanatory note).

In 3 cases, a first instance court of gen.jur. and a court of appeal are housed at the same site (adding 3 sites according to the explanatory note).

In 1 case, a f.i. court of gen.jur. and a specialized second instance court are housed at the same site (adding 1 site according to the explanatory note).

Finally, the Supreme Court, 1 specialized second instance court, and 2 appeal courts are housed at unique locations (adding 4 sites according to the explanatory note).

(2016): Possibility of closing subdistrict court facility?

(2014): According to 2014 data, the reforms regarding the merging of courts mentioned on the occasion of the 2012 evaluation have been implemented.

Poland

(2020): Regarding point 44, it should be noted that in the previous evaluation cycles (2016, 2017, 2018, 2019) the answer in terms of the number of all courts as geographical locations was 401, while in 2020 it is 494.

The figure of 494 indicated in 2020 is the sum of the common, administrative and military courts of first and second instance and the Supreme Court by geographic location (i.e. including the subdivisions). To the number of courts of first instance by geographical location (item 44 in line 1 - all common, administrative, military courts of first instance with localised divisions: number of courts 433) was added the number of 61 courts: - regional courts: 46; - courts of appeal: 11; - military courts: 2; - Supreme Administrative Court: 1; - Supreme Court: 1;
Total: 494 (433 + 61).

The discrepancy is due to the adoption of a different method of data presentation in 2020 (by geographical location). In compliance with the Explanatory note, the 2020 data show first-instance courts (line 1), and further all courts (line 2) together with all seats in different locations, which in the realities of the Polish legal system should be understood as a necessity to show the number of courts together with local divisions.

(2016): It is considered to reduce the number of district courts which are responsible for land and mortgage registers or abolishing external branches in district courts.

Portugal

(2020): The difference between 2019 and 2020 is justified by the increase in new buildings.

(2018): Law n.º 19/2019, 19th February.

The recent amendments to the Law of the Organization of the Judiciary System are intended to ensure the reciprocal proximity of justice and citizens in two key segments: criminal jurisdiction and family and minors jurisdiction. These new amendments aim to facilitate people's access to courts and combat the desertification of the interior regions of the country.

(2016): Law n.40-A/2016, 22 December and Decree-Law n. 86/2016, 27 December.

On the 1st of January 2017, 20 extinct districts were reopened, as well as 23 of the so-called proximity sections, in which judicial acts may now be concluded.

Romania

(2020): Law no. 304/2004 on the judicial organisation.

It should be mentioned that some of the first instance specialised courts share the location with „judecatorii”.

(2014): According to 2014 data, a bill on closing 30 courts and 30 attached prosecution offices with low volume of work was initiated by the Ministry of Justice with the support of the Superior Council of Magistracy of Romania. The bill was rejected by the Parliament. The Superior Council of Magistracy seeks for alternative solutions for the reallocation of the resources.

Slovakia

(2020): The Constitutional Court is not included in the 44 answer.

(2014): According to 2014 data, on 1st July 2016, the new Civil Litigious Procedure Code will enter into force. It introduces the so called "causal jurisdiction" of first instance courts. It means that certain types of civil claims will belong to the jurisdiction of only some of the first instance courts. This will apply e.g. for individual labour disputes, arbitration disputes, disputes arisen from bill of exchange etc.

Slovenia

(General Comment): First instance courts: first instance courts of general jurisdiction (55, see Q42.1) + first instance specialised courts (4 labour courts and social court + 7 branch offices of labour and social courts + 1 administrative court + 3 branch offices of the Administrative court) =70

All courts: In addition to above also 4 higher courts of general jurisdiction + 1 higher labour and social court + the Supreme court = 76.

(2018): A change in the organisation of first instance courts (judicial map), as well as first instance judges' position is being prepared by the Ministry of Justice - see Q208.

(2016): Ministry of Justice is preparing court network reform. Existing first instance court network is considered as inefficient and insufficient. The main goal of this reform is to set up a system, which could assure better quality and efficiency of adjudication, specialization of judges and even allocation of cases. Furthermore, reform still should assure proper access to the courts and financial efficiency. Ministry of Justice is also taking in consideration different system of the nomination of judges, nomination of Supreme Court judges and president of the Supreme Court. Existing nomination procedure of judges is too rigid and does not enable taking prompt actions when the post is vacant.

(2014): According to 2014 data, discussions about the reorganization of the structure of courts have been initiated. Following the CEPEJ Guidelines on the creation of judicial maps to support access to justice within a quality judicial system (CEPEJ(2013)7) the change should be gradual. The reduction in the number of courts regarding geographical locations is not foreseen, but reorganization in the powers of local courts that are organizational units of district courts might be needed. There are local courts that have only a few (3-5) judges, which is not rational in the sense of court management. Such local courts might start dealing only with certain kinds of cases, with other local courts in the same district dealing with other kinds of cases, having de facto specialized local courts. Nevertheless, these changes are still in the initial debate phase, so no formal proposal can be presented yet.

Spain

(General Comment): One building usually houses different courts. For example, in Madrid one building (Castilla Square) houses 47 unipersonal Courts.

(2018): The traditional structure of a Court includes a Judge (or Magistrate), a Judicial Counsellor, and several civil servants (the exact number depends on many circumstances). The New Judicial Office (Nueva Oficina Judicial) has been implemented in many territories and its development continues. The New Judicial Office (NOJ) has, as base, the called 'Procedural Unit of Direct Support' (UPAD), a small office with personnel necessary for the strict aid of the work of the Judge. On the other hand, and for the uniform processing of repetitive tasks, the called Common Procedural Services have been created. The Judicial Counsellor is the Director of these services, and is responsible of processing the phase of the judicial file of a strictly procedural nature.

(2016): The traditional structure of a Court includes a Judge (or Magistrate), a Lawyer of the Administration of Justice, and several civil servants (the exact number depends on many circumstances). The New Judicial Office (Nueva Oficina Judicial) has been implemented in many territories and its development continues. The New Judicial Office (NOJ) has, as base, the called 'Procedural Unit of Direct Support' (UPAD), a small office with personnel necessary for the strict aid of the work of the Judge. On the other hand, and for the uniform processing of repetitive tasks, the called Common Procedural Services have been created. The Lawyer of the Administration of Justice is the Director of these services, and is responsible of processing the phase of the judicial file of a strictly procedural nature.

(2014): On the occasion of the 2014 evaluation, the attention was drawn on the deployment in the entire country of the Judicial Office, the new model for organising courts of law and the creation of the Instance Courts (Tribunales de Instancia), a new model of collegial courts aimed at replacing local courts belonging to the same judicial district.

Indicator 3: The performance of courts at all stages of the proceedings

First instance other than criminal cases by categories of case by case status (number of pending 1 Jan, incoming, resolved, pending 31 Dec, pending over 2 years)

Table 3.1.1.1(2020): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2020 - Pending cases on 1st Jan. (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 531 048 | 31 407 | 372 350 | 335 714 | 36 636 | 20 086 | 16 550 | NAP | NAP | 73 172 | 54 119 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 21 794 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 95 459 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 9 999 | NA |
| Croatia | 331 188 | 150 832 | 173 078 | 114 965 | 58 113 | 55 990 | 2 123 | NAP | NAP | 7 278 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 54 058 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 146 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 409 216 | 129 181 | 152 957 | 147 291 | 5 009 | NAP | 5 009 | NAP | 657 | 11 044 | 116 034 |
| Denmark | 153 654 | 28 176 | 94 970 | 77 017 | 15 105 | 3 173 | 11 932 | NAP | 2 848 | NAP | 30 508 |
| Estonia | 24 913 | 7 097 | 16 910 | 11 968 | 4 942 | 3 159 | 1 783 | NAP | NAP | 906 | NAP |
| Finland | 155 291 | 6 497 | 125 526 | 125 526 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 18 029 | 5 242 |
| France | 1 903 120 | 1 655 997 | 73 331 | 73 331 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 173 792 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 753 054 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 806 827 | NA | NA | 806 128 | 453 757 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 139 880 | NAP |
| Hungary | 126 602 | 57 987 | 48 405 | 17 714 | 30 336 | NAP | 28 523 | 1 813 | 355 | 4 768 | 15 442 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 3 610 366 | 2 233 438 | 1 226 175 | 1 226 175 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 150 753 | NAP |
| Latvia | 23 847 | 17 006 | 5 628 | 5 628 | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 213 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 28 622 | 22 385 | 964 | 566 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 398 | 3 943 | 1 330 |
| Luxembourg | 4 871 | 2 561 | 1 103 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 103 | 1 207 | NAP |
| Malta | 11 243 | 10 429 | 453 | 453 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 361 | NAP |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Poland | 3 763 652 | 915 899 | 2 682 304 | 684 051 | 1 998 253 | 1 884 456 | 113 797 | NAP | NAP | 23 363 | 142 086 |
| Portugal | NA | 185 390 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 66 089 | NAP |
| Romania | 587 819 | 543 619 | 12 698 | 2 453 | 10 245 | 5 108 | 5 137 | NAP | NAP | 31 502 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 270 433 | 59 870 | 175 807 | 32 340 | 100 710 | NAP | 100 462 | 248 | 42 757 | 6 381 | 28 375 |
| Slovenia | 98 134 | 31 115 | 44 288 | 39 854 | 4 434 | 4 061 | 373 | NAP | NAP | 3 946 | 18 785 |
| Spain | 1 769 954 | 1 175 930 | 423 548 | 423 548 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 170 476 | NAP |
| Sweden | 104 472 | 30 234 | 9 078 | 9 078 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 61 698 | 3 462 |
| Average | 669 427 | 383 243 | 296 820 | 184 871 | 205 798 | 247 004 | 190 229 | 1 031 | 8 020 | 74 703 | 79 013 |
| Median | 153 654 | 57 987 | 73 331 | 56 593 | 15 105 | 4 585 | 11 932 | 1 031 | 880 | 14 537 | 28 375 |
| Minimum | 4 871 | 2 561 | 453 | 453 | 0 | 0 | 373 | 248 | 355 | 361 | 1 330 |
| Maximum | 3 763 652 | 2 233 438 | 2 682 304 | 1 226 175 | 1 998 253 | 1 884 456 | 1 806 827 | 1 813 | 42 757 | 806 128 | 453 757 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 22% | 30% | 22% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 7% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 44% | 56% | 44% | 78% | 63% | 4% | 48% |

Table 3.1.1.2a(2020): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2020 - Incoming cases (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 3 123 339 | 73 755 | 2 208 341 | 1 273 208 | 935 133 | 643 942 | 291 191 | NAP | NAP | 45 806 | 795 437 |
| Belgium | 919 205 | 698 480 | 211 717 | NAP | 211 717 | NAP | 211 717 | NAP | NAP | 17 364 | 9 008 |
| Bulgaria | 312 117 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 29 349 | NA |
| Croatia | 890 021 | 110 253 | 767 513 | 113 184 | 654 329 | 496 119 | 158 210 | NAP | NAP | 12 255 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 21 530 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2 829 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 930 125 | 305 443 | 583 503 | 471 957 | 109 904 | NAP | 109 904 | NAP | 1 642 | 10 015 | 31 164 |
| Denmark | 2 774 689 | 40 928 | 2 557 380 | 296 786 | 2 255 423 | 2 238 608 | 16 815 | NAP | 5 171 | NAP | 176 381 |
| Estonia | 310 988 | 18 950 | 289 301 | 60 270 | 229 031 | 108 686 | 120 345 | NAP | NAP | 2 737 | NAP |
| Finland | 467 946 | 9 201 | 425 171 | 425 171 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 24 743 | 8 831 |
| France | 1 400 368 | 1 068 850 | 121 004 | 121 004 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 210 514 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1 219 203 | NA | 2 299 376 | NA | 5 550 420 | 140 297 | NA | NA | 582 323 | 933 856 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 45 159 | NAP |
| Hungary | 634 257 | 127 410 | 458 787 | 165 017 | 291 916 | NAP | 286 917 | 4 999 | 1 854 | 29 254 | 18 806 |
| Ireland | 208 579 | 162 065 | 46 514 | 46 514 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 2 671 545 | 1 139 154 | 1 490 342 | 1 490 342 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 42 049 | NAP |
| Latvia | 365 086 | 28 907 | 334 482 | 59 368 | 275 114 | 275 114 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 697 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 194 686 | 92 723 | 64 005 | 58 023 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 982 | 14 353 | 23 605 |
| Luxembourg | 13 339 | 7 665 | 4 579 | 865 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 714 | 1 095 | NAP |
| Malta | 10 915 | 7 433 | 3 353 | 3 353 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 129 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 124 792 | 128 180 | 896 895 | 896 895 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 99 717 | NAP |
| Poland | 10 556 712 | 946 036 | 9 291 234 | 3 526 218 | 5 765 016 | 4 991 059 | 773 957 | NAP | NAP | 68 475 | 250 967 |
| Portugal | NA | 254 568 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 20 731 | NAP |
| Romania | 1 282 448 | 1 174 754 | 28 673 | 22 356 | 6 317 | 5 329 | 988 | NAP | NAP | 79 021 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 677 851 | 107 829 | 375 489 | 129 278 | 170 357 | NAP | 157 881 | 12 476 | 75 854 | 5 071 | 189 462 |
| Slovenia | 551 822 | 32 097 | 382 730 | 135 459 | 247 271 | 204 992 | 42 279 | NAP | NAP | 2 893 | 134 102 |
| Spain | 2 332 870 | 1 206 721 | 971 172 | 971 172 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 154 977 | NAP |
| Sweden | 284 482 | 62 676 | 22 682 | 22 682 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 191 832 | 7 292 |
| Average | 1 335 821 | 375 970 | 978 858 | 572 204 | 929 294 | 1 612 697 | 192 542 | 8 738 | 15 703 | 67 776 | 214 909 |
| Median | 656 054 | 118 832 | 379 110 | 132 369 | 261 193 | 496 119 | 149 089 | 8 738 | 4 443 | 24 743 | 82 633 |
| Minimum | 10 915 | 7 433 | 3 353 | 865 | 6 317 | 5 329 | 988 | 4 999 | 1 642 | 129 | 7 292 |
| Maximum | 10 556 712 | 1 219 203 | 9 291 234 | 3 526 218 | 5 765 016 | 5 550 420 | 773 957 | 12 476 | 75 854 | 582 323 | 933 856 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 11% | 19% | 11% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 15% | 4% | 7% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 78% | 63% | 4% | 48% |

Table 3.1.1.2b(2020): First instance courts, Caseload in the EU in 2020 (incoming cases per 100 inhabitants) (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 35,0 | 0,8 | 24,7 | 14,3 | 10,5 | 7,2 | 3,3 | NAP | NAP | 0,5 | 8,9 |
| Belgium | 8,0 | 6,1 | 1,8 | NAP | 1,8 | NAP | 1,8 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | 0,1 |
| Bulgaria | 4,5 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,4 | NA |
| Croatia | 22,1 | 2,7 | 19,0 | 2,8 | 16,2 | 12,3 | 3,9 | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 2,4 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,3 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 8,7 | 2,9 | 5,5 | 4,4 | 1,0 | NAP | 1,0 | NAP | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,3 |
| Denmark | 47,5 | 0,7 | 43,8 | 5,1 | 38,6 | 38,3 | 0,3 | NAP | 0,1 | NAP | 3,0 |
| Estonia | 23,4 | 1,4 | 21,8 | 4,5 | 17,2 | 8,2 | 9,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Finland | 8,5 | 0,2 | 7,7 | 7,7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | 0,2 |
| France | 2,1 | 1,6 | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1,5 | NA | 2,8 | NA | 6,7 | 0,2 | NA | NA | 0,7 | 1,1 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,4 | NAP |
| Hungary | 6,4 | 1,3 | 4,6 | 1,7 | 3,0 | NAP | 2,9 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,3 | 0,2 |
| Ireland | 4,2 | 3,3 | 0,9 | 0,9 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 4,5 | 1,9 | 2,5 | 2,5 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Latvia | 19,3 | 1,5 | 17,7 | 3,1 | 14,5 | 14,5 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 7,0 | 3,3 | 2,3 | 2,1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,2 | 0,5 | 0,8 |
| Luxembourg | 2,1 | 1,2 | 0,7 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | 0,2 | NAP |
| Malta | 2,1 | 1,4 | 0,7 | 0,7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 6,4 | 0,7 | 5,1 | 5,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | NAP |
| Poland | 27,6 | 2,5 | 24,3 | 9,2 | 15,1 | 13,1 | 2,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | 0,7 |
| Portugal | NA | 2,5 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Romania | 6,7 | 6,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 12,4 | 2,0 | 6,9 | 2,4 | 3,1 | NAP | 2,9 | 0,2 | 1,4 | 0,1 | 3,5 |
| Slovenia | 26,2 | 1,5 | 18,1 | 6,4 | 11,7 | 9,7 | 2,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | 6,4 |
| Spain | 4,9 | 2,5 | 2,1 | 2,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Sweden | 2,7 | 0,6 | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1,8 | 0,1 |
| Average | 12,3 | 2,1 | 9,6 | 3,6 | 11,1 | 12,2 | 2,4 | 0,1 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 2,1 |
| Median | 6,8 | 1,6 | 4,9 | 2,6 | 11,1 | 9,7 | 2,0 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,8 |
| Minimum | 2,1 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 |
| Maximum | 47,5 | 6,1 | 43,8 | 14,3 | 38,6 | 38,3 | 9,1 | 0,2 | 1,4 | 1,8 | 8,9 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 11% | 19% | 11% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 15% | 4% | 7% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 78% | 63% | 4% | 48% |

Table 3.1.1.3a(2020): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2020 - Resolved cases (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 3 115 226 | 73 611 | 2 222 330 | 1 299 718 | 922 612 | 643 959 | 278 653 | NAP | NAP | 57 707 | 761 578 |
| Belgium | 901 575 | 689 858 | 211 717 | NAP | 211 717 | NAP | 211 717 | NAP | NAP | 18 834 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 314 849 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 29 388 | NA |
| Croatia | 922 454 | 93 760 | 815 596 | 151 148 | 664 448 | 516 191 | 148 257 | NAP | NAP | 13 098 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 19 005 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2 371 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 913 104 | 299 306 | 570 574 | 457 632 | 111 067 | NAP | 111 067 | NAP | 1 875 | 11 275 | 31 949 |
| Denmark | 2 795 569 | 45 458 | 2 573 426 | 312 743 | 2 255 800 | 2 239 046 | 16 754 | NAP | 4 883 | NAP | 176 685 |
| Estonia | 315 176 | 18 920 | 293 725 | 64 011 | 229 714 | 108 869 | 120 845 | NAP | NAP | 2 531 | NAP |
| Finland | 491 856 | 8 616 | 449 309 | 449 309 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 24 432 | 9 499 |
| France | 1 310 960 | 992 473 | 118 076 | 118 076 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 200 411 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1 196 562 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 89 367 | NA | NA | 640 706 | 942 192 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 73 525 | NAP |
| Hungary | 623 392 | 127 656 | 448 443 | 163 630 | 282 953 | NAP | 277 984 | 4 969 | 1 860 | 26 133 | 21 160 |
| Ireland | 129 390 | 97 689 | 31 701 | 31 701 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 2 741 198 | 1 184 941 | 1 498 906 | 1 498 906 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 57 351 | NAP |
| Latvia | 361 417 | 27 766 | 331 836 | 56 722 | 275 114 | 275 114 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 815 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 188 311 | 87 093 | 64 088 | 58 102 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 986 | 13 994 | 23 136 |
| Luxembourg | 12 703 | 7 093 | 4 653 | 865 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 788 | 957 | NAP |
| Malta | 9 923 | 6 728 | 3 058 | 3 058 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 137 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 107 740 | 127 753 | 893 907 | 893 907 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 86 080 | NAP |
| Poland | 11 005 552 | 995 781 | 9 692 030 | 3 639 200 | 6 052 830 | 5 271 833 | 780 997 | NAP | NAP | 65 053 | 252 688 |
| Portugal | NA | 248 992 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 26 144 | NAP |
| Romania | 1 239 954 | 1 175 845 | 25 865 | 20 821 | 5 044 | 4 372 | 672 | NAP | NAP | 38 244 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 766 088 | 107 522 | 455 624 | 132 594 | 253 977 | NAP | 241 469 | 12 508 | 69 053 | 4 400 | 198 542 |
| Slovenia | 545 936 | 32 262 | 384 687 | 135 087 | 249 600 | 207 271 | 42 329 | NAP | NAP | 3 088 | 125 899 |
| Spain | 2 095 258 | 1 040 838 | 900 234 | 900 234 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 154 186 | NAP |
| Sweden | 290 710 | 64 457 | 22 700 | 22 700 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 196 212 | 7 341 |
| Average | 1 342 389 | 364 624 | 1 000 568 | 495 722 | 959 573 | 1 158 332 | 193 343 | 8 739 | 14 574 | 69 923 | 231 879 |
| Median | 694 740 | 102 606 | 416 565 | 135 087 | 264 546 | 395 653 | 134 551 | 8 739 | 4 336 | 26 133 | 125 899 |
| Minimum | 9 923 | 6 728 | 3 058 | 865 | 5 044 | 4 372 | 672 | 4 969 | 1 860 | 137 | 7 341 |
| Maximum | 11 005 552 | 1 196 562 | 9 692 030 | 3 639 200 | 6 052 830 | 5 271 833 | 780 997 | 12 508 | 69 053 | 640 706 | 942 192 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 11% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 15% | 15% | 4% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 78% | 63% | 4% | 48% |

Table 3.1.1.3b(2020): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2020 - Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 34,9 | 0,8 | 24,9 | 14,6 | 10,3 | 7,2 | 3,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | 8,5 |
| Belgium | 7,8 | 6,0 | 1,8 | NAP | 1,8 | NAP | 1,8 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 4,6 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,4 | NA |
| Croatia | 22,9 | 2,3 | 20,2 | 3,7 | 16,5 | 12,8 | 3,7 | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 2,1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,3 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 8,5 | 2,8 | 5,3 | 4,3 | 1,0 | NAP | 1,0 | NAP | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,3 |
| Denmark | 47,9 | 0,8 | 44,1 | 5,4 | 38,6 | 38,3 | 0,3 | NAP | 0,1 | NAP | 3,0 |
| Estonia | 23,7 | 1,4 | 22,1 | 4,8 | 17,3 | 8,2 | 9,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Finland | 8,9 | 0,2 | 8,1 | 8,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | 0,2 |
| France | 1,9 | 1,5 | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1,4 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,1 | NA | NA | 0,8 | 1,1 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,7 | NAP |
| Hungary | 6,3 | 1,3 | 4,5 | 1,7 | 2,9 | NAP | 2,8 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,3 | 0,2 |
| Ireland | 2,6 | 2,0 | 0,6 | 0,6 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 4,6 | 2,0 | 2,5 | 2,5 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Latvia | 19,1 | 1,5 | 17,5 | 3,0 | 14,5 | 14,5 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 6,7 | 3,1 | 2,3 | 2,1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,2 | 0,5 | 0,8 |
| Luxembourg | 2,0 | 1,1 | 0,7 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | 0,2 | NAP |
| Malta | 1,9 | 1,3 | 0,6 | 0,6 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 6,3 | 0,7 | 5,1 | 5,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,5 | NAP |
| Poland | 28,8 | 2,6 | 25,3 | 9,5 | 15,8 | 13,8 | 2,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | 0,7 |
| Portugal | NA | 2,4 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Romania | 6,5 | 6,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 14,0 | 2,0 | 8,3 | 2,4 | 4,7 | NAP | 4,4 | 0,2 | 1,3 | 0,1 | 3,6 |
| Slovenia | 25,9 | 1,5 | 18,2 | 6,4 | 11,8 | 9,8 | 2,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | 6,0 |
| Spain | 4,4 | 2,2 | 1,9 | 1,9 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Sweden | 2,8 | 0,6 | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1,9 | 0,1 |
| Average | 12,3 | 2,0 | 9,8 | 3,7 | 11,3 | 13,1 | 2,5 | 0,1 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 2,2 |
| Median | 6,6 | 1,5 | 4,8 | 2,5 | 11,1 | 11,3 | 2,0 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,3 | 0,8 |
| Minimum | 1,9 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 |
| Maximum | 47,9 | 6,1 | 44,1 | 14,6 | 38,6 | 38,3 | 9,1 | 0,2 | 1,3 | 1,9 | 8,5 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 11% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 15% | 15% | 4% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 78% | 63% | 4% | 48% |

Table 3.1.1.4a(2020): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2020 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 539 161 | 31 551 | 358 361 | 309 204 | 49 157 | 20 069 | 29 088 | NAP | NAP | 61 271 | 87 978 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 20 569 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 92 727 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 9 960 | NA |
| Croatia | 302 035 | 168 368 | 127 233 | 77 391 | 49 842 | 37 766 | 12 076 | NAP | NAP | 6 434 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 56 583 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 604 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 426 237 | 135 318 | 165 886 | 161 616 | 3 846 | NAP | 3 846 | NAP | 424 | 9 784 | 115 249 |
| Denmark | 132 774 | 23 646 | 78 924 | 61 060 | 14 728 | 2 735 | 11 993 | NAP | 3 136 | NAP | 30 204 |
| Estonia | 21 402 | 6 998 | 13 416 | 8 120 | 5 296 | 4 013 | 1 283 | NAP | NAP | 988 | NAP |
| Finland | 131 384 | 7 082 | 101 388 | 101 388 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 18 340 | 4 574 |
| France | 1 991 346 | 1 732 374 | 76 259 | 76 259 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 182 713 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 776 359 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 861 202 | NA | NA | 748 038 | 450 720 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 110 993 | NAP |
| Hungary | 137 467 | 57 741 | 58 749 | 19 101 | 39 299 | NAP | 37 456 | 1 843 | 349 | 7 889 | 13 088 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 3 540 713 | 2 187 651 | 1 217 611 | 1 217 611 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 135 451 | NAP |
| Latvia | 27 516 | 18 147 | 8 274 | 8 274 | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 095 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 34 997 | 28 015 | 881 | 487 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 394 | 4 302 | 1 799 |
| Luxembourg | 5 507 | 3 133 | 1 029 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 029 | 1 345 | NAP |
| Malta | 11 242 | 10 147 | 748 | 748 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 347 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 276 260 | 44 560 | 159 930 | 159 930 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 71 770 | NAP |
| Poland | 3 314 812 | 866 154 | 2 281 508 | 571 069 | 1 710 439 | 1 603 682 | 106 757 | NAP | NAP | 26 785 | 140 365 |
| Portugal | NA | 190 966 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 60 676 | NAP |
| Romania | 630 313 | 542 528 | 15 506 | 3 988 | 11 518 | 6 065 | 5 453 | NAP | NAP | 72 279 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 182 196 | 60 177 | 95 672 | 29 024 | 17 090 | NAP | 16 874 | 216 | 49 558 | 7 052 | 19 295 |
| Slovenia | 103 876 | 30 950 | 42 187 | 40 086 | 2 101 | 1 778 | 323 | NAP | NAP | 3 751 | 26 988 |
| Spain | 2 002 069 | 1 333 257 | 497 263 | 497 263 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 171 549 | NAP |
| Sweden | 98 244 | 28 453 | 9 060 | 9 060 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 57 318 | 3 413 |
| Average | 639 039 | 376 526 | 265 494 | 176 404 | 173 029 | 209 514 | 189 668 | 1 030 | 9 148 | 71 852 | 81 243 |
| Median | 135 121 | 51 151 | 77 592 | 61 060 | 14 728 | 5 039 | 12 076 | 1 030 | 727 | 18 340 | 26 988 |
| Minimum | 5 507 | 3 133 | 748 | 487 | 0 | 0 | 323 | 216 | 349 | 347 | 1 799 |
| Maximum | 3 540 713 | 2 187 651 | 2 281 508 | 1 217 611 | 1 710 439 | 1 603 682 | 1 861 202 | 1 843 | 49 558 | 748 038 | 450 720 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 19% | 26% | 19% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 4% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 44% | 59% | 48% | 81% | 63% | 4% | 48% |

Table 3.1.1.4b(2020): First instance courts: Pending other than criminal law cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants in 2020 (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 6,0 | 0,4 | 4,0 | 3,5 | 0,6 | 0,2 | 0,3 | NAP | NAP | 0,7 | 1,0 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 1,3 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,1 | NA |
| Croatia | 7,5 | 4,2 | 3,2 | 1,9 | 1,2 | 0,9 | 0,3 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 6,3 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,6 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 4,0 | 1,3 | 1,6 | 1,5 | 0,0 | NAP | 0,0 | NAP | 0,0 | 0,1 | 1,1 |
| Denmark | 2,3 | 0,4 | 1,4 | 1,0 | 0,3 | 0,0 | 0,2 | NAP | 0,1 | NAP | 0,5 |
| Estonia | 1,6 | 0,5 | 1,0 | 0,6 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Finland | 2,4 | 0,1 | 1,8 | 1,8 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | 0,1 |
| France | 3,0 | 2,6 | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 0,9 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2,2 | NA | NA | 0,9 | 0,5 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1,0 | NAP |
| Hungary | 1,4 | 0,6 | 0,6 | 0,2 | 0,4 | NAP | 0,4 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 6,0 | 3,7 | 2,1 | 2,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Latvia | 1,5 | 1,0 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 1,3 | 1,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,1 |
| Luxembourg | 0,9 | 0,5 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP |
| Malta | 2,2 | 2,0 | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1,6 | 0,3 | 0,9 | 0,9 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Poland | 8,7 | 2,3 | 6,0 | 1,5 | 4,5 | 4,2 | 0,3 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | 0,4 |
| Portugal | NA | 1,9 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | NAP |
| Romania | 3,3 | 2,8 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 3,3 | 1,1 | 1,8 | 0,5 | 0,3 | NAP | 0,3 | 0,0 | 0,9 | 0,1 | 0,4 |
| Slovenia | 4,9 | 1,5 | 2,0 | 1,9 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | 1,3 |
| Spain | 4,2 | 2,8 | 1,1 | 1,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,9 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | 0,0 |
| Average | 3,4 | 1,5 | 1,4 | 1,0 | 0,7 | 0,7 | 0,4 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,5 |
| Median | 2,7 | 1,1 | 1,0 | 0,9 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,4 |
| Minimum | 0,9 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 8,7 | 4,2 | 6,0 | 3,5 | 4,5 | 4,2 | 2,2 | 0,0 | 0,9 | 1,0 | 1,3 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 19% | 26% | 19% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 4% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 44% | 59% | 48% | 81% | 63% | 4% | 48% |

Table 3.1.1.5(2020): First instance courts, number of civil (and commercial) litigious and administrative cases - Pending cases older than 2 years in 2020 (Q91)

| States | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | | Administrative law cases | |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Number | as a % of all pending cases on 31 Dec | Number | as a % of all pending cases on 31 Dec |
| Austria | NA | NA | 22 923 | 37,4% |
| Belgium | NA | NA | 1 489 | 07,2% |
| Bulgaria | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 46 677 | 27,7% | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Denmark | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 487 | 7,0% | 35 | 03,5% |
| Finland | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| France | NA | NA | 16 309 | 08,9% |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Italy | NA | NA | 79 771 | 58,9% |
| Latvia | 1 918 | 10,6% | 53 | 04,8% |
| Lithuania | 1 252 | 4,5% | 345 | 08,0% |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Malta | 3 972 | 39,1% | 206 | 59,4% |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | 33 923 | 17,8% | NA | NA |
| Romania | 21 415 | 3,9% | 2 465 | 03,4% |
| Slovak Republic | 18 593 | 30,9% | 1 412 | 20,0% |
| Slovenia | 8 338 | 26,9% | 379 | 10,1% |
| Spain | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Sweden | 711 | 2,5% | 820 | 01,4% |
| Average | 13 729 | 17,1% | 10 517 | 18,6% |
| Median | 6 155 | 14,2% | 1 116 | 8,5% |
| Minimum | 487 | 2,5% | 35 | 1,4% |
| Maximum | 46 677 | 39,1% | 79 771 | 59,4% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 63% | 63% | 52% | 52% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% |

Romania: Due to the peculiarity of the national Statis system, cases older than 3 years instead of 2 are communicated.

Table 3.1.1.1(2019): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2019 - Pending cases on 1st Jan. (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 522 141 | 31 779 | 357 258 | 324 114 | 33 144 | 15 495 | 17 649 | NAP | NAP | 79 024 | 54 080 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 23 838 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 91 896 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 9 509 | NA |
| Croatia | 257 110 | 133 976 | 114 713 | 66 192 | 48 521 | 46 432 | 2 089 | NAP | NAP | 8 421 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 48 837 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | 5 700 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 425 103 | 143 208 | 153 253 | 146 828 | 5 017 | NAP | 5 017 | NAP | 1 408 | 11 799 | 116 843 |
| Denmark | 164 281 | 23 273 | 110 970 | 87 757 | 20 541 | 2 223 | 18 318 | NAP | 2 672 | NA | 30 043 |
| Estonia | 25 371 | 6 157 | 18 394 | 11 338 | 7 056 | 4 717 | 2 339 | NAP | NAP | 820 | NAP |
| Finland | 115 918 | 6 451 | 86 233 | 86 233 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 17 620 | 5 614 |
| France | 1 892 584 | 1 651 625 | 75 218 | 75 218 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 165 741 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 738 824 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 766 395 | NA | NA | 867 035 | 444 077 |
| Greece | NA | 281 705 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 131 158 | 63 848 | 43 355 | 17 886 | 25 208 | NAP | 23 606 | 1 602 | 261 | 5 180 | 18 775 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 3 691 867 | 2 304 755 | 1 221 344 | 1 221 344 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 165 768 | NAP |
| Latvia | 24 757 | 18 609 | 4 836 | 4 836 | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 312 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 30 934 | 23 582 | 1 144 | 721 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 423 | 4 599 | 1 609 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 649 | 1 319 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 319 | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 10 138 | 9 727 | 23 | 23 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 388 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 266 100 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 51 840 | NAP |
| Poland | 2 414 543 | 912 519 | 1 367 290 | 657 899 | 709 391 | 589 726 | 119 665 | NAP | NAP | 22 374 | 112 360 |
| Portugal | NA | 202 485 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 68 923 | NAP |
| Romania | 591 192 | 548 530 | 10 887 | 1 546 | 9 341 | 4 629 | 4 712 | NAP | NAP | 31 775 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 198 434 | 71 384 | 84 730 | 32 557 | 7 719 | NAP | 7 719 | NAP | 44 454 | 5 352 | 36 968 |
| Slovenia | 109 533 | 34 645 | 49 196 | 44 203 | 4 993 | 4 610 | 383 | NAP | NAP | 3 600 | 22 092 |
| Spain | 1 615 361 | 1 105 539 | 354 118 | 354 118 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 155 704 | NAP |
| Sweden | 105 443 | 28 499 | 8 701 | 8 701 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 64 646 | 3 597 |
| Average | 606 319 | 379 217 | 213 841 | 174 529 | 79 176 | 83 479 | 178 899 | 1 602 | 8 423 | 76 999 | 76 914 |
| Median | 164 281 | 67 616 | 75 218 | 55 198 | 9 341 | 4 673 | 7 719 | 1 602 | 1 364 | 17 620 | 30 043 |
| Minimum | 10 138 | 1 649 | 23 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 383 | 1 602 | 261 | 388 | 1 609 |
| Maximum | 3 691 867 | 2 304 755 | 1 367 290 | 1 221 344 | 709 391 | 589 726 | 1 766 395 | 1 602 | 44 454 | 867 035 | 444 077 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 19% | 30% | 26% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 15% | 11% | 19% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 85% | 63% | 4% | 41% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.2a(2019): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2019 - Incoming cases (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 3 223 321 | 83 399 | 2 587 121 | 1 629 337 | 957 784 | 640 454 | 317 330 | NAP | NAP | 54 894 | 497 907 |
| Belgium | 983 230 | 701 218 | 264 970 | NAP | 264 970 | NAP | 264 970 | NAP | NAP | 17 042 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 377 325 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 34 724 | NA |
| Croatia | 999 495 | 128 985 | 857 476 | 197 628 | 659 848 | 519 274 | 140 574 | NAP | NAP | 13 034 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 20 817 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | 1 900 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 959 983 | 355 323 | 560 321 | 438 605 | 119 871 | NAP | 119 871 | NAP | 1 845 | 10 576 | 33 763 |
| Denmark | 2 869 512 | 48 940 | 2 650 449 | 359 176 | 2 285 719 | 2 267 166 | 18 553 | NAP | 5 554 | NA | 170 123 |
| Estonia | 300 762 | 18 501 | 279 728 | 52 590 | 227 138 | 112 455 | 114 683 | NAP | NAP | 2 533 | NAP |
| Finland | 522 977 | 8 448 | 480 320 | 480 320 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 25 396 | 8 813 |
| France | 1 801 871 | 1 403 505 | 167 086 | 167 086 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 231 280 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1 282 250 | NA | 2 515 303 | NA | 5 531 883 | 132 566 | NA | NA | 680 061 | 953 399 |
| Greece | NA | 206 387 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 663 594 | 133 406 | 497 329 | 178 014 | 317 207 | NAP | 311 808 | 5 399 | 2 108 | 16 432 | 16 427 |
| Ireland | 230 240 | 135 208 | 93 740 | 93 740 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 292 |
| Italy | 3 443 248 | 1 469 215 | 1 923 159 | 1 923 159 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 50 874 | NAP |
| Latvia | 357 072 | 30 196 | 325 004 | 44 727 | 280 277 | 280 277 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 872 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 200 534 | 92 883 | 66 772 | 59 748 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7 024 | 14 273 | 26 606 |
| Luxembourg | 14 208 | 7 626 | 5 126 | 1 047 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 4 079 | 1 456 | NAP |
| Malta | 13 066 | 8 909 | 4 027 | 4 027 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 130 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 214 258 | 138 752 | 969 669 | 969 669 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 105 837 | NAP |
| Poland | 13 677 355 | 1 254 576 | 12 062 299 | 4 583 880 | 7 478 419 | 6 644 391 | 834 028 | NAP | NAP | 70 227 | 290 253 |
| Portugal | NA | 323 236 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 27 335 | NAP |
| Romania | 1 410 632 | 1 296 445 | 31 416 | 24 567 | 6 849 | 5 856 | 993 | NAP | NAP | 82 771 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 802 886 | 116 709 | 464 061 | 121 067 | 269 255 | NAP | 269 255 | NAP | 73 739 | 5 525 | 216 591 |
| Slovenia | 630 234 | 36 979 | 438 320 | 164 614 | 273 706 | 224 102 | 49 604 | NAP | NAP | 3 139 | 151 796 |
| Spain | 2 514 806 | 1 292 934 | 1 022 349 | 1 022 349 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 199 523 | NAP |
| Sweden | 274 598 | 67 885 | 22 331 | 22 331 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 177 144 | 7 238 |
| Average | 1 562 751 | 425 677 | 1 171 503 | 684 227 | 1 095 087 | 1 802 873 | 214 520 | 5 399 | 15 725 | 76 166 | 197 851 |
| Median | 733 240 | 133 406 | 451 191 | 172 550 | 276 992 | 519 274 | 136 570 | 5 399 | 4 817 | 21 219 | 92 780 |
| Minimum | 13 066 | 7 626 | 4 027 | 1 047 | 6 849 | 5 856 | 993 | 5 399 | 1 845 | 130 | 1 292 |
| Maximum | 13 677 355 | 1 469 215 | 12 062 299 | 4 583 880 | 7 478 419 | 6 644 391 | 834 028 | 5 399 | 73 739 | 680 061 | 953 399 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 7% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 85% | 63% | 4% | 41% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.2b(2019): First instance courts, Caseload in the EU in 2019 (incoming cases per 100 inhabitants) (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 36,2 | 0,9 | 29,1 | 18,3 | 10,8 | 7,2 | 3,6 | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | 5,6 |
| Belgium | 8,6 | 6,1 | 2,3 | NAP | 2,3 | NAP | 2,3 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 5,4 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,5 | NA |
| Croatia | 24,6 | 3,2 | 21,1 | 4,9 | 16,3 | 12,8 | 3,5 | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 2,3 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | 0,2 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 9,0 | 3,3 | 5,3 | 4,1 | 1,1 | NAP | 1,1 | NAP | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,3 |
| Denmark | 49,3 | 0,8 | 45,5 | 6,2 | 39,3 | 38,9 | 0,3 | NAP | 0,1 | NA | 2,9 |
| Estonia | 22,7 | 1,4 | 21,1 | 4,0 | 17,1 | 8,5 | 8,7 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Finland | 9,5 | 0,2 | 8,7 | 8,7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,5 | 0,2 |
| France | 2,7 | 2,1 | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1,5 | NA | 3,0 | NA | 6,7 | 0,2 | NA | NA | 0,8 | 1,1 |
| Greece | NA | 1,9 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 6,8 | 1,4 | 5,1 | 1,8 | 3,2 | NAP | 3,2 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,2 |
| Ireland | 4,7 | 2,7 | 1,9 | 1,9 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 |
| Italy | 5,7 | 2,4 | 3,2 | 3,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Latvia | 18,7 | 1,6 | 17,0 | 2,3 | 14,7 | 14,7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 7,2 | 3,3 | 2,4 | 2,1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,3 | 0,5 | 1,0 |
| Luxembourg | 2,3 | 1,2 | 0,8 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,7 | 0,2 | NAP |
| Malta | 2,6 | 1,8 | 0,8 | 0,8 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 7,0 | 0,8 | 5,6 | 5,6 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | NAP |
| Poland | 35,6 | 3,3 | 31,4 | 11,9 | 19,5 | 17,3 | 2,2 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | 0,8 |
| Portugal | NA | 3,1 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Romania | 7,3 | 6,7 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 14,7 | 2,1 | 8,5 | 2,2 | 4,9 | NAP | 4,9 | NAP | 1,4 | 0,1 | 4,0 |
| Slovenia | 30,1 | 1,8 | 20,9 | 7,9 | 13,1 | 10,7 | 2,4 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | 7,2 |
| Spain | 5,3 | 2,7 | 2,2 | 2,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Sweden | 2,7 | 0,7 | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1,7 | 0,1 |
| Average | 13,4 | 2,3 | 10,6 | 4,2 | 11,9 | 13,0 | 2,7 | 0,1 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 1,9 |
| Median | 7,2 | 1,9 | 5,2 | 2,7 | 11,9 | 10,7 | 2,3 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,9 |
| Minimum | 2,3 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 49,3 | 6,7 | 45,5 | 18,3 | 39,3 | 38,9 | 8,7 | 0,1 | 1,4 | 1,7 | 7,2 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 7% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 85% | 63% | 4% | 41% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.3a(2019): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2019 - Resolved cases (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 3 236 623 | 83 771 | 2 594 238 | 1 639 927 | 954 311 | 635 863 | 318 448 | NAP | NAP | 60 746 | 497 868 |
| Belgium | 990 917 | 706 901 | 264 970 | NAP | 264 970 | NAP | 264 970 | NAP | NAP | 19 046 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 373 760 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 34 226 | NA |
| Croatia | 927 384 | 112 813 | 800 375 | 149 571 | 650 804 | 510 264 | 140 540 | NAP | NAP | 14 178 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 20 382 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | 3 227 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 967 488 | 360 375 | 560 670 | 438 211 | 119 862 | NAP | 119 862 | NAP | 2 597 | 11 333 | 35 110 |
| Denmark | 2 885 425 | 44 924 | 2 670 673 | 373 901 | 2 291 277 | 2 266 404 | 24 873 | NAP | 5 495 | NA | 169 828 |
| Estonia | 300 911 | 17 433 | 281 090 | 52 873 | 228 217 | 112 976 | 115 241 | NAP | NAP | 2 388 | NAP |
| Finland | 495 812 | 8 436 | 452 792 | 452 792 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 25 348 | 9 236 |
| France | 1 791 335 | 1 399 133 | 168 973 | 168 973 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 223 229 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1 267 995 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 90 370 | NA | NA | 741 004 | 953 682 |
| Greece | NA | 177 813 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 668 015 | 139 267 | 492 145 | 178 186 | 311 945 | NAP | 306 757 | 5 188 | 2 014 | 16 844 | 19 759 |
| Ireland | 173 602 | 85 193 | 87 117 | 87 117 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 292 |
| Italy | 3 556 819 | 1 535 123 | 1 955 012 | 1 955 012 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 66 684 | NAP |
| Latvia | 357 017 | 30 836 | 324 210 | 43 933 | 280 277 | 280 277 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 971 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 202 846 | 94 080 | 66 952 | 59 903 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7 049 | 14 929 | 26 885 |
| Luxembourg | 13 151 | 6 714 | 5 342 | 1 047 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 4 295 | 1 095 | NAP |
| Malta | 11 932 | 8 178 | 3 597 | 3 597 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 157 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 209 419 | 138 986 | 971 301 | 971 301 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 99 132 | NAP |
| Poland | 12 333 858 | 1 245 830 | 10 747 291 | 4 557 728 | 6 189 563 | 5 349 662 | 839 901 | NAP | NAP | 69 238 | 271 499 |
| Portugal | NA | 339 370 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 29 018 | NAP |
| Romania | 1 414 005 | 1 301 356 | 29 605 | 23 660 | 5 945 | 5 377 | 568 | NAP | NAP | 83 044 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 731 135 | 128 223 | 373 232 | 121 284 | 176 512 | NAP | 176 512 | NAP | 75 436 | 4 496 | 225 184 |
| Slovenia | 641 379 | 40 444 | 443 040 | 168 777 | 274 263 | 224 654 | 49 609 | NAP | NAP | 2 792 | 155 103 |
| Spain | 2 354 827 | 1 215 252 | 955 535 | 955 535 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 184 040 | NAP |
| Sweden | 275 581 | 66 155 | 21 945 | 21 945 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 180 107 | 7 374 |
| Average | 1 497 234 | 422 184 | 1 103 187 | 591 680 | 978 996 | 1 173 185 | 203 971 | 5 188 | 16 148 | 78 678 | 197 735 |
| Median | 699 575 | 128 223 | 408 136 | 168 777 | 277 270 | 395 271 | 130 201 | 5 188 | 4 895 | 22 197 | 95 107 |
| Minimum | 11 932 | 6 714 | 3 597 | 1 047 | 5 945 | 5 377 | 568 | 5 188 | 2 014 | 157 | 1 292 |
| Maximum | 12 333 858 | 1 535 123 | 10 747 291 | 4 557 728 | 6 189 563 | 5 349 662 | 839 901 | 5 188 | 75 436 | 741 004 | 953 682 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 19% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 7% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 85% | 63% | 4% | 41% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.3b(2019): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2019 - Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 36,4 | 0,9 | 29,1 | 18,4 | 10,7 | 7,1 | 3,6 | NAP | NAP | 0,7 | 5,6 |
| Belgium | 8,7 | 6,2 | 2,3 | NAP | 2,3 | NAP | 2,3 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 5,4 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,5 | NA |
| Croatia | 22,9 | 2,8 | 19,7 | 3,7 | 16,0 | 12,6 | 3,5 | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 2,3 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | 0,4 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 9,1 | 3,4 | 5,3 | 4,1 | 1,1 | NAP | 1,1 | NAP | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,3 |
| Denmark | 49,6 | 0,8 | 45,9 | 6,4 | 39,4 | 38,9 | 0,4 | NAP | 0,1 | NA | 2,9 |
| Estonia | 22,7 | 1,3 | 21,2 | 4,0 | 17,2 | 8,5 | 8,7 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Finland | 9,0 | 0,2 | 8,2 | 8,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,5 | 0,2 |
| France | 2,7 | 2,1 | 0,3 | 0,3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1,5 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,1 | NA | NA | 0,9 | 1,1 |
| Greece | NA | 1,7 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 6,8 | 1,4 | 5,0 | 1,8 | 3,2 | NAP | 3,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,2 |
| Ireland | 3,5 | 1,7 | 1,8 | 1,8 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 |
| Italy | 5,9 | 2,5 | 3,2 | 3,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Latvia | 18,7 | 1,6 | 17,0 | 2,3 | 14,7 | 14,7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 7,3 | 3,4 | 2,4 | 2,1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,3 | 0,5 | 1,0 |
| Luxembourg | 2,1 | 1,1 | 0,9 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,7 | 0,2 | NAP |
| Malta | 2,4 | 1,7 | 0,7 | 0,7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 6,9 | 0,8 | 5,6 | 5,6 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | NAP |
| Poland | 32,1 | 3,2 | 28,0 | 11,9 | 16,1 | 13,9 | 2,2 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | 0,7 |
| Portugal | NA | 3,3 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Romania | 7,3 | 6,7 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 13,4 | 2,3 | 6,8 | 2,2 | 3,2 | NAP | 3,2 | NAP | 1,4 | 0,1 | 4,1 |
| Slovenia | 30,6 | 1,9 | 21,1 | 8,1 | 13,1 | 10,7 | 2,4 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | 7,4 |
| Spain | 5,0 | 2,6 | 2,0 | 2,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Sweden | 2,7 | 0,6 | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1,7 | 0,1 |
| Average | 13,1 | 2,2 | 10,3 | 4,2 | 11,4 | 13,3 | 2,6 | 0,1 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 2,0 |
| Median | 7,3 | 1,7 | 5,1 | 2,3 | 11,9 | 11,6 | 2,3 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,8 |
| Minimum | 2,1 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 49,6 | 6,7 | 45,9 | 18,4 | 39,4 | 38,9 | 8,7 | 0,1 | 1,4 | 1,7 | 7,4 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 19% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 7% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 85% | 63% | 4% | 41% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.4a(2019): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2019 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 520 057 | 31 407 | 361 359 | 324 742 | 36 617 | 20 086 | 16 531 | NAP | NAP | 73 172 | 54 119 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 21 807 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 95 461 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 10 007 | NA |
| Croatia | 331 188 | 150 832 | 173 078 | 114 965 | 58 113 | 55 990 | 2 123 | NAP | NAP | 7 278 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 49 272 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | 4 373 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 417 598 | 138 156 | 152 904 | 147 222 | 5 026 | NAP | 5 026 | NAP | 656 | 11 042 | 115 496 |
| Denmark | 148 368 | 27 289 | 90 746 | 73 032 | 14 983 | 2 985 | 11 998 | NAP | 2 731 | NA | 30 333 |
| Estonia | 25 990 | 7 021 | 18 079 | 11 954 | 6 125 | 4 342 | 1 783 | NAP | NAP | 890 | NAP |
| Finland | 143 083 | 6 463 | 113 761 | 113 761 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 17 668 | 5 191 |
| France | 1 903 120 | 1 655 997 | 73 331 | 73 331 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 173 792 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 753 049 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 808 598 | NA | NA | 806 072 | 453 747 |
| Greece | NA | 310 279 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 126 736 | 57 987 | 48 539 | 17 714 | 30 470 | NAP | 28 657 | 1 813 | 355 | 4 768 | 15 442 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 3 578 296 | 2 238 847 | 1 189 491 | 1 189 491 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 149 958 | NAP |
| Latvia | 24 812 | 17 969 | 5 630 | 5 630 | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 213 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 28 622 | 22 385 | 964 | 566 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 398 | 3 943 | 1 330 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 2 561 | 1 103 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 103 | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 11 243 | 10 429 | 453 | 453 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 361 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 264 130 | 41 905 | 163 855 | 163 855 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 58 370 | NAP |
| Poland | 3 758 040 | 921 265 | 2 682 298 | 684 051 | 1 998 247 | 1 884 455 | 113 792 | NAP | NAP | 23 363 | 131 114 |
| Portugal | NA | 186 351 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 67 240 | NAP |
| Romania | 587 819 | 543 619 | 12 698 | 2 453 | 10 245 | 5 108 | 5 137 | NAP | NAP | 31 502 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 270 185 | 59 870 | 175 559 | 32 340 | 100 462 | NAP | 100 462 | NAP | 42 757 | 6 381 | 28 375 |
| Slovenia | 98 206 | 31 180 | 44 298 | 39 862 | 4 436 | 4 058 | 378 | NAP | NAP | 3 947 | 18 781 |
| Spain | 1 769 599 | 1 175 900 | 423 223 | 423 223 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 170 476 | NAP |
| Sweden | 104 460 | 30 229 | 9 087 | 9 087 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 61 683 | 3 461 |
| Average | 678 871 | 366 130 | 287 023 | 180 407 | 205 884 | 247 128 | 190 408 | 1 813 | 8 000 | 74 318 | 77 944 |
| Median | 148 368 | 57 987 | 82 039 | 73 032 | 14 983 | 4 725 | 11 998 | 1 813 | 880 | 17 668 | 28 375 |
| Minimum | 11 243 | 2 561 | 453 | 453 | 0 | 0 | 378 | 1 813 | 355 | 361 | 1 330 |
| Maximum | 3 758 040 | 2 238 847 | 2 682 298 | 1 189 491 | 1 998 247 | 1 884 455 | 1 808 598 | 1 813 | 42 757 | 806 072 | 453 747 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 15% | 26% | 22% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 15% | 11% | 19% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 85% | 63% | 4% | 41% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.4b(2019): First instance courts, Caseload in the EU in 2019 (pending cases per 100 inhabitants) (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 5,8 | 0,4 | 4,1 | 3,6 | 0,4 | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | 0,8 | 0,6 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 1,4 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,1 | NA |
| Croatia | 8,2 | 3,7 | 4,3 | 2,8 | 1,4 | 1,4 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 5,5 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | 0,5 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 3,9 | 1,3 | 1,4 | 1,4 | 0,0 | NAP | 0,0 | NAP | 0,0 | 0,1 | 1,1 |
| Denmark | 2,5 | 0,5 | 1,6 | 1,3 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,2 | NAP | 0,0 | NA | 0,5 |
| Estonia | 2,0 | 0,5 | 1,4 | 0,9 | 0,5 | 0,3 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Finland | 2,6 | 0,1 | 2,1 | 2,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | 0,1 |
| France | 2,8 | 2,5 | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 0,9 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2,2 | NA | NA | 1,0 | 0,5 |
| Greece | NA | 2,9 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 1,3 | 0,6 | 0,5 | 0,2 | 0,3 | NAP | 0,3 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,2 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 5,9 | 3,7 | 2,0 | 2,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Latvia | 1,3 | 0,9 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 1,0 | 0,8 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 0,4 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 2,3 | 2,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1,5 | 0,2 | 0,9 | 0,9 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Poland | 9,8 | 2,4 | 7,0 | 1,8 | 5,2 | 4,9 | 0,3 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | 0,3 |
| Portugal | NA | 1,8 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,7 | NAP |
| Romania | 3,0 | 2,8 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 5,0 | 1,1 | 3,2 | 0,6 | 1,8 | NAP | 1,8 | NAP | 0,8 | 0,1 | 0,5 |
| Slovenia | 4,7 | 1,5 | 2,1 | 1,9 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | 0,9 |
| Spain | 3,7 | 2,5 | 0,9 | 0,9 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Sweden | 1,0 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | 0,0 |
| Average | 3,6 | 1,5 | 1,6 | 1,1 | 0,9 | 0,9 | 0,5 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,4 |
| Median | 2,8 | 1,1 | 1,2 | 0,9 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,5 |
| Minimum | 1,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 9,8 | 3,7 | 7,0 | 3,6 | 5,2 | 4,9 | 2,2 | 0,0 | 0,8 | 1,0 | 1,1 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 15% | 26% | 22% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 15% | 11% | 19% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 85% | 63% | 4% | 41% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.5(2019): First instance courts, number of civil (and commercial litigious) and administrative cases - Pending cases older than 2 years in 2019 (Q91)

| States | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | | Administrative law cases | |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Number | as a % of all pending cases on 31 Dec | Number | as a % of all pending cases on 31 Dec |
| Austria | NA | NA | 24 005 | 32,8% |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 43 224 | 28,7% | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Denmark | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Estonia | 359 | 5,1% | 30 | 03,4% |
| Finland | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| France | NA | NA | 12 255 | 07,1% |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | NA | NA | 72 949 | 48,6% |
| Latvia | 3 894 | 21,7% | 99 | 08,2% |
| Lithuania | 1 253 | 5,6% | 77 | 02,0% |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Malta | NA | NA | 222 | 61,5% |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | 34 445 | 18,5% | NA | NA |
| Romania | 17 809 | 3,3% | 1 480 | 04,7% |
| Slovak Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 9 625 | 30,9% | 82 | 02,1% |
| Spain | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Sweden | 829 | 2,7% | 418 | 00,7% |
| Average | 13 930 | 14,6% | 11 162 | 17,1% |
| Median | 6 760 | 12,0% | 320 | 5,9% |
| Minimum | 359 | 2,7% | 30 | 0,7% |
| Maximum | 43 224 | 30,9% | 72 949 | 61,5% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 70% | 70% | 59% | 59% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% |

Romania: Due to the peculiarity of the national Statis system, cases older than 3 years instead of 2 are communicated.

France: administrative matters: in contrast with previous cycle, 2019 data are expressed in net figures, excluding serial cases presenting the same legal issue for trial.

Table 3.1.1.1(2018): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2018 - Pending cases on 1st Jan. (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 522 569 | 32 437 | 366 196 | 324 166 | 42 030 | 16 644 | 25 386 | NAP | NAP | 71 648 | 52 288 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 21 318 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 82 931 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 9 426 | NA |
| Croatia | 297 507 | 148 828 | 138 113 | 91 062 | 47 051 | 44 709 | 2 342 | NAP | NAP | 10 566 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 57 972 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 8 025 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 446 370 | 148 655 | 162 410 | 153 009 | 7 459 | NAP | 7 459 | NAP | 1 942 | 10 377 | 124 928 |
| Denmark | 144 319 | 20 458 | 94 887 | 83 319 | 9 229 | 3 094 | 6 135 | NAP | 2 339 | NAP | 28 974 |
| Estonia | 26 056 | 6 280 | 18 884 | 9 294 | 9 590 | 4 775 | 4 815 | NAP | NAP | 892 | NAP |
| Finland | 154 229 | 6 487 | 121 848 | 121 848 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 20 765 | 5 129 |
| France | 1 821 752 | 1 588 116 | 73 162 | 73 162 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 160 474 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 703 935 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 727 738 | NA | NA | 845 199 | 440 716 |
| Greece | NA | 252 811 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 200 803 | NA |
| Hungary | 174 020 | 85 430 | 58 332 | 20 389 | 37 436 | NAP | 35 986 | 1 450 | 507 | 5 467 | 24 791 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 3 797 952 | 2 331 797 | 1 282 107 | 1 282 107 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 184 048 | NAP |
| Latvia | 25 433 | 19 522 | 4 499 | 4 499 | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 412 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 33 101 | 27 167 | 1 720 | 1 301 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 419 | 2 748 | 1 466 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 306 | 1 314 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 314 | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 9 492 | 8 856 | 262 | 262 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 374 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 279 950 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 47 290 | NAP |
| Poland | 2 324 337 | 807 970 | 1 404 323 | 780 007 | 624 316 | 470 502 | 153 814 | NAP | NAP | 25 726 | 86 318 |
| Portugal | NA | 230 602 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 71 446 | NAP |
| Romania | 639 082 | 581 464 | 10 770 | 1 354 | 9 416 | 4 322 | 5 094 | NAP | NAP | 46 848 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 269 114 | 110 221 | 89 392 | 31 105 | 9 390 | NAP | 9 390 | 0 | 48 897 | 5 155 | 64 346 |
| Slovenia | 122 514 | 38 624 | 61 003 | 56 402 | 4 601 | 4 119 | 482 | NAP | NAP | 3 292 | 19 595 |
| Spain | 1 426 264 | 942 844 | 331 391 | 331 391 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 152 029 | NAP |
| Sweden | 97 859 | 26 858 | 8 692 | 8 692 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 59 299 | 3 010 |
| Average | 607 277 | 369 121 | 222 595 | 187 409 | 72 774 | 68 521 | 179 876 | 725 | 9 236 | 81 859 | 77 415 |
| Median | 174 020 | 97 826 | 73 162 | 64 782 | 9 416 | 4 549 | 7 459 | 725 | 1 628 | 21 042 | 28 974 |
| Minimum | 9 492 | 1 306 | 262 | 262 | 0 | 0 | 482 | 0 | 419 | 374 | 1 466 |
| Maximum | 3 797 952 | 2 331 797 | 1 404 323 | 1 282 107 | 624 316 | 470 502 | 1 727 738 | 1 450 | 48 897 | 845 199 | 440 716 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 19% | 30% | 26% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 4% | 19% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 44% | 56% | 44% | 78% | 63% | 7% | 41% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.2a(2018): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2018 - Incoming cases (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 3 267 183 | 83 403 | 2 598 742 | 1 669 386 | 929 356 | 621 199 | 308 157 | NAP | NAP | 71 553 | 513 485 |
| Belgium | 1 060 896 | 767 255 | 267 025 | NAP | 267 025 | NAP | 267 025 | NAP | NAP | 16 665 | 9 951 |
| Bulgaria | 378 948 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 31 146 | NA |
| Croatia | 882 675 | 116 412 | 752 833 | 120 873 | 631 960 | 495 739 | 136 221 | NAP | NAP | 13 430 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 20 937 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | 1 950 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 936 757 | 346 240 | 553 409 | 440 015 | 111 788 | NAP | 111 788 | NAP | 1 606 | 11 865 | 25 243 |
| Denmark | 2 277 208 | 41 854 | 2 076 446 | 357 316 | 1 714 131 | 1 689 592 | 24 539 | NAP | 4 999 | NAP | 158 908 |
| Estonia | 297 825 | 15 382 | 279 965 | 48 177 | 231 788 | 111 522 | 120 266 | NAP | NAP | 2 478 | NAP |
| Finland | 499 995 | 8 244 | 457 303 | 457 303 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 24 593 | 9 855 |
| France | 1 882 289 | 1 498 080 | 171 180 | 171 180 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 213 029 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1 261 954 | NA | 2 509 519 | NA | 5 428 233 | 126 423 | NA | NA | 748 328 | 945 094 |
| Greece | NA | 213 468 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 60 320 | NA |
| Hungary | 719 282 | 132 557 | 550 507 | 203 997 | 344 358 | NAP | 339 852 | 4 506 | 2 152 | 17 120 | 19 098 |
| Ireland | 223 906 | 131 159 | 91 655 | 91 655 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 092 |
| Italy | 3 518 409 | 1 539 174 | 1 929 267 | 1 929 267 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 49 968 | NAP |
| Latvia | 317 227 | 27 778 | 287 606 | 42 345 | 245 261 | 245 261 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 843 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 210 779 | 99 292 | 71 599 | 63 208 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 8 391 | 14 899 | 24 989 |
| Luxembourg | 11 820 | 5 248 | 5 326 | 1 031 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 4 295 | 1 246 | NAP |
| Malta | 11 827 | 8 640 | 3 040 | 3 040 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 147 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 199 579 | 134 710 | 965 230 | 965 230 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 99 629 | NAP |
| Poland | 10 983 338 | 1 324 787 | 9 272 680 | 4 621 436 | 4 651 244 | 3 691 685 | 959 559 | NAP | NAP | 65 963 | 319 908 |
| Portugal | NA | 296 748 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 24 382 | NAP |
| Romania | 1 354 351 | 1 240 508 | 30 103 | 23 618 | 6 485 | 5 631 | 854 | NAP | NAP | 83 740 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 592 842 | 126 997 | 278 255 | 93 784 | 110 402 | NAP | 110 323 | 79 | 74 069 | 5 063 | 182 527 |
| Slovenia | 638 075 | 40 700 | 437 669 | 163 899 | 273 770 | 222 701 | 51 069 | NAP | NAP | 3 540 | 156 166 |
| Spain | 2 324 441 | 1 284 086 | 868 023 | 868 023 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 172 332 | NAP |
| Sweden | 260 016 | 64 117 | 21 490 | 21 490 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 167 245 | 7 164 |
| Average | 1 411 275 | 432 352 | 998 607 | 675 718 | 793 131 | 1 390 174 | 213 006 | 2 293 | 15 919 | 76 099 | 182 575 |
| Median | 678 679 | 131 159 | 362 638 | 167 540 | 270 398 | 495 739 | 123 345 | 2 293 | 4 647 | 24 382 | 25 243 |
| Minimum | 11 820 | 5 248 | 3 040 | 1 031 | 6 485 | 5 631 | 854 | 79 | 1 606 | 147 | 1 092 |
| Maximum | 10 983 338 | 1 539 174 | 9 272 680 | 4 621 436 | 4 651 244 | 5 428 233 | 959 559 | 4 506 | 74 069 | 748 328 | 945 094 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 0% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 81% | 63% | 7% | 41% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.2b(2018): First instance courts, Caseload in the EU in 2018 (incoming cases per 100 inhabitants) (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 37,0 | 0,9 | 29,5 | 18,9 | 10,5 | 7,0 | 3,5 | NAP | NAP | 0,8 | 5,8 |
| Belgium | 9,3 | 6,7 | 2,3 | NAP | 2,3 | NAP | 2,3 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Bulgaria | 5,4 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,4 | NA |
| Croatia | 21,7 | 2,9 | 18,5 | 3,0 | 15,5 | 12,2 | 3,3 | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 2,4 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | 0,2 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 8,8 | 3,3 | 5,2 | 4,1 | 1,0 | NAP | 1,0 | NAP | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,2 |
| Denmark | 39,2 | 0,7 | 35,8 | 6,2 | 29,5 | 29,1 | 0,4 | NAP | 0,1 | NAP | 2,7 |
| Estonia | 22,6 | 1,2 | 21,2 | 3,7 | 17,6 | 8,5 | 9,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Finland | 9,1 | 0,1 | 8,3 | 8,3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | 0,2 |
| France | 2,8 | 2,2 | 0,3 | 0,3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1,5 | NA | 3,0 | NA | 6,5 | 0,2 | NA | NA | 0,9 | 1,1 |
| Greece | NA | 2,0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,6 | NA |
| Hungary | 7,5 | 1,4 | 5,7 | 2,1 | 3,6 | NAP | 3,5 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,2 |
| Ireland | 4,6 | 2,7 | 1,9 | 1,9 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 |
| Italy | 5,8 | 2,6 | 3,2 | 3,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Latvia | 16,5 | 1,4 | 15,0 | 2,2 | 12,8 | 12,8 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 7,5 | 3,6 | 2,6 | 2,3 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,3 | 0,5 | 0,9 |
| Luxembourg | 1,9 | 0,9 | 0,9 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,7 | 0,2 | NAP |
| Malta | 2,5 | 1,8 | 0,6 | 0,6 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 6,9 | 0,8 | 5,6 | 5,6 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | NAP |
| Poland | 28,6 | 3,4 | 24,1 | 12,0 | 12,1 | 9,6 | 2,5 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | 0,8 |
| Portugal | NA | 2,9 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Romania | 7,0 | 6,4 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 10,9 | 2,3 | 5,1 | 1,7 | 2,0 | NAP | 2,0 | 0,0 | 1,4 | 0,1 | 3,3 |
| Slovenia | 30,7 | 2,0 | 21,0 | 7,9 | 13,2 | 10,7 | 2,5 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | 7,5 |
| Spain | 4,9 | 2,7 | 1,8 | 1,8 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Sweden | 2,5 | 0,6 | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1,6 | 0,1 |
| Average | 12,3 | 2,3 | 9,5 | 4,1 | 10,0 | 10,7 | 2,5 | 0,0 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 1,8 |
| Median | 7,5 | 2,0 | 5,2 | 2,6 | 11,3 | 9,6 | 2,4 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,8 |
| Minimum | 1,9 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 39,2 | 6,7 | 35,8 | 18,9 | 29,5 | 29,1 | 9,1 | 0,0 | 1,4 | 1,6 | 7,5 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 0% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 81% | 63% | 7% | 41% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.3(2018): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2018 - Resolved cases (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 3 274 813 | 84 061 | 2 614 882 | 1 676 640 | 938 242 | 622 348 | 315 894 | NAP | NAP | 64 177 | 511 693 |
| Belgium | 1 149 719 | 862 888 | 267 025 | NAP | 267 025 | NAP | 267 025 | NAP | NAP | 19 806 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 369 915 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 31 044 | NA |
| Croatia | 922 780 | 130 931 | 776 278 | 143 939 | 632 339 | 495 865 | 136 474 | NAP | NAP | 15 571 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 26 147 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 275 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 958 742 | 351 743 | 562 658 | 446 312 | 114 206 | NAP | 114 206 | NAP | 2 140 | 10 445 | 33 896 |
| Denmark | 2 267 599 | 39 768 | 2 070 226 | 357 728 | 1 707 761 | 1 690 470 | 17 291 | NAP | 4 737 | NAP | 157 605 |
| Estonia | 299 371 | 15 473 | 281 421 | 46 060 | 235 361 | 112 715 | 122 646 | NAP | NAP | 2 477 | NAP |
| Finland | 529 974 | 8 427 | 484 490 | 484 490 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 27 608 | 9 449 |
| France | 1 813 313 | 1 434 571 | 169 124 | 169 124 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 209 618 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1 227 172 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 87 651 | NA | NA | 726 730 | 960 583 |
| Greece | NA | 184 131 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 98 633 | NA |
| Hungary | 762 142 | 154 139 | 565 484 | 206 500 | 356 586 | NAP | 352 232 | 4 354 | 2 398 | 17 407 | 25 112 |
| Ireland | 175 913 | 82 744 | 92 077 | 92 077 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 092 |
| Italy | 3 618 916 | 1 583 707 | 1 967 089 | 1 967 089 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 68 120 | NAP |
| Latvia | 317 970 | 28 712 | 287 320 | 42 059 | 245 261 | 245 261 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 938 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 212 946 | 102 877 | 72 175 | 63 788 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 8 387 | 13 048 | 24 846 |
| Luxembourg | 11 297 | 4 905 | 5 321 | 1 031 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 4 290 | 1 071 | NAP |
| Malta | 11 481 | 8 068 | 3 279 | 3 279 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 134 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 207 954 | 136 326 | 976 807 | 976 807 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 94 821 | NAP |
| Poland | 10 873 270 | 1 220 249 | 9 305 584 | 4 743 532 | 4 562 052 | 3 572 462 | 989 590 | NAP | NAP | 69 315 | 278 122 |
| Portugal | NA | 323 967 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 27 055 | NAP |
| Romania | 1 402 241 | 1 273 442 | 29 986 | 23 426 | 6 560 | 5 324 | 1 236 | NAP | NAP | 98 813 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 660 330 | 165 833 | 280 349 | 91 943 | 112 073 | NAP | 111 994 | 79 | 76 333 | 4 866 | 209 282 |
| Slovenia | 650 931 | 44 677 | 449 352 | 175 982 | 273 370 | 222 205 | 51 165 | NAP | NAP | 3 233 | 153 669 |
| Spain | 2 132 393 | 1 113 252 | 847 428 | 847 428 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 171 713 | NAP |
| Sweden | 252 458 | 62 507 | 21 445 | 21 445 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 161 929 | 6 577 |
| Average | 1 412 609 | 425 783 | 1 005 900 | 599 080 | 787 570 | 870 831 | 213 950 | 2 217 | 16 381 | 77 754 | 197 661 |
| Median | 711 236 | 136 326 | 368 336 | 169 124 | 270 198 | 370 563 | 118 426 | 2 217 | 4 514 | 27 055 | 93 783 |
| Minimum | 11 297 | 4 905 | 3 279 | 1 031 | 6 560 | 5 324 | 1 236 | 79 | 2 140 | 134 | 1 092 |
| Maximum | 10 873 270 | 1 583 707 | 9 305 584 | 4 743 532 | 4 562 052 | 3 572 462 | 989 590 | 4 354 | 76 333 | 726 730 | 960 583 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 19% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 15% | 15% | 0% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 78% | 63% | 7% | 41% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.4a(2018): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2018 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 514 939 | 31 779 | 350 056 | 316 912 | 33 144 | 15 495 | 17 649 | NAP | NAP | 79 024 | 54 080 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 20 089 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 91 964 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 9 528 | NA |
| Croatia | 257 110 | 134 271 | 114 418 | 65 897 | 48 521 | 46 432 | 2 089 | NAP | NAP | 8 421 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 52 762 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 700 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 424 385 | 143 152 | 153 161 | 146 712 | 5 041 | NAP | 5 041 | NAP | 1 408 | 11 797 | 116 275 |
| Denmark | 149 974 | 22 544 | 97 182 | 82 907 | 11 674 | 2 216 | 9 458 | NAP | 2 601 | NAP | 30 248 |
| Estonia | 24 225 | 6 069 | 17 349 | 11 328 | 6 021 | 3 660 | 2 361 | NAP | NAP | 807 | NAP |
| Finland | 124 250 | 6 304 | 94 661 | 94 661 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 17 750 | 5 535 |
| France | 1 890 728 | 1 651 625 | 75 218 | 75 218 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 163 885 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 738 819 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 766 513 | NA | NA | 866 972 | 443 995 |
| Greece | NA | 282 148 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 162 490 | NA |
| Hungary | 131 158 | 63 848 | 43 355 | 17 886 | 25 208 | NAP | 23 606 | 1 602 | 261 | 5 180 | 18 775 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 3 697 445 | 2 287 264 | 1 244 285 | 1 244 285 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 165 896 | NAP |
| Latvia | 24 690 | 18 588 | 4 785 | 4 785 | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 317 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 30 934 | 23 582 | 1 144 | 721 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 423 | 4 599 | 1 609 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 649 | 1 319 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 319 | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 10 138 | 9 727 | 23 | 23 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 388 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 266 100 | 40 981 | 173 279 | 173 279 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 51 846 | NAP |
| Poland | 2 434 405 | 912 508 | 1 371 419 | 657 911 | 713 508 | 589 725 | 123 783 | NAP | NAP | 22 374 | 128 104 |
| Portugal | NA | 203 383 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 68 773 | NAP |
| Romania | 591 192 | 548 530 | 10 887 | 1 546 | 9 341 | 4 629 | 4 712 | NAP | NAP | 31 775 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 201 626 | 71 385 | 87 298 | 32 946 | 7 719 | NAP | 7 719 | 0 | 46 633 | 5 352 | 37 591 |
| Slovenia | 109 512 | 34 647 | 49 175 | 44 175 | 5 000 | 4 614 | 386 | NAP | NAP | 3 599 | 22 091 |
| Spain | 1 613 295 | 1 103 465 | 354 118 | 354 118 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 155 712 | NAP |
| Sweden | 105 417 | 28 468 | 8 737 | 8 737 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 64 615 | 3 597 |
| Average | 606 964 | 363 684 | 212 593 | 175 476 | 78 652 | 83 346 | 178 483 | 801 | 8 774 | 80 329 | 78 355 |
| Median | 149 974 | 63 848 | 81 258 | 65 897 | 9 341 | 4 622 | 7 719 | 801 | 1 364 | 18 920 | 30 248 |
| Minimum | 10 138 | 1 649 | 23 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 386 | 0 | 261 | 388 | 1 609 |
| Maximum | 3 697 445 | 2 287 264 | 1 371 419 | 1 244 285 | 713 508 | 589 725 | 1 766 513 | 1 602 | 46 633 | 866 972 | 443 995 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 15% | 26% | 22% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 4% | 19% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 78% | 63% | 7% | 41% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.4b(2018): First instance courts, Caseload in the EU in 2018 (pending cases per 100 inhabitants) (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 5,8 | 0,4 | 4,0 | 3,6 | 0,4 | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | 0,9 | 0,6 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 1,3 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,1 | NA |
| Croatia | 6,3 | 3,3 | 2,8 | 1,6 | 1,2 | 1,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 6,0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,7 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 4,0 | 1,3 | 1,4 | 1,4 | 0,0 | NAP | 0,0 | NAP | 0,0 | 0,1 | 1,1 |
| Denmark | 2,6 | 0,4 | 1,7 | 1,4 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,2 | NAP | 0,0 | NAP | 0,5 |
| Estonia | 1,8 | 0,5 | 1,3 | 0,9 | 0,5 | 0,3 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Finland | 2,3 | 0,1 | 1,7 | 1,7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | 0,1 |
| France | 2,8 | 2,5 | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 0,9 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2,1 | NA | NA | 1,0 | 0,5 |
| Greece | NA | 2,6 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1,5 | NA |
| Hungary | 1,4 | 0,7 | 0,5 | 0,2 | 0,3 | NAP | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,2 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 6,1 | 3,8 | 2,1 | 2,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Latvia | 1,3 | 1,0 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 1,1 | 0,8 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,1 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 0,3 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 2,1 | 2,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1,5 | 0,2 | 1,0 | 1,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Poland | 6,3 | 2,4 | 3,6 | 1,7 | 1,9 | 1,5 | 0,3 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | 0,3 |
| Portugal | NA | 2,0 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,7 | NAP |
| Romania | 3,0 | 2,8 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 3,7 | 1,3 | 1,6 | 0,6 | 0,1 | NAP | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,9 | 0,1 | 0,7 |
| Slovenia | 5,3 | 1,7 | 2,4 | 2,1 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | 1,1 |
| Spain | 3,4 | 2,3 | 0,8 | 0,8 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Sweden | 1,0 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | 0,0 |
| Average | 3,3 | 1,5 | 1,3 | 1,0 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,4 | 0,5 |
| Median | 2,8 | 1,3 | 1,2 | 0,9 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,5 |
| Minimum | 1,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 6,3 | 3,8 | 4,0 | 3,6 | 1,9 | 1,5 | 2,1 | 0,0 | 0,9 | 1,5 | 1,1 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 15% | 26% | 22% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 4% | 19% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 78% | 63% | 7% | 41% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.5(2018): First instance courts, number of civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases - Pending cases older than 2 years in 2018 (Q91)

| States | | | | | | | | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | | Administrative law cases | |
|---------------------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Number | as a % of all pending cases on 31 Dec | Number | as a % of all pending cases on 31 Dec |
| Austria | AUT | 2 | 4700 | 514939 | 31779 | 79024 | 54080 | NA | NA | 19 367 | 24,5% |
| Belgium | BEL | 4701 | 9400 | NA | NA | 20089 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | BGR | 9401 | 14100 | 91964 | NA | 9528 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | HRV | 56405 | 61103 | 257110 | 134271 | 8421 | NAP | 47 305 | 35,2% | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | CYP | 14101 | 18799 | 52762 | NA | 5700 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | CZE | 18800 | 23498 | 424385 | 143152 | 11797 | 116275 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Denmark | DNK | 28200 | 32903 | 149974 | 22544 | NAP | 30248 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Estonia | EST | 37605 | 42305 | 24225 | 6069 | 807 | NAP | 318 | 5,2% | 30 | 03,7% |
| Finland | FIN | 42306 | 47005 | 124250 | 6304 | 17750 | 5535 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| France | FRA | 47006 | 51704 | 2E+06 | 2E+06 | 163885 | NAP | NA | NA | 27 136 | 16,6% |
| Germany | DEU | 23499 | 28199 | NA | 738819 | 866972 | 443995 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | GRC | 51705 | 56404 | NA | 282148 | 162490 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | HUN | 61104 | 65802 | 131158 | 63848 | 5180 | 18775 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Ireland | IRL | 65803 | 70502 | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | ITA | 70503 | 75201 | 4E+06 | 2E+06 | 165896 | NAP | NA | NA | 84 621 | 51,0% |
| Latvia | LVA | 84602 | 89302 | 24690 | 18588 | 1317 | NAP | 2 603 | 14,0% | 61 | 04,6% |
| Lithuania | LTU | 75202 | 79902 | 30934 | 23582 | 4599 | 1609 | 1 502 | 6,4% | 97 | 02,1% |
| Luxembourg | LUX | 79903 | 84601 | NA | 1649 | NA | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Malta | MLT | 89303 | 94002 | 10138 | 9727 | 388 | NAP | 4 152 | 42,7% | 247 | 63,7% |
| Netherlands | NLD | 94003 | 98704 | 266100 | 40981 | 51846 | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | POL | 98705 | 103407 | 2E+06 | 912508 | 22374 | 128104 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | PRT | 103408 | 108107 | NA | 203383 | 68773 | NAP | 47 476 | 23,3% | NA | NA |
| Romania | ROU | 108108 | 112808 | 591192 | 548530 | 31775 | NAP | 17 182 | 3,1% | 1 437 | 04,5% |
| Slovak Republic | SVK | 112809 | 117508 | 201626 | 71385 | 5352 | 37591 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | SVN | 117509 | 122210 | 109512 | 34647 | 3599 | 22091 | 10 543 | 30,4% | 14 | 00,4% |
| Spain | ESP | 32904 | 37604 | 2E+06 | 1E+06 | 155712 | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Sweden | SWE | 122211 | 126912 | 105417 | 28468 | 64615 | 3597 | 997 | 3,5% | 126 | 00,2% |
| Average | | | | | | | | 14 675 | 18,2% | 13 314 | 17,1% |
| Median | | | | | | | | 4 152 | 14,0% | 187 | 4,6% |
| Minimum | | | | | | | | 318 | 3,1% | 14 | 0,2% |
| Maximum | | | | | | | | 47 476 | 42,7% | 84 621 | 63,7% |
| Nb of values | | | | | | | | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | | | | | | | | 67% | 67% | 59% | 59% |
| % of NAP | | | | | | | | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% |

Romania: Due to the peculiarity of the national Statis system, cases older than 3 years instead of 2 years are communicated.

France: administrative matters: raw data are communicated including serial cases presenting the same legal issue for trial.

Table 3.1.1.1(2017): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2017 - Pending cases on 1st Jan. (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 530 969 | 31 532 | 390 281 | 350 894 | 39 387 | 18 711 | 20 676 | NAP | NAP | 57 010 | 52 146 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 27 615 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 77 396 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 7 743 | NA |
| Croatia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cyprus | 54 586 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7 540 | 898 |
| Czech Republic | 465 609 | 163 222 | 164 996 | 159 112 | 3 871 | NAP | 3 871 | NAP | 2 013 | 10 377 | 127 014 |
| Denmark | 136 043 | 20 909 | 87 083 | 77 671 | 7 012 | 1 728 | 5 284 | NAP | 2 400 | NAP | 28 051 |
| Estonia | 29 923 | 6 193 | 22 802 | 2 039 | 20 763 | 3 674 | 17 089 | NAP | NAP | 928 | NAP |
| Finland | 136 237 | 7 358 | 100 644 | 100 644 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 22 940 | 5 295 |
| France | 1 899 497 | 1 630 342 | 105 064 | 105 064 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 164 091 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 719 662 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 691 876 | NA | NA | 701 598 | 462 519 |
| Greece | NA | 244 637 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 240 650 | NA |
| Hungary | 138 168 | 79 099 | 25 806 | 25 130 | 704 | NAP | NA | 704 | 492 | 5 827 | 27 436 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 3 982 989 | 2 478 381 | 1 292 897 | 1 292 897 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 211 711 | NAP |
| Latvia | 29 430 | 25 078 | 2 947 | 2 947 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 405 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 38 475 | 29 543 | 1 862 | 867 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 995 | 4 270 | 2 800 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 136 | 1 440 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 440 | NA | NAP |
| Malta | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 413 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 284 649 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 52 649 | NAP |
| Poland | 2 390 468 | 724 720 | 1 534 191 | 1 030 834 | 503 357 | 388 192 | 115 165 | NAP | NAP | 30 867 | 100 690 |
| Portugal | NA | 271 902 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 72 589 | NAP |
| Romania | 630 979 | 570 748 | 10 112 | 1 756 | 8 356 | 4 193 | 4 163 | NAP | NAP | 50 119 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 264 068 | 94 328 | 81 504 | 28 850 | 8 442 | NAP | 8 442 | NAP | 44 212 | 5 509 | 82 727 |
| Slovenia | 148 701 | 42 220 | 82 719 | 77 127 | 5 592 | 5 179 | 413 | NAP | NAP | 2 000 | 21 762 |
| Spain | 1 281 288 | 795 775 | 328 098 | 328 098 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 157 415 | NAP |
| Sweden | 81 014 | 26 667 | 8 385 | 8 385 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 42 627 | 3 335 |
| Average | 663 184 | 398 173 | 249 461 | 224 520 | 66 387 | 70 280 | 207 442 | 704 | 8 592 | 81 648 | 76 223 |
| Median | 148 701 | 86 714 | 82 719 | 77 399 | 8 356 | 4 686 | 8 442 | 704 | 1 727 | 27 615 | 27 744 |
| Minimum | 29 430 | 1 136 | 1 440 | 867 | 704 | 1 728 | 413 | 704 | 492 | 413 | 898 |
| Maximum | 3 982 989 | 2 478 381 | 1 534 191 | 1 292 897 | 503 357 | 388 192 | 1 691 876 | 704 | 44 212 | 701 598 | 462 519 |
| Nb of values | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| % of NA | 27% | 23% | 31% | 31% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 12% | 4% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 8% | 50% | 62% | 50% | 81% | 65% | 8% | 38% |

Greece: In 2017 new management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.2a(2017): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2017 - Incoming cases (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 3 229 560 | 84 716 | 2 569 287 | 1 644 273 | 925 014 | 633 837 | 291 177 | NAP | NAP | 74 227 | 501 330 |
| Belgium | 498 495 | 214 533 | 253 629 | NAP | 253 629 | NAP | 253 629 | NAP | NAP | 19 835 | 10 498 |
| Bulgaria | 397 399 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 31 333 | NA |
| Croatia | 940 095 | 129 130 | 799 149 | 165 077 | 634 072 | 497 577 | 136 495 | NAP | NAP | 11 816 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 15 160 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 840 | 1 031 |
| Czech Republic | 1 007 787 | 361 160 | 613 082 | 478 629 | 132 610 | NAP | 132 610 | NAP | 1 843 | 11 031 | 22 514 |
| Denmark | 2 286 018 | 41 329 | 2 104 528 | 368 012 | 1 732 276 | 1 713 233 | 19 043 | NAP | 4 240 | NAP | 140 161 |
| Estonia | 267 703 | 16 159 | 248 558 | 14 020 | 234 538 | 121 455 | 113 083 | NAP | NAP | 2 986 | NAP |
| Finland | 496 472 | 8 259 | 450 958 | 450 958 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 27 817 | 9 438 |
| France | 2 135 602 | 1 658 004 | 280 355 | 280 355 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 197 243 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1 244 697 | NA | 2 525 579 | NA | 5 476 346 | 122 799 | NA | NA | 866 662 | 970 975 |
| Greece | NA | 200 426 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 60 100 | NA |
| Hungary | 847 148 | 178 330 | 623 259 | 201 591 | 418 418 | NAP | 414 067 | 4 351 | 3 250 | 16 908 | 28 651 |
| Ireland | 225 215 | 128 820 | 95 363 | 95 363 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 032 |
| Italy | 3 454 018 | 1 492 837 | 1 912 626 | 1 912 626 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 48 555 | NAP |
| Latvia | 319 637 | 28 652 | 288 911 | 43 123 | 245 788 | 245 788 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2 074 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 267 278 | 113 871 | 110 043 | 80 626 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 29 417 | 11 699 | 31 665 |
| Luxembourg | 10 776 | 4 604 | 4 959 | 987 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 972 | 1 213 | NAP |
| Malta | 10 911 | 7 656 | 3 174 | 3 174 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 81 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 243 209 | 147 954 | 995 731 | 995 731 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 99 524 | NAP |
| Poland | 11 628 150 | 1 352 948 | 9 952 141 | 5 066 262 | 4 885 879 | 3 678 725 | 1 207 154 | NAP | NAP | 72 426 | 250 635 |
| Portugal | NA | 300 833 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 25 091 | NAP |
| Romania | 1 455 782 | 1 279 631 | 30 051 | 23 094 | 6 957 | 5 393 | 1 564 | NAP | NAP | 146 100 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 855 880 | 192 663 | 278 475 | 67 178 | 132 197 | NAP | 132 197 | NAP | 79 100 | 5 036 | 379 706 |
| Slovenia | 664 648 | 44 772 | 457 958 | 169 702 | 288 256 | 234 035 | 54 221 | NAP | NAP | 3 976 | 157 942 |
| Spain | 2 144 395 | 1 186 759 | 792 497 | 792 497 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 165 139 | NAP |
| Sweden | 253 319 | 61 931 | 21 729 | 21 729 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 163 550 | 6 109 |
| Average | 1 443 944 | 419 227 | 1 040 294 | 700 027 | 824 136 | 1 400 710 | 239 837 | 4 351 | 20 304 | 82 650 | 179 406 |
| Median | 755 898 | 147 954 | 369 935 | 185 647 | 270 943 | 497 577 | 132 404 | 4 351 | 4 106 | 25 091 | 30 158 |
| Minimum | 10 776 | 4 604 | 3 174 | 987 | 6 957 | 5 393 | 1 564 | 4 351 | 1 843 | 81 | 1 031 |
| Maximum | 11 628 150 | 1 658 004 | 9 952 141 | 5 066 262 | 4 885 879 | 5 476 346 | 1 207 154 | 4 351 | 79 100 | 866 662 | 970 975 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 11% | 0% | 7% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 81% | 67% | 7% | 41% |

Greece: In 2017 new management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.2b(2017): First instance courts, Caseload in the EU in 2017 (incoming cases per 100 inhabitants) (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 36,7 | 1,0 | 29,2 | 18,7 | 10,5 | 7,2 | 3,3 | NAP | NAP | 0,8 | 5,7 |
| Belgium | 4,4 | 1,9 | 2,2 | NAP | 2,2 | NAP | 2,2 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | 0,1 |
| Bulgaria | 5,6 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NA |
| Croatia | 22,9 | 3,1 | 19,5 | 4,0 | 15,4 | 12,1 | 3,3 | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 1,8 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,2 | 0,1 |
| Czech Republic | 9,5 | 3,4 | 5,8 | 4,5 | 1,3 | NAP | 1,3 | NAP | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,2 |
| Denmark | 39,5 | 0,7 | 36,4 | 6,4 | 30,0 | 29,6 | 0,3 | NAP | 0,1 | NAP | 2,4 |
| Estonia | 20,3 | 1,2 | 18,9 | 1,1 | 17,8 | 9,2 | 8,6 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Finland | 9,0 | 0,1 | 8,2 | 8,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,5 | 0,2 |
| France | 3,2 | 2,5 | 0,4 | 0,4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1,5 | NA | 3,1 | NA | 6,6 | 0,1 | NA | NA | 1,0 | 1,2 |
| Greece | NA | 1,9 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,6 | NA |
| Hungary | 8,6 | 1,8 | 6,3 | 2,0 | 4,2 | NAP | 4,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,3 |
| Ireland | 4,7 | 2,7 | 2,0 | 2,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 |
| Italy | 5,7 | 2,5 | 3,2 | 3,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Latvia | 16,4 | 1,5 | 14,8 | 2,2 | 12,6 | 12,6 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 9,5 | 4,1 | 3,9 | 2,9 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1,0 | 0,4 | 1,1 |
| Luxembourg | 1,8 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,7 | 0,2 | NAP |
| Malta | 2,3 | 1,6 | 0,7 | 0,7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 7,2 | 0,9 | 5,8 | 5,8 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | NAP |
| Poland | 30,3 | 3,5 | 25,9 | 13,2 | 12,7 | 9,6 | 3,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | 0,7 |
| Portugal | NA | 2,9 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Romania | 7,5 | 6,6 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,7 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 15,7 | 3,5 | 5,1 | 1,2 | 2,4 | NAP | 2,4 | NAP | 1,5 | 0,1 | 7,0 |
| Slovenia | 32,2 | 2,2 | 22,2 | 8,2 | 13,9 | 11,3 | 2,6 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | 7,6 |
| Spain | 4,6 | 2,5 | 1,7 | 1,7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Sweden | 2,5 | 0,6 | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1,6 | 0,1 |
| Average | 12,6 | 2,2 | 9,7 | 4,1 | 10,3 | 10,9 | 2,6 | 0,0 | 0,5 | 0,4 | 1,9 |
| Median | 8,0 | 1,9 | 5,5 | 2,5 | 11,6 | 9,6 | 2,5 | 0,0 | 0,4 | 0,2 | 0,5 |
| Minimum | 1,8 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 39,5 | 6,6 | 36,4 | 18,7 | 30,0 | 29,6 | 8,6 | 0,0 | 1,5 | 1,6 | 7,6 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 11% | 0% | 7% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 81% | 67% | 7% | 41% |

Greece: In 2017 new management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.3(2017): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2017 - Resolved cases (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 3 248 636 | 83 811 | 2 604 602 | 1 682 179 | 922 423 | 635 904 | 286 519 | NAP | NAP | 59 035 | 501 188 |
| Belgium | NA | 240 963 | 253 629 | NAP | 253 629 | NAP | 253 629 | NAP | NAP | 19 986 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 386 923 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 29 666 | NA |
| Croatia | 956 115 | 140 364 | 800 808 | 170 317 | 630 491 | 494 181 | 136 310 | NAP | NAP | 14 943 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 17 168 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 355 | 1 065 |
| Czech Republic | 1 018 171 | 366 389 | 610 340 | 479 403 | 129 022 | NAP | 129 022 | NAP | 1 915 | 10 113 | 31 329 |
| Denmark | 2 280 231 | 42 325 | 2 098 695 | 365 470 | 1 728 773 | 1 711 887 | 16 886 | NAP | 4 452 | NAP | 139 211 |
| Estonia | 278 506 | 16 043 | 259 496 | 14 025 | 245 471 | 120 113 | 125 358 | NAP | NAP | 2 967 | NAP |
| Finland | 478 438 | 9 152 | 429 811 | 429 811 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 29 878 | 9 597 |
| France | 2 213 947 | 1 700 230 | 312 257 | 312 257 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 201 460 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1 260 439 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 87 136 | NA | NA | 727 832 | 994 402 |
| Greece | NA | 192 482 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 99 772 | NA |
| Hungary | 840 592 | 171 999 | 620 029 | 206 332 | 410 463 | NAP | 406 858 | 3 605 | 3 235 | 17 268 | 31 296 |
| Ireland | 183 793 | 93 729 | 89 032 | 89 032 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 032 |
| Italy | 3 554 193 | 1 588 435 | 1 889 902 | 1 889 902 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 75 856 | NAP |
| Latvia | 323 093 | 34 197 | 286 829 | 41 571 | 245 258 | 245 258 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2 067 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 272 652 | 116 247 | 110 185 | 80 192 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 29 993 | 13 221 | 32 999 |
| Luxembourg | 10 637 | 4 434 | 5 059 | 987 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 4 072 | 1 144 | NAP |
| Malta | 10 458 | 7 427 | 2 912 | 2 912 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 119 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 237 649 | 146 581 | 986 489 | 986 489 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 104 579 | NAP |
| Poland | 11 693 624 | 1 269 714 | 10 081 986 | 5 317 072 | 4 764 914 | 3 596 416 | 1 168 498 | NAP | NAP | 77 567 | 264 357 |
| Portugal | NA | 340 071 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 26 343 | NAP |
| Romania | 1 447 679 | 1 268 915 | 29 393 | 23 496 | 5 897 | 5 264 | 633 | NAP | NAP | 149 371 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 929 579 | 248 958 | 274 229 | 65 911 | 131 932 | NAP | 131 932 | NAP | 76 386 | 5 950 | 400 442 |
| Slovenia | 690 542 | 48 354 | 479 405 | 190 165 | 289 240 | 235 094 | 54 146 | NAP | NAP | 2 682 | 160 101 |
| Spain | 2 011 650 | 1 042 698 | 796 432 | 796 432 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 172 520 | NAP |
| Sweden | 236 486 | 61 758 | 21 405 | 21 405 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 146 888 | 6 435 |
| Average | 1 492 207 | 419 829 | 1 047 406 | 626 922 | 813 126 | 880 515 | 233 077 | 3 605 | 20 009 | 79 703 | 197 958 |
| Median | 840 592 | 146 581 | 371 034 | 190 165 | 271 435 | 369 720 | 130 477 | 3 605 | 4 262 | 26 343 | 32 999 |
| Minimum | 10 458 | 4 434 | 2 912 | 987 | 5 897 | 5 264 | 633 | 3 605 | 1 915 | 119 | 1 032 |
| Maximum | 11 693 624 | 1 700 230 | 10 081 986 | 5 317 072 | 4 764 914 | 3 596 416 | 1 168 498 | 3 605 | 76 386 | 727 832 | 994 402 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 15% | 7% | 19% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 15% | 11% | 0% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 81% | 67% | 7% | 41% |

Greece: In 2017 new management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.4a(2017): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2017 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 523 071 | 32 437 | 366 144 | 324 166 | 41 978 | 16 644 | 25 334 | NAP | NAP | 72 202 | 52 288 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 27 213 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 87 872 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 9 410 | NA |
| Croatia | 297 507 | 148 828 | 138 113 | 91 062 | 47 051 | 44 709 | 2 342 | NAP | NAP | 10 566 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 52 578 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 8 025 | 864 |
| Czech Republic | 455 225 | 157 993 | 167 738 | 158 338 | 7 459 | NAP | 7 459 | NAP | 1 941 | 11 295 | 118 199 |
| Denmark | 140 504 | 19 913 | 91 552 | 80 213 | 9 151 | 3 074 | 6 077 | NAP | 2 188 | NAP | 29 039 |
| Estonia | 18 556 | 6 175 | 11 501 | 1 943 | 9 558 | 4 743 | 4 815 | NAP | NAP | 880 | NAP |
| Finland | 154 271 | 6 465 | 121 791 | 121 791 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 20 879 | 5 136 |
| France | 1 821 152 | 1 588 116 | 73 162 | 73 162 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 159 874 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 703 920 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 727 539 | NA | NA | 840 158 | 440 747 |
| Greece | NA | 252 654 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 200 978 | NA |
| Hungary | 144 724 | 85 430 | 29 036 | 20 389 | 8 659 | NAP | NA | 1 450 | 507 | 5 467 | 24 791 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 3 882 814 | 2 382 783 | 1 315 621 | 1 315 621 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 184 410 | NAP |
| Latvia | 25 444 | 19 533 | 4 499 | 4 499 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 412 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 33 101 | 27 167 | 1 720 | 1 301 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 419 | 2 748 | 1 466 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 306 | 1 341 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 341 | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 9 492 | 8 856 | 262 | 262 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 374 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 279 950 | 49 944 | 182 716 | 182 716 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 47 290 | NAP |
| Poland | 2 324 994 | 807 954 | 1 404 346 | 780 024 | 624 322 | 470 501 | 153 821 | NAP | NAP | 25 726 | 86 968 |
| Portugal | NA | 232 664 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 71 337 | NAP |
| Romania | 639 082 | 581 464 | 10 770 | 1 354 | 9 416 | 4 322 | 5 094 | NAP | NAP | 46 848 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 273 420 | 116 418 | 89 567 | 31 780 | 9 391 | NAP | 9 391 | NAP | 48 396 | 5 166 | 62 269 |
| Slovenia | 122 613 | 38 638 | 61 078 | 56 472 | 4 606 | 4 118 | 488 | NAP | NAP | 3 294 | 19 603 |
| Spain | 1 421 091 | 941 138 | 327 930 | 327 930 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 152 023 | NAP |
| Sweden | 97 847 | 26 840 | 8 709 | 8 709 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 59 289 | 3 009 |
| Average | 609 777 | 358 115 | 220 380 | 188 512 | 77 159 | 78 302 | 194 236 | 1 450 | 9 132 | 81 953 | 70 365 |
| Median | 154 271 | 85 430 | 81 365 | 73 162 | 9 404 | 4 743 | 6 768 | 1 450 | 1 641 | 23 303 | 26 915 |
| Minimum | 9 492 | 1 306 | 262 | 262 | 4 606 | 3 074 | 488 | 1 450 | 419 | 374 | 864 |
| Maximum | 3 882 814 | 2 382 783 | 1 404 346 | 1 315 621 | 624 322 | 470 501 | 1 727 539 | 1 450 | 48 396 | 840 158 | 440 747 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 15% | 22% | 22% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 4% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 7% | 48% | 59% | 48% | 81% | 67% | 7% | 41% |

Greece: In 2017 new management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.4b(2017): First instance courts, Caseload in the EU in 2017 (pending cases per 100 inhabitants) (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 5,9 | 0,4 | 4,2 | 3,7 | 0,5 | 0,2 | 0,3 | NAP | NAP | 0,8 | 0,6 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 1,2 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NA |
| Croatia | 7,2 | 3,6 | 3,4 | 2,2 | 1,1 | 1,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 6,2 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,9 | 0,1 |
| Czech Republic | 4,3 | 1,5 | 1,6 | 1,5 | 0,1 | NAP | 0,1 | NAP | 0,0 | 0,1 | 1,1 |
| Denmark | 2,4 | 0,3 | 1,6 | 1,4 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | 0,0 | NAP | 0,5 |
| Estonia | 1,4 | 0,5 | 0,9 | 0,1 | 0,7 | 0,4 | 0,4 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Finland | 2,8 | 0,1 | 2,2 | 2,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | 0,1 |
| France | 2,7 | 2,4 | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 0,9 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2,1 | NA | NA | 1,0 | 0,5 |
| Greece | NA | 2,3 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1,9 | NA |
| Hungary | 1,5 | 0,9 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,1 | NAP | NA | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,3 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 6,4 | 3,9 | 2,2 | 2,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Latvia | 1,3 | 1,0 | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 1,2 | 1,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 2,0 | 1,9 | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1,6 | 0,3 | 1,1 | 1,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Poland | 6,0 | 2,1 | 3,7 | 2,0 | 1,6 | 1,2 | 0,4 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | 0,2 |
| Portugal | NA | 2,3 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,7 | NAP |
| Romania | 3,3 | 3,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 5,0 | 2,1 | 1,6 | 0,6 | 0,2 | NAP | 0,2 | NAP | 0,9 | 0,1 | 1,1 |
| Slovenia | 5,9 | 1,9 | 3,0 | 2,7 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | 0,9 |
| Spain | 3,0 | 2,0 | 0,7 | 0,7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Sweden | 1,0 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | 0,0 |
| Average | 3,5 | 1,5 | 1,4 | 1,1 | 0,5 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,4 | 0,5 |
| Median | 2,8 | 1,5 | 1,0 | 0,7 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,4 |
| Minimum | 1,0 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 7,2 | 3,9 | 4,2 | 3,7 | 1,6 | 1,2 | 2,1 | 0,0 | 0,9 | 1,9 | 1,1 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 15% | 22% | 22% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 4% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 7% | 48% | 59% | 48% | 81% | 67% | 7% | 41% |

Greece: In 2017 new management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.5(2017): First instance courts, number of civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases - Pending cases older than 2 years in 2017 (Q91)

| States | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | | Administrative law cases | |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Number | as a % of all pending cases on 31 Dec | Number | as a % of all pending cases on 31 Dec |
| Austria | 4 358 | 13,4% | 17 082 | 23,7% |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 49 253 | 33,1% | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Denmark | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Estonia | 263 | 4,3% | 28 | 03,2% |
| Finland | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| France | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Latvia | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Lithuania | 1 535 | 5,7% | 71 | 02,6% |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Malta | NA | NA | 268 | 71,7% |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | 63 789 | 27,4% | NA | NA |
| Romania | 25 174 | 4,3% | 1 399 | 03,0% |
| Slovak Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 10 542 | 27,3% | 8 | 00,2% |
| Spain | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Sweden | 865 | 3,2% | 41 | 00,1% |
| Average | 19 472 | 14,8% | 2 700 | 14,9% |
| Median | 7 450 | 9,5% | 71 | 3,0% |
| Minimum | 263 | 3,2% | 8 | 0,1% |
| Maximum | 63 789 | 33,1% | 17 082 | 71,7% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% |

Romania: Due to the peculiarity of the national Statis system, cases older than 3 years instead of 2 years are communicated.

Table 3.1.1.1(2016): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2016 - Pending cases on 1st Jan. (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 524 240 | 33 222 | 388 908 | 356 361 | 32 556 | 28 491 | 4 056 | NAP | NAP | 48 297 | 53 813 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 32 080 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 73 159 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 8 759 | NA |
| Croatia | 331 743 | 184 289 | 132 430 | 97 339 | 35 091 | 32 551 | 2 540 | NAP | NAP | 15 024 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 52 412 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7 737 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 517 801 | 186 136 | 205 370 | 191 171 | 12 622 | NAP | 12 622 | NAP | 1 577 | 8 296 | 117 999 |
| Denmark | 122 137 | 20 790 | 73 598 | 66 980 | 6 618 | 971 | 5 647 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 27 749 |
| Estonia | 28 828 | 5 845 | 21 836 | 7 727 | 14 109 | 3 682 | 10 427 | NAP | NAP | 1 147 | NAP |
| Finland | 128 042 | 9 530 | 97 217 | 97 217 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 15 553 | 5 742 |
| France | 1 863 243 | 1 611 461 | 88 926 | 88 926 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 162 856 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 754 864 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 657 420 | NA | NA | 644 890 | 1 468 300 |
| Greece | NA | 241 441 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 263 476 | NA |
| Hungary | 148 425 | 76 124 | 31 335 | 30 442 | 893 | NAP | NA | 893 | 391 | 5 776 | 35 190 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 4 215 937 | 2 687 388 | 1 287 283 | 1 287 283 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 241 266 | NAP |
| Latvia | 32 312 | 28 001 | 3 018 | 3 018 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 293 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 44 147 | 27 595 | 870 | 410 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 460 | 10 893 | 4 789 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 137 | 1 646 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 646 | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 9 459 | 9 041 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 418 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 299 580 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 47 570 | NAP |
| Poland | 1 579 497 | 713 029 | 725 695 | 371 152 | 354 543 | 298 505 | 56 038 | NAP | NA | 33 167 | 107 606 |
| Portugal | NA | 312 255 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 75 515 | NAP |
| Romania | 649 920 | 597 721 | 11 750 | 3 049 | 8 701 | 4 788 | 3 913 | NAP | NAP | 40 449 | NAP |
| Slovakia | 320 952 | 158 706 | 71 485 | 24 605 | 6 946 | NAP | 6 946 | NAP | 39 934 | 6 575 | 84 186 |
| Slovenia | 192 231 | 45 550 | 118 604 | 113 760 | 4 844 | 4 442 | 402 | NAP | NAP | 1 619 | 26 458 |
| Spain | 1 382 963 | 840 840 | 365 705 | 365 705 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 176 418 | NAP |
| Sweden | 71 388 | 26 196 | 8 399 | 8 399 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 33 796 | 2 997 |
| Average | 599 448 | 389 598 | 201 893 | 183 150 | 47 692 | 53 347 | 176 001 | 893 | 8 802 | 78 453 | 175 894 |
| Median | 192 231 | 117 415 | 81 262 | 88 926 | 10 662 | 4 788 | 6 297 | 893 | 1 577 | 23 817 | 35 190 |
| Minimum | 9 459 | 1 137 | 870 | 410 | 893 | 971 | 402 | 893 | 391 | 418 | 2 997 |
| Maximum | 4 215 937 | 2 687 388 | 1 287 283 | 1 287 283 | 354 543 | 298 505 | 1 657 420 | 893 | 39 934 | 644 890 | 1 468 300 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 19% | 30% | 26% | 19% | 15% | 19% | 15% | 19% | 4% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 11% | 44% | 59% | 44% | 81% | 63% | 7% | 44% |

Greece: Any deviations from the 2015 figures are due to a new way of collecting statistics.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.2a(2016): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2016 - Incoming cases (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 3 284 414 | 84 708 | 2 641 124 | 1 670 674 | 970 450 | 683 624 | 286 826 | NAP | NAP | 56 583 | 501 999 |
| Belgium | 990 337 | 727 238 | 263 653 | NAP | 243 653 | NAP | 243 653 | NAP | NAP | 19 446 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 340 272 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 25 072 | NA |
| Croatia | 963 825 | 135 583 | 813 903 | 183 550 | 630 353 | 490 091 | 140 262 | NAP | NAP | 14 339 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 20 394 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 543 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 1 039 521 | 332 407 | 660 677 | 490 606 | 167 963 | NAP | 167 963 | NAP | 2 108 | 11 416 | 35 021 |
| Denmark | 2 232 881 | 41 620 | 2 060 019 | 352 091 | 1 707 928 | 1 689 939 | 17 989 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 131 242 |
| Estonia | 325 147 | 16 408 | 305 783 | 43 717 | 262 066 | 107 351 | 154 715 | NAP | NAP | 2 956 | NAP |
| Finland | 451 430 | 8 587 | 393 960 | 393 960 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 38 831 | 10 052 |
| France | 2 253 976 | 1 698 704 | 361 740 | 361 740 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 193 532 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1 308 135 | NA | 2 639 044 | NA | 5 551 746 | 122 206 | NA | NA | 739 325 | 1 348 599 |
| Greece | NA | 146 569 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 53 934 | NA |
| Hungary | 870 257 | 184 824 | 637 091 | 191 575 | 441 767 | NAP | 437 387 | 4 380 | 3 749 | 19 590 | 28 752 |
| Ireland | 233 058 | 127 395 | 104 848 | 104 848 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 815 |
| Italy | 3 657 690 | 1 554 837 | 2 048 288 | 2 048 288 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 54 565 | NAP |
| Latvia | 318 677 | 39 260 | 277 057 | 29 479 | 247 578 | 247 578 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2 360 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 333 886 | 124 885 | 108 033 | 81 613 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 26 420 | 14 917 | 86 051 |
| Luxembourg | 10 911 | 4 533 | 5 195 | 1 111 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 4 084 | 1 183 | NAP |
| Malta | 6 730 | 6 640 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 90 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 245 537 | 161 171 | 971 332 | 971 332 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 113 034 | NAP |
| Poland | 10 778 246 | 1 196 509 | 9 256 718 | 4 815 988 | 4 440 730 | 3 578 837 | 861 893 | NAP | NA | 76 692 | 248 327 |
| Portugal | NA | 308 880 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 26 049 | NAP |
| Romania | 1 477 959 | 1 335 498 | 25 099 | 18 421 | 6 678 | 5 904 | 774 | NAP | NAP | 117 362 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 922 805 | 201 368 | 256 154 | 61 557 | 114 075 | NAP | 114 075 | NAP | 80 522 | 8 861 | 456 422 |
| Slovenia | 710 366 | 51 659 | 483 065 | 184 457 | 298 608 | 240 849 | 57 759 | NAP | NAP | 2 972 | 172 670 |
| Spain | 1 972 326 | 999 383 | 808 117 | 808 117 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 164 826 | NAP |
| Sweden | 231 823 | 59 591 | 21 366 | 21 366 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 143 970 | 6 896 |
| Average | 1 444 686 | 434 256 | 1 071 582 | 736 835 | 794 321 | 1 399 547 | 217 125 | 4 380 | 23 377 | 76 138 | 252 237 |
| Median | 896 531 | 146 569 | 393 960 | 191 575 | 280 337 | 490 091 | 147 489 | 4 380 | 4 084 | 25 072 | 108 647 |
| Minimum | 6 730 | 4 533 | 5 195 | 1 111 | 6 678 | 5 904 | 774 | 4 380 | 2 108 | 90 | 815 |
| Maximum | 10 778 246 | 1 698 704 | 9 256 718 | 4 815 988 | 4 440 730 | 5 551 746 | 861 893 | 4 380 | 80 522 | 739 325 | 1 348 599 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 19% | 0% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 7% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 81% | 63% | 7% | 44% |

Greece: Any deviations from the 2015 figures are due to a new way of collecting statistics.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.2b(2016): First instance courts, Caseload in the EU in 2016 (incoming cases per 100 inhabitants) (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 37,6 | 1,0 | 30,2 | 19,1 | 11,1 | 7,8 | 3,3 | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | 5,7 |
| Belgium | 8,7 | 6,4 | 2,3 | NAP | 2,2 | NAP | 2,2 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 4,8 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,4 | NA |
| Croatia | 23,2 | 3,3 | 19,6 | 4,4 | 15,2 | 11,8 | 3,4 | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 2,4 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,2 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 9,8 | 3,1 | 6,2 | 4,6 | 1,6 | NAP | 1,6 | NAP | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,3 |
| Denmark | 38,8 | 0,7 | 35,8 | 6,1 | 29,7 | 29,4 | 0,3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2,3 |
| Estonia | 24,7 | 1,2 | 23,2 | 3,3 | 19,9 | 8,2 | 11,8 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Finland | 8,2 | 0,2 | 7,2 | 7,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,7 | 0,2 |
| France | 3,4 | 2,5 | 0,5 | 0,5 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1,6 | NA | 3,2 | NA | 6,8 | 0,1 | NA | NA | 0,9 | 1,6 |
| Greece | NA | 1,4 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,5 | NA |
| Hungary | 8,9 | 1,9 | 6,5 | 2,0 | 4,5 | NAP | 4,5 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,3 |
| Ireland | 5,0 | 2,7 | 2,2 | 2,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 |
| Italy | 6,0 | 2,6 | 3,4 | 3,4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Latvia | 16,2 | 2,0 | 14,1 | 1,5 | 12,6 | 12,6 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 11,7 | 4,4 | 3,8 | 2,9 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,9 | 0,5 | 3,0 |
| Luxembourg | 1,8 | 0,8 | 0,9 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,7 | 0,2 | NAP |
| Malta | 1,5 | 1,4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 7,3 | 0,9 | 5,7 | 5,7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,7 | NAP |
| Poland | 28,0 | 3,1 | 24,1 | 12,5 | 11,6 | 9,3 | 2,2 | NAP | NA | 0,2 | 0,6 |
| Portugal | NA | 3,0 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Romania | 7,5 | 6,8 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 17,0 | 3,7 | 4,7 | 1,1 | 2,1 | NAP | 2,1 | NAP | 1,5 | 0,2 | 8,4 |
| Slovenia | 34,4 | 2,5 | 23,4 | 8,9 | 14,5 | 11,7 | 2,8 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | 8,4 |
| Spain | 4,2 | 2,1 | 1,7 | 1,7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Sweden | 2,3 | 0,6 | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1,4 | 0,1 |
| Average | 13,1 | 2,4 | 10,3 | 4,3 | 10,4 | 10,8 | 2,9 | 0,0 | 0,6 | 0,4 | 2,6 |
| Median | 8,5 | 2,1 | 5,7 | 3,2 | 11,3 | 9,3 | 2,2 | 0,0 | 0,7 | 0,3 | 1,1 |
| Minimum | 1,5 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 38,8 | 6,8 | 35,8 | 19,1 | 29,7 | 29,4 | 11,8 | 0,0 | 1,5 | 1,4 | 8,4 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 19% | 0% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 7% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 81% | 63% | 7% | 44% |

Greece: Any deviations from the 2015 figures are due to a new way of collecting statistics.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.3(2016): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2016 - Resolved cases (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 3 298 090 | 86 398 | 2 656 631 | 1 676 141 | 980 490 | 693 404 | 287 086 | NAP | NAP | 51 395 | 503 666 |
| Belgium | 1 012 332 | 745 166 | 263 653 | NAP | 243 653 | NAP | 243 653 | NAP | NAP | 23 513 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 336 056 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 26 117 | NA |
| Croatia | 980 816 | 160 153 | 804 991 | 185 317 | 619 674 | 479 167 | 140 507 | NAP | NAP | 15 672 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 21 661 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 740 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 1 093 080 | 365 678 | 692 231 | 517 490 | 173 069 | NAP | 173 069 | NAP | 1 672 | 9 157 | 26 014 |
| Denmark | 2 225 000 | 42 116 | 2 052 009 | 344 729 | 1 707 280 | 1 689 196 | 18 084 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 130 875 |
| Estonia | 317 757 | 16 007 | 298 627 | 44 042 | 254 585 | 106 635 | 147 950 | NAP | NAP | 3 123 | NAP |
| Finland | 442 641 | 10 718 | 390 607 | 390 607 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 30 815 | 10 501 |
| France | 2 219 465 | 1 682 166 | 345 602 | 345 602 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 191 697 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1 343 337 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 87 843 | NA | NA | 682 617 | 1 355 615 |
| Greece | NA | 145 221 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 79 872 | NA |
| Hungary | 888 592 | 181 849 | 650 977 | 196 915 | 450 414 | NAP | 445 845 | 4 569 | 3 648 | 19 539 | 36 227 |
| Ireland | 177 247 | 75 463 | 100 969 | 100 969 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 815 |
| Italy | 3 822 644 | 1 760 695 | 1 978 213 | 1 978 213 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 83 736 | NAP |
| Latvia | 321 955 | 42 183 | 277 524 | 29 550 | 247 974 | 247 974 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2 248 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 339 558 | 122 937 | 107 041 | 81 156 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 25 885 | 21 540 | 88 040 |
| Luxembourg | 11 091 | 4 534 | 5 401 | 1 111 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 4 290 | 1 156 | NAP |
| Malta | 7 231 | 7 128 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 103 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 247 910 | 162 270 | 977 958 | 977 958 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 107 682 | NAP |
| Poland | 10 015 117 | 1 182 200 | 8 491 429 | 4 156 304 | 4 335 125 | 3 489 148 | 845 977 | NAP | NA | 78 992 | 262 496 |
| Portugal | NA | 346 863 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 29 048 | NAP |
| Romania | 1 496 900 | 1 362 471 | 26 737 | 19 714 | 7 023 | 6 499 | 524 | NAP | NAP | 107 692 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 979 689 | 265 746 | 246 135 | 57 312 | 112 579 | NAP | 112 579 | NAP | 76 244 | 9 927 | 457 881 |
| Slovenia | 753 615 | 54 982 | 518 674 | 220 914 | 297 760 | 240 018 | 57 742 | NAP | NAP | 2 589 | 177 370 |
| Spain | 2 062 884 | 1 030 805 | 848 098 | 848 098 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 183 981 | NAP |
| Sweden | 222 225 | 59 146 | 21 361 | 21 361 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 135 150 | 6 568 |
| Average | 1 428 898 | 450 249 | 1 035 946 | 609 675 | 785 802 | 869 005 | 213 405 | 4 569 | 22 348 | 75 964 | 254 672 |
| Median | 934 141 | 160 153 | 390 607 | 208 915 | 276 173 | 363 571 | 144 229 | 4 569 | 4 290 | 26 117 | 109 458 |
| Minimum | 7 231 | 4 534 | 5 401 | 1 111 | 7 023 | 6 499 | 524 | 4 569 | 1 672 | 103 | 815 |
| Maximum | 10 015 117 | 1 760 695 | 8 491 429 | 4 156 304 | 4 335 125 | 3 489 148 | 845 977 | 4 569 | 76 244 | 682 617 | 1 355 615 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 19% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 15% | 19% | 0% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 7% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 81% | 63% | 7% | 44% |

Greece: Any deviations from the 2015 figures are due to a new way of collecting statistics.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.4a(2016): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2016 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 510 564 | 31 532 | 373 401 | 350 894 | 22 507 | 18 711 | 3 796 | NAP | NAP | 53 485 | 52 146 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 27 615 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 77 375 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 7 714 | NA |
| Croatia | 313 515 | 159 713 | 140 109 | 95 943 | 44 166 | 42 009 | 2 157 | NAP | NAP | 13 693 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 51 145 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7 540 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 464 242 | 152 865 | 173 816 | 164 287 | 7 516 | NAP | 7 516 | NAP | 2 013 | 10 555 | 127 006 |
| Denmark | 129 683 | 20 294 | 81 302 | 74 342 | 6 960 | 1 714 | 5 246 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 28 087 |
| Estonia | 35 078 | 6 110 | 28 047 | 7 326 | 20 721 | 3 674 | 17 047 | NAP | NAP | 921 | NAP |
| Finland | 136 831 | 7 399 | 100 570 | 100 570 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 23 569 | 5 293 |
| France | 1 897 754 | 1 627 999 | 105 064 | 105 064 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 164 691 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 719 662 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 691 795 | NA | NA | 701 598 | 1 463 852 |
| Greece | NA | 242 789 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 237 593 | NA |
| Hungary | 138 177 | 79 099 | 25 806 | 25 102 | 704 | NAP | NA | 704 | 492 | 5 827 | 27 445 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 4 050 983 | 2 481 530 | 1 357 358 | 1 357 358 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 212 095 | NAP |
| Latvia | 29 430 | 25 078 | 2 947 | 2 947 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 405 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 38 475 | 29 543 | 1 862 | 867 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 995 | 4 270 | 2 800 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 136 | 1 440 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 440 | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 8 843 | 8 430 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 413 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 284 649 | 53 826 | 178 174 | 178 174 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 52 649 | NAP |
| Poland | 2 342 626 | 727 338 | 1 490 984 | 1 030 836 | 460 148 | 388 194 | 71 954 | NAP | NA | 30 867 | 93 437 |
| Portugal | NA | 274 272 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 72 516 | NAP |
| Romania | 630 979 | 570 748 | 10 112 | 1 756 | 8 356 | 4 193 | 4 163 | NAP | NAP | 50 119 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 264 068 | 94 328 | 81 504 | 28 850 | 8 442 | NAP | 8 442 | NAP | 44 212 | 5 509 | 82 727 |
| Slovenia | 148 653 | 42 227 | 82 668 | 77 068 | 5 600 | 5 181 | 419 | NAP | NAP | 2 000 | 21 758 |
| Spain | 1 284 483 | 795 722 | 331 285 | 331 285 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 157 476 | NAP |
| Sweden | 80 986 | 26 641 | 8 404 | 8 404 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 42 616 | 3 325 |
| Average | 615 169 | 355 577 | 240 782 | 218 949 | 58 512 | 66 239 | 181 254 | 704 | 9 830 | 78 614 | 173 443 |
| Median | 148 653 | 79 099 | 82 668 | 86 506 | 8 399 | 5 181 | 6 381 | 704 | 1 440 | 25 592 | 28 087 |
| Minimum | 8 843 | 1 136 | 1 440 | 867 | 704 | 1 714 | 419 | 704 | 492 | 413 | 2 800 |
| Maximum | 4 050 983 | 2 481 530 | 1 490 984 | 1 357 358 | 460 148 | 388 194 | 1 691 795 | 704 | 44 212 | 701 598 | 1 463 852 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 15% | 26% | 22% | 19% | 15% | 19% | 15% | 19% | 4% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 11% | 44% | 59% | 44% | 81% | 63% | 7% | 44% |

Greece: Any deviations from the 2015 figures are due to a new way of collecting statistics.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.4b(2016): First instance courts, Caseload in the EU in 2016 (pending cases per 100 inhabitants) (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 5,8 | 0,4 | 4,3 | 4,0 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | 0,6 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 1,1 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,1 | NA |
| Croatia | 7,5 | 3,8 | 3,4 | 2,3 | 1,1 | 1,0 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 6,0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,9 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 4,4 | 1,4 | 1,6 | 1,6 | 0,1 | NAP | 0,1 | NAP | 0,0 | 0,1 | 1,2 |
| Denmark | 2,3 | 0,4 | 1,4 | 1,3 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,5 |
| Estonia | 2,7 | 0,5 | 2,1 | 0,6 | 1,6 | 0,3 | 1,3 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Finland | 2,5 | 0,1 | 1,8 | 1,8 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | 0,1 |
| France | 2,8 | 2,4 | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 0,9 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2,1 | NA | NA | 0,9 | 1,8 |
| Greece | NA | 2,3 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2,2 | NA |
| Hungary | 1,4 | 0,8 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,0 | NAP | NA | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,3 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 6,7 | 4,1 | 2,2 | 2,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Latvia | 1,5 | 1,3 | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 1,4 | 1,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 1,9 | 1,8 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1,7 | 0,3 | 1,0 | 1,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Poland | 6,1 | 1,9 | 3,9 | 2,7 | 1,2 | 1,0 | 0,2 | NAP | NA | 0,1 | 0,2 |
| Portugal | NA | 2,7 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,7 | NAP |
| Romania | 3,2 | 2,9 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 4,9 | 1,7 | 1,5 | 0,5 | 0,2 | NAP | 0,2 | NAP | 0,8 | 0,1 | 1,5 |
| Slovenia | 7,2 | 2,0 | 4,0 | 3,7 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | 1,1 |
| Spain | 2,8 | 1,7 | 0,7 | 0,7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,8 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | 0,0 |
| Average | 3,6 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,3 | 0,5 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,4 | 0,7 |
| Median | 2,8 | 1,4 | 1,4 | 0,9 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,3 | 0,5 |
| Minimum | 0,8 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 7,5 | 4,1 | 4,3 | 4,0 | 1,6 | 1,0 | 2,1 | 0,0 | 0,8 | 2,2 | 1,8 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 15% | 26% | 22% | 19% | 15% | 19% | 15% | 19% | 4% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 11% | 44% | 59% | 44% | 81% | 63% | 7% | 44% |

Greece: Any deviations from the 2015 figures are due to a new way of collecting statistics.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.5(2016): First instance courts, number of civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases - Pending cases older than 2 years in 2016 (Q91)

| States | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | | Administrative law cases | |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Number | as a % of all pending cases on 31 Dec | Number | as a % of all pending cases on 31 Dec |
| Austria | 4 411 | 14,0% | 12 917 | 24,2% |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 52 400 | 32,8% | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Denmark | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 241 | 3,9% | 14 | 01,5% |
| Finland | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| France | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Latvia | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Lithuania | 1 882 | 6,4% | 270 | 06,3% |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Malta | NA | NA | 294 | 71,2% |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | 81 019 | 29,5% | NA | NA |
| Romania | 24 571 | 4,3% | 1 731 | 03,5% |
| Slovak Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 9 660 | 22,9% | 7 | 00,4% |
| Spain | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Sweden | 763 | 2,9% | 329 | 00,8% |
| Average | 21 868 | 14,6% | 2 223 | 15,4% |
| Median | 7 036 | 10,2% | 294 | 3,5% |
| Minimum | 241 | 2,9% | 7 | 0,4% |
| Maximum | 81 019 | 32,8% | 12 917 | 71,2% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 70% | 70% | 67% | 67% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 7% | 7% |

Romania: Due to the peculiarity of the national Statis system, cases older than 3 years instead of 2 years are communicated.

Table 3.1.1.1(2015): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2015 - Pending cases on 1st Jan. (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 482 779 | 35 068 | 397 794 | 372 342 | 25 452 | 21 827 | 3 625 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 49 917 |
| Belgium | NA | 180 894 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | 37 624 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 69 865 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 8 460 | NA |
| Croatia | 354 707 | 195 718 | 145 013 | 102 786 | 42 227 | 39 262 | 2 965 | NAP | NAP | 13 976 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 58 568 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 8 074 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 546 992 | 215 113 | 221 076 | 210 783 | 8 995 | NAP | 8 995 | NAP | 1 298 | 9 374 | 101 429 |
| Denmark | 116 296 | 20 933 | 66 789 | 60 220 | 6 569 | 1 616 | 4 953 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 28 574 |
| Estonia | 23 838 | 6 116 | 16 392 | 9 510 | 6 882 | 3 125 | 3 757 | NAP | NAP | 1 330 | NAP |
| Finland | 127 125 | 8 883 | 91 790 | 91 790 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 20 955 | 5 497 |
| France | 1 810 803 | 1 571 438 | 80 597 | 80 597 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 158 768 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 782 964 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 662 009 | 1 748 709 |
| Greece | NA | 246 691 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 308 860 | NA |
| Hungary | 150 305 | 74 290 | 26 626 | 25 154 | 1 076 | NAP | NA | 1 076 | 396 | 6 734 | 42 655 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 4 618 528 | 2 987 907 | 1 362 885 | 1 362 885 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 267 736 | NAP |
| Latvia | 37 504 | 31 407 | 4 671 | 4 671 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 426 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 45 735 | 30 149 | 1 041 | 729 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 312 | 10 845 | 3 700 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 382 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 10 568 | 9 885 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 683 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 310 170 | 51 794 | 204 372 | 204 372 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 51 020 | NAP |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | NA | 369 190 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 68 332 | NAP |
| Romania | 733 382 | 661 619 | 13 356 | 4 375 | 8 981 | 5 550 | 3 431 | NAP | NAP | 61 838 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 396 248 | 199 203 | 71 696 | 65 066 | 6 630 | NAP | 6 630 | NAP | NA | 16 271 | 109 078 |
| Slovenia | 251 889 | 48 384 | 170 745 | 164 736 | 6 009 | 5 376 | 633 | NAP | NAP | 1 668 | 31 092 |
| Spain | 1 445 180 | 857 047 | 384 727 | 384 727 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 203 406 | NAP |
| Sweden | 74 407 | 28 538 | 8 744 | 8 744 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 34 000 | 3 125 |
| Average | 583 244 | 374 548 | 192 254 | 185 499 | 12 536 | 12 793 | 4 374 | 1 076 | 669 | 88 790 | 212 378 |
| Median | 201 097 | 74 290 | 80 597 | 80 597 | 6 882 | 5 463 | 3 691 | 1 076 | 396 | 18 613 | 36 874 |
| Minimum | 10 568 | 1 382 | 1 041 | 729 | 1 076 | 1 616 | 633 | 1 076 | 312 | 683 | 3 125 |
| Maximum | 4 618 528 | 2 987 907 | 1 362 885 | 1 362 885 | 42 227 | 39 262 | 8 995 | 1 076 | 1 298 | 662 009 | 1 748 709 |
| Nb of values | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| % of NA | 23% | 12% | 31% | 27% | 15% | 12% | 19% | 12% | 27% | 4% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 8% | 50% | 65% | 50% | 85% | 62% | 12% | 46% |

Belgium: The pending cases of commercial courts, first instance (civil, youth, family) and justice of the peace are not included. Included in pending cases are: labor courts, police courts, courts of appeal.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Germany: for civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases, the updated data is solely based on the statistics on the administration of justice published by the Federal Statistical Office. As far as the category "other", there are the most recent available data at the closing date of the CEPEJ data collection and involve information provided by the 16 Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder. Some of the Länder were unable to provide complete data regarding question 91. Accordingly, the information for this category is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data.

Table 3.1.1.2a(2015): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2015 - Incoming cases (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 3 287 147 | 91 057 | 2 684 699 | 1 721 024 | 963 675 | 684 737 | 278 938 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 511 391 |
| Belgium | NA | 767 875 | NA | NA | 240 044 | NAP | 240 044 | NAP | NA | 22 577 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 345 327 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 26 472 | NA |
| Croatia | 903 398 | 160 537 | 728 522 | 157 484 | 571 038 | 449 321 | 121 717 | NAP | NAP | 14 339 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 29 667 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 694 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 1 136 003 | 398 243 | 690 653 | 508 617 | 179 997 | NAP | 179 997 | NAP | 2 039 | 9 143 | 37 964 |
| Denmark | 2 592 856 | 42 053 | 2 420 680 | 346 762 | 2 073 918 | 2 061 209 | 12 709 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 130 123 |
| Estonia | 236 230 | 15 189 | 217 670 | 44 407 | 173 263 | 72 800 | 100 463 | NAP | NAP | 3 371 | NAP |
| Finland | 441 823 | 11 108 | 393 554 | 393 554 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 27 112 | 10 049 |
| France | 2 288 643 | 1 740 302 | 356 334 | 356 334 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 192 007 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1 423 489 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 657 108 | 1 203 321 |
| Greece | NA | 230 068 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 54 402 | NA |
| Hungary | 902 411 | 176 407 | 678 103 | 212 034 | 463 007 | NAP | 459 210 | 3 797 | 3 062 | 18 149 | 29 752 |
| Ireland | 245 462 | 138 540 | 105 623 | 105 623 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 299 |
| Italy | 3 483 179 | 1 545 092 | 1 938 087 | 1 938 087 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 61 723 | NAP |
| Latvia | 308 909 | 39 504 | 267 173 | 29 066 | 238 107 | 238 107 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2 232 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 321 474 | 102 793 | 103 334 | 90 640 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 12 694 | 16 923 | 98 424 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 4 555 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 1 264 | NAP |
| Malta | 6 991 | 6 916 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 75 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 253 987 | 161 950 | 991 752 | 991 752 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 100 285 | NAP |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | NA | 316 060 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 34 850 | NAP |
| Romania | 1 443 850 | 1 353 189 | 26 313 | 19 224 | 7 089 | 6 001 | 1 088 | NAP | NAP | 65 436 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 535 414 | 111 489 | 222 348 | 115 467 | 106 881 | NAP | 106 881 | NAP | NA | 10 764 | 190 813 |
| Slovenia | 800 360 | 57 277 | 533 591 | 205 756 | 327 835 | 266 056 | 61 779 | NAP | NAP | 4 804 | 204 688 |
| Spain | 2 230 166 | 1 085 451 | 973 915 | 973 915 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 170 800 | NAP |
| Sweden | 189 467 | 60 313 | 21 489 | 21 489 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 101 889 | 5 776 |
| Average | 1 094 417 | 418 311 | 741 880 | 457 291 | 485 896 | 539 747 | 156 283 | 3 797 | 5 932 | 69 453 | 220 327 |
| Median | 800 360 | 149 539 | 463 573 | 208 895 | 240 044 | 266 056 | 114 299 | 3 797 | 3 062 | 22 577 | 98 424 |
| Minimum | 6 991 | 4 555 | 21 489 | 19 224 | 7 089 | 6 001 | 1 088 | 3 797 | 2 039 | 75 | 1 299 |
| Maximum | 3 483 179 | 1 740 302 | 2 684 699 | 1 938 087 | 2 073 918 | 2 061 209 | 459 210 | 3 797 | 12 694 | 657 108 | 1 203 321 |
| Nb of values | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| % of NA | 19% | 8% | 27% | 23% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 27% | 0% | 12% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 8% | 46% | 62% | 50% | 85% | 62% | 12% | 46% |

Belgium: The pending cases of commercial courts, first instance (civil, youth, family) and justice of the peace are not included. Included in pending cases are: labor courts, police courts, courts of appeal.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Germany: for civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases, the updated data is solely based on the statistics on the administration of justice published by the Federal Statistical Office. As far as the category "other", there are the most recent available data at the closing date of the CEPEJ data collection and involve information provided by the 16 Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder. Some of the Länder were unable to provide complete data regarding question 91. Accordingly, the information for this category is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data.

Table 3.1.1.2b(2015): First instance courts, Caseload in the EU in 2015 (incoming cases per 100 inhabitants) (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 37,8 | 1,0 | 30,9 | 19,8 | 11,1 | 7,9 | 3,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 5,9 |
| Belgium | NA | 6,8 | NA | NA | 2,1 | NAP | 2,1 | NAP | NA | 0,2 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 4,8 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,4 | NA |
| Croatia | 21,6 | 3,8 | 17,4 | 3,8 | 13,6 | 10,7 | 2,9 | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 3,5 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,2 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 10,8 | 3,8 | 6,5 | 4,8 | 1,7 | NAP | 1,7 | NAP | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,4 |
| Denmark | 45,4 | 0,7 | 42,4 | 6,1 | 36,3 | 36,1 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2,3 |
| Estonia | 18,0 | 1,2 | 16,5 | 3,4 | 13,2 | 5,5 | 7,6 | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Finland | 8,1 | 0,2 | 7,2 | 7,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,5 | 0,2 |
| France | 3,4 | 2,6 | 0,5 | 0,5 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1,7 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,8 | 1,5 |
| Greece | NA | 2,1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,5 | NA |
| Hungary | 9,2 | 1,8 | 6,9 | 2,2 | 4,7 | NAP | 4,7 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,3 |
| Ireland | 5,3 | 3,0 | 2,3 | 2,3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 |
| Italy | 5,7 | 2,5 | 3,2 | 3,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Latvia | 15,7 | 2,0 | 13,6 | 1,5 | 12,1 | 12,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 11,1 | 3,6 | 3,6 | 3,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | 0,6 | 3,4 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 0,8 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,2 | NAP |
| Malta | 1,6 | 1,5 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 7,4 | 1,0 | 5,8 | 5,8 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | NAP |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | NA | 3,1 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Romania | 7,3 | 6,8 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 9,9 | 2,1 | 4,1 | 2,1 | 2,0 | NAP | 2,0 | NAP | NA | 0,2 | 3,5 |
| Slovenia | 38,8 | 2,8 | 25,8 | 10,0 | 15,9 | 12,9 | 3,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | 9,9 |
| Spain | 4,8 | 2,3 | 2,1 | 2,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Sweden | 1,9 | 0,6 | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1,0 | 0,1 |
| Average | 12,9 | 2,4 | 10,5 | 4,3 | 10,2 | 12,2 | 2,7 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 2,5 |
| Median | 8,1 | 2,1 | 6,2 | 3,2 | 11,1 | 10,7 | 2,5 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,3 | 1,5 |
| Minimum | 1,6 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 45,4 | 6,8 | 42,4 | 19,8 | 36,3 | 36,1 | 7,6 | 0,0 | 0,4 | 1,0 | 9,9 |
| Nb of values | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| % of NA | 19% | 8% | 27% | 23% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 27% | 0% | 12% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 8% | 46% | 62% | 50% | 85% | 62% | 12% | 46% |

Belgium: The pending cases of commercial courts, first instance (civil, youth, family) and justice of the peace are not included. Included in pending cases are: labor courts, police courts, courts of appeal.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Germany: for civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases, the updated data is solely based on the statistics on the administration of justice published by the Federal Statistical Office. As far as the category "other", there are the most recent available data at the closing date of the CEPEJ data collection and involve information provided by the 16 Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder. Some of the Länder were unable to provide complete data regarding question 91. Accordingly, the information for this category is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data.

Table 3.1.1.3(2015): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2015 - Resolved cases (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 3 293 774 | 92 903 | 2 693 376 | 1 737 005 | 956 371 | 678 073 | 278 298 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 507 495 |
| Belgium | NA | 759 712 | NA | NA | 240 044 | NAP | 240 044 | NAP | NA | 26 377 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 341 715 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 26 196 | NA |
| Croatia | 917 569 | 171 980 | 732 299 | 162 888 | 569 411 | 447 160 | 122 251 | NAP | NAP | 13 290 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 26 751 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2 030 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 1 161 795 | 427 241 | 704 714 | 527 754 | 175 198 | NAP | 175 198 | NAP | 1 762 | 8 425 | 21 415 |
| Denmark | 2 592 317 | 42 867 | 2 418 335 | 344 907 | 2 073 428 | 2 061 886 | 11 542 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 131 115 |
| Estonia | 329 909 | 15 504 | 310 882 | 46 104 | 264 778 | 163 565 | 101 213 | NAP | NAP | 3 523 | NAP |
| Finland | 436 443 | 10 463 | 388 228 | 388 228 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 27 595 | 10 157 |
| France | 2 237 067 | 1 700 279 | 348 005 | 348 005 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 188 783 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1 451 589 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 674 226 | 1 224 780 |
| Greece | NA | 233 954 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 99 763 | NA |
| Hungary | 914 672 | 174 573 | 681 609 | 206 746 | 471 796 | NAP | 467 816 | 3 980 | 3 067 | 19 107 | 39 383 |
| Ireland | 187 987 | 87 505 | 99 183 | 99 183 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 299 |
| Italy | 3 890 953 | 1 855 663 | 2 035 290 | 2 035 290 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 87 594 | NAP |
| Latvia | 312 004 | 42 910 | 266 729 | 30 719 | 236 010 | 236 010 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2 365 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 323 062 | 105 347 | 103 505 | 90 959 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 12 546 | 16 875 | 97 335 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 4 800 | NA | 1 104 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 1 146 | NAP |
| Malta | 7 727 | 7 419 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 308 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 261 182 | 162 533 | 995 325 | 995 325 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 103 324 | NAP |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | NA | 367 725 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 27 810 | NAP |
| Romania | 1 531 225 | 1 417 087 | 27 919 | 20 550 | 7 369 | 6 763 | 606 | NAP | NAP | 86 825 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 562 478 | 148 107 | 221 995 | 116 136 | 105 859 | NAP | 105 859 | NAP | NA | 13 361 | 179 015 |
| Slovenia | 859 760 | 60 082 | 585 504 | 256 504 | 329 000 | 266 990 | 62 010 | NAP | NAP | 4 853 | 209 321 |
| Spain | 2 222 912 | 1 028 225 | 994 312 | 994 312 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 200 375 | NAP |
| Sweden | 196 006 | 62 668 | 21 811 | 21 811 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 105 625 | 5 902 |
| Average | 1 124 158 | 434 631 | 757 168 | 443 344 | 493 569 | 551 492 | 156 484 | 3 980 | 5 792 | 75 642 | 220 656 |
| Median | 859 760 | 155 320 | 486 866 | 206 746 | 264 778 | 266 990 | 114 055 | 3 980 | 3 067 | 26 196 | 97 335 |
| Minimum | 7 727 | 4 800 | 21 811 | 1 104 | 7 369 | 6 763 | 606 | 3 980 | 1 762 | 308 | 1 299 |
| Maximum | 3 890 953 | 1 855 663 | 2 693 376 | 2 035 290 | 2 073 428 | 2 061 886 | 467 816 | 3 980 | 12 546 | 674 226 | 1 224 780 |
| Nb of values | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| % of NA | 19% | 8% | 27% | 23% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 27% | 0% | 12% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 46% | 62% | 50% | 85% | 62% | 12% | 46% |

Belgium: The pending cases of commercial courts, first instance (civil, youth, family) and justice of the peace are not included. Included in pending cases are: labor courts, police courts, courts of appeal.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Germany: for civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases, the updated data is solely based on the statistics on the administration of justice published by the Federal Statistical Office. As far as the category "other", there are the most recent available data at the closing date of the CEPEJ data collection and involve information provided by the 16 Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder. Some of the Länder were unable to provide complete data regarding question 91. Accordingly, the information for this category is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data.

Table 3.1.1.4a(2015): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2015 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 476 152 | 33 222 | 389 117 | 356 361 | 32 756 | 28 491 | 4 265 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 53 813 |
| Belgium | NA | 180 480 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 32 080 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 73 477 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 8 736 | NA |
| Croatia | 331 744 | 184 289 | 132 430 | 97 339 | 35 091 | 32 551 | 2 540 | NAP | NAP | 15 025 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 61 484 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7 738 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 521 200 | 186 115 | 207 015 | 191 646 | 13 794 | NAP | 13 794 | NAP | 1 575 | 10 092 | 117 978 |
| Denmark | 119 689 | 20 458 | 71 458 | 64 876 | 6 582 | 939 | 5 643 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 27 773 |
| Estonia | 35 228 | 5 767 | 28 333 | 7 724 | 20 609 | 17 628 | 2 981 | NAP | NAP | 1 128 | NAP |
| Finland | 132 586 | 9 528 | 97 116 | 97 116 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 20 475 | 5 467 |
| France | 1 862 379 | 1 611 461 | 88 926 | 88 926 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 161 992 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 754 864 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 644 891 | 1 728 710 |
| Greece | NA | 242 209 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 263 473 | NA |
| Hungary | 146 650 | 76 124 | 31 726 | 30 442 | 893 | NAP | NA | 893 | 391 | 5 776 | 33 024 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 4 184 883 | 2 677 336 | 1 265 682 | 1 265 682 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 241 865 | NAP |
| Latvia | 32 312 | 28 001 | 3 018 | 3 018 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 293 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 44 147 | 27 595 | 870 | 410 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 460 | 10 893 | 4 789 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 137 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 9 459 | 9 041 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 418 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 299 580 | 51 211 | 200 799 | 200 799 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 47 570 | NAP |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | NA | 317 525 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 75 372 | NAP |
| Romania | 646 007 | 597 721 | 11 750 | 3 049 | 8 701 | 4 788 | 3 913 | NAP | NAP | 40 449 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 369 184 | 162 585 | 72 049 | 64 397 | 7 652 | NAP | 7 652 | NAP | NA | 13 674 | 120 876 |
| Slovenia | 192 153 | 45 579 | 118 497 | 113 655 | 4 842 | 4 440 | 402 | NAP | NAP | 1 619 | 26 458 |
| Spain | 1 452 434 | 914 273 | 364 330 | 364 330 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 173 831 | NAP |
| Sweden | 67 868 | 26 183 | 8 422 | 8 422 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 30 264 | 2 999 |
| Average | 552 931 | 354 900 | 181 855 | 174 011 | 14 547 | 14 806 | 5 149 | 893 | 809 | 82 212 | 212 189 |
| Median | 169 402 | 76 124 | 88 926 | 88 926 | 8 701 | 11 208 | 4 089 | 893 | 460 | 17 750 | 30 399 |
| Minimum | 9 459 | 1 137 | 870 | 410 | 893 | 939 | 402 | 893 | 391 | 418 | 2 999 |
| Maximum | 4 184 883 | 2 677 336 | 1 265 682 | 1 265 682 | 35 091 | 32 551 | 13 794 | 893 | 1 575 | 644 891 | 1 728 710 |
| Nb of values | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| % of NA | 23% | 12% | 31% | 27% | 15% | 12% | 15% | 12% | 27% | 4% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 8% | 50% | 65% | 54% | 85% | 62% | 12% | 46% |

Belgium: The pending cases of commercial courts, first instance (civil, youth, family) and justice of the peace are not included. Included in pending cases are: labor courts, police courts, courts of appeal.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Germany: for civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases, the updated data is solely based on the statistics on the administration of justice published by the Federal Statistical Office. As far as the category "other", there are the most recent available data at the closing date of the CEPEJ data collection and involve information provided by the 16 Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder. Some of the Länder were unable to provide complete data regarding question 91. Accordingly, the information for this category is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data.

Table 3.1.1.4b(2015): First instance courts, Caseload in the EU in 2015 (pending cases per 100 inhabitants) (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 5,5 | 0,4 | 4,5 | 4,1 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,6 |
| Belgium | NA | 1,6 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,3 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 1,0 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,1 | NA |
| Croatia | 7,9 | 4,4 | 3,2 | 2,3 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 7,2 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,9 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 4,9 | 1,8 | 2,0 | 1,8 | 0,1 | NAP | 0,1 | NAP | 0,0 | 0,1 | 1,1 |
| Denmark | 2,1 | 0,4 | 1,3 | 1,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,5 |
| Estonia | 2,7 | 0,4 | 2,2 | 0,6 | 1,6 | 1,3 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Finland | 2,4 | 0,2 | 1,8 | 1,8 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | 0,1 |
| France | 2,8 | 2,4 | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 0,9 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,8 | 2,1 |
| Greece | NA | 2,2 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2,4 | NA |
| Hungary | 1,5 | 0,8 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,0 | NAP | NA | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,3 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 6,9 | 4,4 | 2,1 | 2,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Latvia | 1,6 | 1,4 | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 1,5 | 1,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 | 0,4 | 0,2 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 0,2 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 2,1 | 2,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1,8 | 0,3 | 1,2 | 1,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | NA | 3,1 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,7 | NAP |
| Romania | 3,3 | 3,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 6,8 | 3,0 | 1,3 | 1,2 | 0,1 | NAP | 0,1 | NAP | NA | 0,3 | 2,2 |
| Slovenia | 9,3 | 2,2 | 5,7 | 5,5 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | 1,3 |
| Spain | 3,1 | 2,0 | 0,8 | 0,8 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,7 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | 0,0 |
| Average | 3,8 | 1,7 | 1,6 | 1,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,4 | 0,8 |
| Median | 2,7 | 1,6 | 1,3 | 1,1 | 0,1 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,3 | 0,6 |
| Minimum | 0,7 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 9,3 | 4,4 | 5,7 | 5,5 | 1,6 | 1,3 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 2,4 | 2,2 |
| Nb of values | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| % of NA | 23% | 12% | 31% | 27% | 15% | 12% | 15% | 12% | 27% | 4% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 8% | 50% | 65% | 54% | 85% | 62% | 12% | 46% |

Belgium: The pending cases of commercial courts, first instance (civil, youth, family) and justice of the peace are not included. Included in pending cases are: labor courts, police courts, courts of appeal.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Germany: for civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases, the updated data is solely based on the statistics on the administration of justice published by the Federal Statistical Office. As far as the category "other", there are the most recent available data at the closing date of the CEPEJ data collection and involve information provided by the 16 Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder. Some of the Länder were unable to provide complete data regarding question 91. Accordingly, the information for this category is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data.

Table 3.1.1.1(2014): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2014 - Pending cases on 1st Jan. (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | NA | 37 885 | NA | 381 808 | NA | 23 356 | 3 223 | NA | NA | NAP | 48 324 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | 32 255 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 76 155 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 8 642 | NA |
| Croatia | 391 722 | 217 927 | 161 792 | 115 879 | 45 913 | 42 811 | 3 102 | NAP | NAP | 12 003 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 49 655 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 8 130 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 375 783 | 248 246 | 42 997 | 32 194 | 7 923 | NAP | 7 923 | NAP | 2 880 | 8 543 | 75 997 |
| Denmark | 114 483 | 21 282 | 64 939 | 57 523 | 7 416 | 1 680 | 5 736 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 28 262 |
| Estonia | 24 107 | 6 803 | 16 282 | 11 323 | 4 959 | 3 843 | 1 116 | NAP | NAP | 1 022 | NAP |
| Finland | 137 261 | 9 321 | 102 233 | 102 233 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 20 233 | 5 474 |
| France | 1 692 658 | 1 473 097 | 69 629 | 69 629 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 149 932 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 785 606 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 664 067 | 1 851 995 |
| Greece | NA | 278 913 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 162 126 | 82 107 | 28 503 | 27 373 | 962 | NAP | NA | 962 | 168 | 5 320 | 46 196 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 4 885 347 | 3 063 946 | 1 518 708 | 1 518 708 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 302 693 | NAP |
| Latvia | 35 793 | 30 395 | 4 213 | 4 213 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2 510 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 41 985 | 27 197 | 1 941 | 1 765 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 176 | 9 332 | 3 515 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 218 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 10 845 | 10 092 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 753 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 305 520 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 49 800 | NAP |
| Poland | 1 721 758 | 667 984 | 910 148 | 667 530 | 242 618 | 203 662 | 38 956 | NA | NA | 20 070 | 115 556 |
| Portugal | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 918 286 | 793 683 | 14 940 | 6 418 | 8 522 | 5 601 | 2 921 | NAP | NAP | 109 663 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 407 586 | 186 707 | 74 501 | 66 370 | 8 131 | NAP | 8 131 | NAP | NA | 18 656 | 127 722 |
| Slovenia | 285 279 | 53 815 | 187 198 | 177 648 | 9 550 | 8 593 | 957 | NAP | NAP | 1 841 | 42 425 |
| Spain | 1 470 400 | 836 967 | 407 160 | 407 160 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 226 273 | NAP |
| Sweden | 80 562 | 31 035 | 9 128 | 9 128 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 37 003 | 3 396 |
| Average | 659 366 | 422 106 | 225 895 | 215 112 | 37 333 | 41 364 | 8 007 | 962 | 1 075 | 80 416 | 213 533 |
| Median | 223 703 | 82 107 | 67 284 | 66 370 | 8 131 | 8 593 | 3 223 | 962 | 176 | 18 656 | 46 196 |
| Minimum | 10 845 | 1 218 | 1 941 | 1 765 | 962 | 1 680 | 957 | 962 | 168 | 753 | 3 396 |
| Maximum | 4 885 347 | 3 063 946 | 1 518 708 | 1 518 708 | 242 618 | 203 662 | 38 956 | 962 | 2 880 | 664 067 | 1 851 995 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 26% | 22% | 37% | 30% | 22% | 15% | 22% | 22% | 33% | 11% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 7% | 44% | 59% | 44% | 74% | 56% | 11% | 44% |

* Starting from 2014, non-litigious enforcement cases have been included in general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases. Hence the number of General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases in 2014 is comparable with General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases + Non-litigious enforcement cases in the 2010, 2012 and 2013 tables.

** Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Germany: for civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases, the updated data is solely based on the statistics on the administration of justice published by the Federal Statistical Office. As far as the category "other", there are the most recent available data at the closing date of the CEPEJ data collection and involve information provided by the 16 Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder. Some of the Länder were unable to provide complete data regarding question 91. Accordingly, the information for this category is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data.

Italy: Only since 2014 the 29 regional administrative courts data are taken into account in the number of cases on first instance.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Table 3.1.1.2a(2014): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2014 - Incoming cases (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | NA | 95 412 | NA | 1 741 644 | NA | 648 601 | 285 996 | NA | NA | NAP | 513 877 |
| Belgium | NA | 752 769 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | 25 092 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 319 414 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 24 757 | NA |
| Croatia | 938 711 | 165 741 | 759 028 | 197 352 | 561 676 | 438 089 | 123 587 | NAP | NAP | 13 942 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 23 939 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 604 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 958 450 | 480 999 | 433 561 | 150 192 | 238 876 | NAP | 238 876 | NAP | 44 493 | 9 055 | 34 835 |
| Denmark | 2 288 883 | 41 717 | 2 115 501 | 359 920 | 1 755 581 | 1 744 916 | 10 665 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 131 665 |
| Estonia | 237 929 | 16 775 | 217 368 | 46 864 | 170 504 | 97 704 | 72 800 | NAP | NAP | 3 786 | NAP |
| Finland | 440 553 | 10 677 | 391 260 | 391 260 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 28 254 | 10 362 |
| France | 2 285 876 | 1 747 989 | 342 262 | 342 262 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 195 625 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1 439 072 | NA | 2 365 351 | NA | 5 490 219 | 117 251 | NA | NA | 655 687 | 1 622 446 |
| Greece | NA | 241 418 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 848 998 | 180 382 | 613 158 | 180 459 | 430 096 | NAP | 427 114 | 2 982 | 2 603 | 18 008 | 37 450 |
| Ireland | 250 402 | 143 993 | 105 215 | 105 215 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 194 |
| Italy | 3 999 586 | 1 585 740 | 2 350 123 | 2 350 123 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 63 723 | NAP |
| Latvia | 71 939 | 45 127 | 28 691 | 28 691 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2 387 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 312 570 | 115 932 | 91 549 | 82 707 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 8 842 | 14 276 | 90 813 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 5 074 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 1 372 | NAP |
| Malta | 6 762 | 6 643 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 119 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 260 111 | 168 127 | 982 142 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 109 842 | NAP |
| Poland | 9 991 816 | 1 226 470 | 8 395 454 | 4 408 257 | 3 987 197 | 3 245 962 | 741 235 | NA | NA | 84 161 | 285 731 |
| Portugal | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 1 632 597 | 1 526 483 | 27 733 | 19 973 | 7 760 | 6 821 | 939 | NAP | NAP | 78 381 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 614 273 | 151 315 | 225 116 | 119 088 | 106 028 | NAP | 106 028 | NAP | NA | 11 612 | 226 230 |
| Slovenia | 871 916 | 59 996 | 587 442 | 228 724 | 358 718 | 295 833 | 62 885 | NAP | NAP | 5 345 | 219 133 |
| Spain | 2 154 560 | 1 004 976 | 966 903 | 966 903 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 182 681 | NAP |
| Sweden | 197 953 | 63 902 | 22 382 | 22 382 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 106 085 | 5 584 |
| Average | 1 414 630 | 469 864 | 1 036 383 | 742 493 | 846 271 | 1 496 018 | 198 852 | 2 982 | 18 646 | 74 354 | 264 943 |
| Median | 848 998 | 158 528 | 412 411 | 197 352 | 358 718 | 543 345 | 117 251 | 2 982 | 8 842 | 21 383 | 111 239 |
| Minimum | 6 762 | 5 074 | 22 382 | 19 973 | 7 760 | 6 821 | 939 | 2 982 | 2 603 | 119 | 1 194 |
| Maximum | 9 991 816 | 1 747 989 | 8 395 454 | 4 408 257 | 3 987 197 | 5 490 219 | 741 235 | 2 982 | 44 493 | 655 687 | 1 622 446 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 11% | 30% | 22% | 22% | 11% | 15% | 22% | 33% | 7% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 7% | 44% | 59% | 44% | 74% | 56% | 11% | 44% |

* Starting from 2014, non-litigious enforcement cases have been included in general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases. Hence the number of General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases in 2014 is comparable with General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases + Non-litigious enforcement cases in the 2010, 2012 and 2013 tables.

** Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Germany: for civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases, the updated data is solely based on the statistics on the administration of justice published by the Federal Statistical Office. As far as the category "other", there are the most recent available data at the closing date of the CEPEJ data collection and involve information provided by the 16 Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder. Some of the Länder were unable to provide complete data regarding question 91. Accordingly, the information for this category is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data.

Italy: Only since 2014 the 29 regional administrative courts data are taken into account in the number of cases on first instance.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Table 3.1.1.2b(2014): First instance courts, Caseload in the EU in 2014 (incoming cases per 100 inhabitants) (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | NA | 1,1 | NA | 20,3 | NA | 7,6 | 3,3 | NA | NA | NAP | 6,0 |
| Belgium | NA | 6,7 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | 0,2 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 4,4 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,3 | NA |
| Croatia | 22,2 | 3,9 | 18,0 | 4,7 | 13,3 | 10,4 | 2,9 | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 2,8 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,2 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 9,1 | 4,6 | 4,1 | 1,4 | 2,3 | NAP | 2,3 | NAP | 0,4 | 0,1 | 0,3 |
| Denmark | 40,4 | 0,7 | 37,4 | 6,4 | 31,0 | 30,8 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2,3 |
| Estonia | 18,1 | 1,3 | 16,6 | 3,6 | 13,0 | 7,4 | 5,5 | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Finland | 8,1 | 0,2 | 7,2 | 7,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,5 | 0,2 |
| France | 3,4 | 2,6 | 0,5 | 0,5 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1,8 | NA | 2,9 | NA | 6,8 | 0,1 | NA | NA | 0,8 | 2,0 |
| Greece | NA | 2,2 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 8,6 | 1,8 | 6,2 | 1,8 | 4,4 | NAP | 4,3 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,4 |
| Ireland | 5,4 | 3,1 | 2,3 | 2,3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 |
| Italy | 6,6 | 2,6 | 3,9 | 3,9 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Latvia | 3,6 | 2,3 | 1,4 | 1,4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 10,7 | 4,0 | 3,1 | 2,8 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,3 | 0,5 | 3,1 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 0,9 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,2 | NAP |
| Malta | 1,5 | 1,5 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 7,5 | 1,0 | 5,8 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | NAP |
| Poland | 26,0 | 3,2 | 21,8 | 11,5 | 10,4 | 8,4 | 1,9 | NA | NA | 0,2 | 0,7 |
| Portugal | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 7,3 | 6,9 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 11,3 | 2,8 | 4,2 | 2,2 | 2,0 | NAP | 2,0 | NAP | NA | 0,2 | 4,2 |
| Slovenia | 42,3 | 2,9 | 28,5 | 11,1 | 17,4 | 14,4 | 3,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | 10,6 |
| Spain | 4,6 | 2,2 | 2,1 | 2,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Sweden | 2,0 | 0,7 | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1,1 | 0,1 |
| Average | 11,7 | 2,5 | 9,1 | 4,5 | 10,4 | 10,7 | 2,3 | 0,0 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 2,5 |
| Median | 7,5 | 2,2 | 4,1 | 2,8 | 10,4 | 8,0 | 2,3 | 0,0 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 1,4 |
| Minimum | 1,5 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 42,3 | 6,9 | 37,4 | 20,3 | 31,0 | 30,8 | 5,5 | 0,0 | 0,4 | 1,1 | 10,6 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 11% | 30% | 22% | 22% | 11% | 15% | 22% | 33% | 7% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 7% | 44% | 59% | 44% | 74% | 56% | 11% | 44% |

* Starting from 2014, non-litigious enforcement cases have been included in general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases. Hence the number of General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases in 2014 is comparable with General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases + Non-litigious enforcement cases in the 2010, 2012 and 2013 tables.

** Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Germany: for civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases, the updated data is solely based on the statistics on the administration of justice published by the Federal Statistical Office. As far as the category "other", there are the most recent available data at the closing date of the CEPEJ data collection and involve information provided by the 16 Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder. Some of the Länder were unable to provide complete data regarding question 91. Accordingly, the information for this category is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data

Italy: Only since 2014 the 29 regional administrative courts data are taken into account in the number of cases on first instance.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Table 3.1.1.3(2014): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2014 - Resolved cases (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | NA | 98 229 | NA | 1 751 110 | NA | 626 850 | 285 594 | NA | NA | NAP | 512 284 |
| Belgium | NA | 736 693 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | 22 139 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 325 754 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 24 955 | NA |
| Croatia | 968 422 | 187 950 | 768 503 | 210 569 | 557 934 | 434 210 | 123 724 | NAP | NAP | 11 969 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 21 182 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 660 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 932 818 | 503 666 | 405 363 | 126 708 | 234 227 | NAP | 234 227 | NAP | 44 428 | 8 233 | 15 556 |
| Denmark | 2 288 504 | 42 638 | 2 114 440 | 357 102 | 1 757 338 | 1 745 063 | 12 275 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 131 426 |
| Estonia | 233 577 | 17 486 | 212 669 | 42 969 | 169 700 | 97 769 | 71 931 | NAP | NAP | 3 422 | NAP |
| Finland | 450 486 | 11 164 | 401 590 | 401 590 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 27 429 | 10 303 |
| France | 2 169 237 | 1 649 648 | 331 294 | 331 294 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 188 295 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1 441 714 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 88 326 | NA | NA | 657 745 | 1 418 949 |
| Greece | NA | 273 048 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 872 260 | 188 199 | 626 526 | 182 894 | 441 257 | NAP | 438 389 | 2 868 | 2 375 | 16 594 | 40 941 |
| Ireland | 182 409 | 80 027 | 101 188 | 101 188 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 194 |
| Italy | 4 373 441 | 1 891 595 | 2 382 677 | 2 382 677 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 99 169 | NAP |
| Latvia | 72 254 | 44 438 | 28 718 | 28 718 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 436 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 308 820 | 112 980 | 92 449 | 83 743 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 8 706 | 12 763 | 90 628 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 4 910 | NA | 1 044 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 1 283 | NAP |
| Malta | 6 909 | 6 732 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 177 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 248 701 | 166 639 | 973 447 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 108 615 | NAP |
| Poland | 10 177 708 | 1 217 579 | 8 598 250 | 4 620 175 | 3 987 075 | 3 248 343 | 729 732 | NA | NA | 81 240 | 280 639 |
| Portugal | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 1 814 070 | 1 658 547 | 29 317 | 22 016 | 7 301 | 6 872 | 429 | NAP | NAP | 126 206 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 626 110 | 138 819 | 227 921 | 120 392 | 107 529 | NAP | 107 529 | NAP | NA | 14 496 | 244 874 |
| Slovenia | 904 958 | 65 432 | 603 557 | 241 289 | 362 268 | 299 060 | 63 208 | NAP | NAP | 5 504 | 230 465 |
| Spain | 2 178 205 | 984 896 | 987 761 | 987 761 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 205 548 | NAP |
| Sweden | 204 109 | 66 421 | 22 726 | 22 726 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 109 102 | 5 860 |
| Average | 1 445 711 | 482 894 | 1 050 466 | 632 419 | 847 181 | 922 595 | 195 942 | 2 868 | 18 503 | 78 635 | 248 593 |
| Median | 872 260 | 152 729 | 403 477 | 182 894 | 362 268 | 434 210 | 107 529 | 2 868 | 8 706 | 19 367 | 111 027 |
| Minimum | 6 909 | 4 910 | 22 726 | 1 044 | 7 301 | 6 872 | 429 | 2 868 | 2 375 | 177 | 1 194 |
| Maximum | 10 177 708 | 1 891 595 | 8 598 250 | 4 620 175 | 3 987 075 | 3 248 343 | 729 732 | 2 868 | 44 428 | 657 745 | 1 418 949 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 11% | 30% | 26% | 22% | 15% | 15% | 22% | 33% | 7% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 44% | 59% | 44% | 74% | 56% | 11% | 44% |

* Starting from 2014, non-litigious enforcement cases have been included in general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases. Hence the number of General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases in 2014 is comparable with General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases + Non-litigious enforcement cases in the 2010, 2012 and 2013 tables.

** Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Germany: for civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases, the updated data is solely based on the statistics on the administration of justice published by the Federal Statistical Office. As far as the category "other", there are the most recent available data at the closing date of the CEPEJ data collection and involve information provided by the 16 Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder. Some of the Länder were unable to provide complete data regarding question 91. Accordingly, the information for this category is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data.

Italy: Only since 2014 the 29 regional administrative courts data are taken into account in the number of cases on first instance.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Table 3.1.1.4a(2014): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2014 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | NA | 35 068 | NA | 372 342 | NA | 21 827 | 3 625 | NA | NA | NAP | 49 917 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | 37 880 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 69 815 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 8 444 | NA |
| Croatia | 354 707 | 195 718 | 145 013 | 102 786 | 42 227 | 39 262 | 2 965 | NAP | NAP | 13 976 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 52 412 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 8 074 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 401 415 | 225 579 | 71 195 | 55 678 | 12 572 | NAP | 12 572 | NAP | 2 945 | 9 365 | 95 276 |
| Denmark | 118 484 | 20 705 | 69 113 | 62 626 | 6 487 | 1 533 | 4 954 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 28 666 |
| Estonia | 21 252 | 5 991 | 13 935 | 9 147 | 4 788 | 3 758 | 1 030 | NAP | NAP | 1 326 | NAP |
| Finland | 127 328 | 8 834 | 91 903 | 91 903 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 21 058 | 5 533 |
| France | 1 809 297 | 1 571 438 | 80 597 | 80 597 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 157 262 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 782 964 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 662 009 | 1 838 550 |
| Greece | NA | 246 839 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 150 089 | 74 290 | 26 410 | 24 938 | 1 076 | NAP | NA | 1 076 | 396 | 6 734 | 42 655 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 4 511 492 | 2 758 091 | 1 486 154 | 1 486 154 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 267 247 | NAP |
| Latvia | 35 478 | 31 084 | 4 186 | 4 186 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 461 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 45 735 | 30 149 | 1 041 | 729 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 312 | 10 845 | 3 700 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 382 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | 3 700 |
| Malta | 10 568 | 9 885 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 683 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 310 170 | 60 160 | 198 990 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 51 020 | NAP |
| Poland | 1 533 930 | 676 875 | 707 352 | 455 612 | 251 740 | 201 281 | 50 459 | NA | NA | 30 991 | 118 712 |
| Portugal | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 736 813 | 661 619 | 13 356 | 4 375 | 8 981 | 5 550 | 3 431 | NAP | NAP | 61 838 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 395 749 | 199 203 | 71 696 | 65 066 | 6 630 | NAP | 6 630 | NAP | NA | 15 772 | 109 078 |
| Slovenia | 251 814 | 48 389 | 170 653 | 164 581 | 6 072 | 5 438 | 634 | NAP | NAP | 1 682 | 31 090 |
| Spain | 1 446 755 | 857 047 | 384 727 | 384 727 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 203 406 | NAP |
| Sweden | 74 406 | 28 516 | 8 784 | 8 784 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 33 986 | 3 120 |
| Average | 622 885 | 387 719 | 208 536 | 198 484 | 37 841 | 39 807 | 9 589 | 1 076 | 1 218 | 76 431 | 194 166 |
| Median | 200 952 | 67 225 | 71 696 | 65 066 | 6 630 | 5 550 | 3 625 | 1 076 | 396 | 15 772 | 36 873 |
| Minimum | 10 568 | 1 382 | 1 041 | 729 | 1 076 | 1 533 | 634 | 1 076 | 312 | 683 | 3 120 |
| Maximum | 4 511 492 | 2 758 091 | 1 486 154 | 1 486 154 | 251 740 | 201 281 | 50 459 | 1 076 | 2 945 | 662 009 | 1 838 550 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 26% | 19% | 33% | 30% | 22% | 15% | 22% | 22% | 33% | 11% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 7% | 44% | 59% | 44% | 74% | 56% | 11% | 41% |

* Starting from 2014, non-litigious enforcement cases have been included in general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases. Hence the number of General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases in 2014 is comparable with General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases + Non-litigious enforcement cases in the 2010, 2012 and 2013 tables.

** Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Germany: for civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases, the updated data is solely based on the statistics on the administration of justice published by the Federal Statistical Office. As far as the category "other", there are the most recent available data at the closing date of the CEPEJ data collection and involve information provided by the 16 Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder. Some of the Länder were unable to provide complete data regarding question 91. Accordingly, the information for this category is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data.

Italy: Only since 2014 the 29 regional administrative courts data are taken into account in the number of cases on first instance.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Table 3.1.1.4b(2014): First instance courts, Caseload in the EU in 2014 (pending cases per 100 inhabitants) (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | NA | 0,4 | NA | 4,3 | NA | 0,3 | 0,0 | NA | NA | NAP | 0,6 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | 0,3 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 1,0 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,1 | NA |
| Croatia | 8,4 | 4,6 | 3,4 | 2,4 | 1,0 | 0,9 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 6,1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,9 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 3,8 | 2,1 | 0,7 | 0,5 | 0,1 | NAP | 0,1 | NAP | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,9 |
| Denmark | 2,1 | 0,4 | 1,2 | 1,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,5 |
| Estonia | 1,6 | 0,5 | 1,1 | 0,7 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Finland | 2,3 | 0,2 | 1,7 | 1,7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | 0,1 |
| France | 2,7 | 2,4 | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1,0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,8 | 2,3 |
| Greece | NA | 2,3 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 1,5 | 0,8 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,0 | NAP | NA | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,4 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 7,4 | 4,5 | 2,4 | 2,4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Latvia | 1,8 | 1,6 | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 1,6 | 1,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,0 | 0,4 | 0,1 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 0,2 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | 0,7 |
| Malta | 2,4 | 2,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1,8 | 0,4 | 1,2 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Poland | 4,0 | 1,8 | 1,8 | 1,2 | 0,7 | 0,5 | 0,1 | NA | NA | 0,1 | 0,3 |
| Portugal | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 3,3 | 3,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 7,3 | 3,7 | 1,3 | 1,2 | 0,1 | NAP | 0,1 | NAP | NA | 0,3 | 2,0 |
| Slovenia | 12,2 | 2,3 | 8,3 | 8,0 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | 1,5 |
| Spain | 3,1 | 1,8 | 0,8 | 0,8 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,8 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | 0,0 |
| Average | 3,8 | 1,7 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,3 | 0,8 |
| Median | 2,6 | 1,7 | 1,1 | 0,8 | 0,1 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,3 | 0,5 |
| Minimum | 0,8 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 12,2 | 4,6 | 8,3 | 8,0 | 1,0 | 0,9 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,9 | 2,3 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 26% | 19% | 33% | 30% | 22% | 15% | 22% | 22% | 33% | 11% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 7% | 44% | 59% | 44% | 74% | 56% | 11% | 41% |

* Starting from 2014, non-litigious enforcement cases have been included in general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases. Hence the number of General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases in 2014 is comparable with General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases + Non-litigious enforcement cases in the 2010, 2012 and 2013 tables.

** Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Germany: for civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases, the updated data is solely based on the statistics on the administration of justice published by the Federal Statistical Office. As far as the category "other", there are the most recent available data at the closing date of the CEPEJ data collection and involve information provided by the 16 Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder. Some of the Länder were unable to provide complete data regarding question 91. Accordingly, the information for this category is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data.

Italy: Only since 2014 the 29 regional administrative courts data are taken into account in the number of cases on first instance.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Table 3.1.1.1(2013): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2013 - Pending cases on 1st Jan. (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases* |
|---------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Austria | 517 264 | 38 918 | 386 305 | 41 484 | 0 | NAP | 50 557 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 79 157 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 10 909 | 68 248 |
| Croatia | 415 939 | 220 356 | 131 065 | 54 928 | 2 515 | 7 075 | NAP |
| Cyprus | NA | 44 285 | NA | NA | NA | 5 395 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 296 269 | 171 113 | 97 177 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 27 979 |
| Denmark | 117 611 | 23 845 | 56 974 | 2 460 | 6 841 | NAP | 27 491 |
| Estonia | NA | 8 412 | 11 553 | 3 033 | 2 777 | 891 | NAP |
| Finland | 137 004 | 9 600 | 103 192 | NAP | NAP | 18 849 | 5 363 |
| France | 1 643 188 | 1 428 811 | 64 473 | NAP | NAP | 149 904 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 736 340 | NA | NA | NA | 643 094 | 1 851 995 |
| Greece | NA | 478 241 | NA | NA | NA | 383 402 | NA |
| Hungary | NA | 78 381 | 27 684 | NAP | NA | 6 019 | 57 094 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 4 781 009 | 3 445 954 | 1 335 055 | NAP | NAP | 347 728 | NAP |
| Latvia | 41 425 | 33 818 | 3 185 | NAP | NAP | 4 422 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 33 908 | 26 005 | 1 079 | NA | NA | 3 128 | 3 696 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 5 007 | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 9 789 | 9 238 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 551 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 287 474 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | 50 084 | NAP |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | NA | 362 099 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 777 991 | 578 043 | 62 572 | 1 366 | 2 526 | 133 484 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 339 930 | 150 579 | 71 944 | NAP | 6 510 | 17 815 | 93 082 |
| Slovenia | 303 220 | 55 486 | 188 531 | 14 705 | 477 | 1 936 | 42 085 |
| Spain | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sweden | 81 916 | 31 686 | 9 337 | NAP | NAP | 37 724 | 3 169 |
| Average | 616 443 | 377 915 | 170 008 | 19 663 | 3 092 | 101 245 | 202 796 |
| Median | 291 872 | 55 486 | 64 473 | 8 869 | 2 526 | 14 362 | 42 085 |
| Minimum | 9 789 | 5 007 | 1 079 | 1 366 | 0 | 551 | 3 169 |
| Maximum | 4 781 009 | 3 445 954 | 1 335 055 | 54 928 | 6 841 | 643 094 | 1 851 995 |
| Nb of values | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| % of NA | 36% | 16% | 28% | 28% | 24% | 12% | 12% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 12% | 48% | 48% | 16% | 44% |

* Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Germany: With regard to the number of incoming non-litigious enforcement cases, the number of Lander taken into consideration within the reply is different for the 2012 and 2013 exercises. Consequently, data are not comparable.

Table 3.1.1.2a(2013): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2013 - Incoming cases (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases* |
|---------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Austria | 3 386 071 | 101 157 | 1 777 887 | 643 064 | 307 976 | NAP | 555 987 |
| Belgium | NA | 745 883 | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 353 415 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 26 441 | 326 974 |
| Croatia | 1 086 228 | 203 831 | 269 321 | 472 363 | 126 900 | 13 813 | NAP |
| Cyprus | NA | 38 473 | NA | NA | NA | 6 653 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 1 734 290 | 469 054 | 894 145 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 371 091 |
| Denmark | 2 316 568 | 43 878 | 370 649 | 1 762 764 | 13 341 | NAP | 125 936 |
| Estonia | NA | 17 745 | 51 112 | 92 832 | 90 012 | 2 957 | NAP |
| Finland | 519 154 | 10 644 | 470 137 | NAP | NAP | 28 214 | 10 159 |
| France | 2 288 177 | 1 789 902 | 322 513 | NAP | NAP | 175 762 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1 424 016 | NA | 5 490 219 | NA | 661 706 | 1 622 446 |
| Greece | NA | 688 859 | NA | NA | NA | 71 568 | NA |
| Hungary | 1 164 682 | 180 813 | 201 578 | NAP | 726 545 | 16 189 | 39 557 |
| Ireland | NA | 195 299 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 4 173 702 | 1 605 399 | 2 568 303 | NAP | NAP | 54 902 | NAP |
| Latvia | 76 869 | 40 747 | 33 257 | NAP | NAP | 2 865 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 296 795 | 106 890 | 84 829 | NA | NA | 17 932 | 87 144 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 4 643 | 948 | NA | NAP | 1 372 | NAP |
| Malta | 4 272 | 3 935 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 337 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 237 427 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | 110 273 | NAP |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | NA | 322 689 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 1 599 815 | 829 193 | 571 575 | 1 999 | 869 | 196 179 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 690 648 | 163 200 | 124 144 | NAP | 111 931 | 11 296 | 280 077 |
| Slovenia | 921 342 | 63 636 | 250 918 | 284 854 | 58 288 | 5 234 | 258 412 |
| Spain | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sweden | 200 644 | 65 467 | 23 217 | NAP | NAP | 106 094 | 5 866 |
| Average | 1 297 065 | 396 320 | 500 908 | 1 249 728 | 179 483 | 79 462 | 334 877 |
| Median | 1 086 228 | 163 200 | 260 120 | 472 363 | 100 972 | 17 932 | 258 412 |
| Minimum | 4 272 | 3 935 | 948 | 1 999 | 869 | 337 | 5 866 |
| Maximum | 4 173 702 | 1 789 902 | 2 568 303 | 5 490 219 | 726 545 | 661 706 | 1 622 446 |
| Nb of values | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| % of NA | 32% | 8% | 24% | 24% | 20% | 8% | 12% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 12% | 48% | 48% | 16% | 44% |

* Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Germany: With regard to the number of incoming non-litigious enforcement cases, the number of Länder taken into consideration within the reply is different for the 2012 and 2013 exercises. Consequently, data are not comparable.

Table 3.1.1.2b(2013): First instance courts, Caseload in the EU in 2013 (incoming cases per 100 inhabitants) (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases* |
|---------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Austria | 39,9 | 1,2 | 21,0 | 7,6 | 3,6 | NAP | 6,6 |
| Belgium | NA | 6,7 | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 4,9 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,4 | 4,5 |
| Croatia | 25,6 | 4,8 | 6,3 | 11,1 | 3,0 | 0,3 | NAP |
| Cyprus | NA | 4,5 | NA | NA | NA | 0,8 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 16,5 | 4,5 | 8,5 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3,5 |
| Denmark | 41,2 | 0,8 | 6,6 | 31,3 | 0,2 | NAP | 2,2 |
| Estonia | NA | 1,3 | 3,9 | 7,1 | 6,8 | 0,2 | NAP |
| Finland | 9,5 | 0,2 | 8,6 | NAP | NAP | 0,5 | 0,2 |
| France | 3,5 | 2,7 | 0,5 | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1,8 | NA | 6,8 | NA | 0,8 | 2,0 |
| Greece | NA | 6,2 | NA | NA | NA | 0,6 | NA |
| Hungary | 11,8 | 1,8 | 2,0 | NAP | 7,4 | 0,2 | 0,4 |
| Ireland | NA | 4,2 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 7,0 | 2,7 | 4,3 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Latvia | 3,8 | 2,0 | 1,6 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 10,1 | 3,6 | 2,9 | NA | NA | 0,6 | 3,0 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 0,8 | 0,2 | NA | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Malta | 1,0 | 0,9 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 7,4 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | 0,7 | NAP |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | NA | 3,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 8,0 | 4,2 | 2,9 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 1,0 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 12,8 | 3,0 | 2,3 | NAP | 2,1 | 0,2 | 5,2 |
| Slovenia | 44,7 | 3,1 | 12,2 | 13,8 | 2,8 | 0,3 | 12,5 |
| Spain | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sweden | 2,1 | 0,7 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | 1,1 | 0,1 |
| Average | 14,7 | 2,8 | 5,3 | 11,1 | 3,2 | 0,4 | 3,7 |
| Median | 9,5 | 2,7 | 3,4 | 7,6 | 2,9 | 0,3 | 3,0 |
| Minimum | 1,0 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Maximum | 44,7 | 6,7 | 21,0 | 31,3 | 7,4 | 1,1 | 12,5 |
| Nb of values | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| % of NA | 32% | 8% | 24% | 24% | 20% | 8% | 12% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 12% | 48% | 48% | 16% | 44% |

* Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Germany: With regard to the number of incoming non-litigious enforcement cases, the number of Lander taken into consideration within the reply is different for the 2012 and 2013 exercises. Consequently, data are not comparable.

Table 3.1.1.3(2013): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2013 - Resolved cases (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases* |
|---------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Austria | 3 411 960 | 102 190 | 1 782 384 | 661 192 | 307 976 | NAP | 558 218 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 356 677 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 28 727 | 327 950 |
| Croatia | 1 110 269 | 206 291 | 284 153 | 484 480 | 126 460 | 8 885 | NAP |
| Cyprus | NA | 30 125 | NA | NA | NA | 3 828 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 1 679 459 | 423 105 | 915 562 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 340 792 |
| Denmark | 2 323 265 | 47 009 | 372 421 | 1 763 487 | 15 048 | NAP | 125 300 |
| Estonia | NA | 19 096 | 50 946 | 92 066 | 91 099 | 2 687 | NAP |
| Finland | 518 725 | 11 319 | 470 722 | NAP | NAP | 26 745 | 9 939 |
| France | 2 246 155 | 1 745 616 | 317 357 | NAP | NAP | 183 182 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1 415 623 | NA | NA | NA | 659 613 | 1 418 949 |
| Greece | NA | 551 755 | NA | NA | NA | 109 771 | NA |
| Hungary | 1 135 973 | 177 087 | 200 004 | NAP | 691 613 | 16 888 | 50 381 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | 120 010 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 35 |
| Italy | 4 450 604 | 1 895 576 | 2 555 028 | NAP | NAP | 104 409 | NAP |
| Latvia | 81 225 | 44 500 | 32 046 | NAP | NAP | 4 679 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 288 718 | 105 698 | 83 967 | NA | NA | 11 728 | 87 325 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 8 432 | 948 | NA | NAP | 1 283 | NAP |
| Malta | 4 447 | 4 312 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 135 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 219 381 | 158 722 | 950 102 | NAP | NAP | 110 557 | NAP |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | NA | 332 948 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 1 760 885 | 929 973 | 572 830 | 2 199 | 474 | 255 409 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 626 660 | 131 609 | 128 210 | NAP | 110 331 | 9 560 | 246 950 |
| Slovenia | 938 955 | 65 194 | 261 450 | 290 939 | 57 993 | 5 329 | 258 050 |
| Spain | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sweden | 201 996 | 66 112 | 23 416 | NAP | NAP | 106 832 | 5 636 |
| Average | 1 315 021 | 385 104 | 506 753 | 549 061 | 175 124 | 86 855 | 285 794 |
| Median | 1 110 269 | 118 654 | 272 802 | 387 710 | 100 715 | 16 888 | 186 125 |
| Minimum | 4 447 | 4 312 | 948 | 2 199 | 474 | 135 | 35 |
| Maximum | 4 450 604 | 1 895 576 | 2 555 028 | 1 763 487 | 691 613 | 659 613 | 1 418 949 |
| Nb of values | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| % of NA | 32% | 12% | 16% | 28% | 20% | 8% | 8% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 12% | 48% | 48% | 16% | 44% |

* Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Germany: With regard to the number of incoming non-litigious enforcement cases, the number of Lander taken into consideration within the reply is different for the 2012 and 2013 exercises. Consequently, data are not comparable.

Table 3.1.1.4a(2013): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2013 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases* |
|---------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Austria | 491 375 | 37 885 | 381 808 | 23 356 | 0 | NAP | 48 326 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 75 895 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 8 623 | 67 272 |
| Croatia | 391 898 | 217 896 | 116 233 | 42 811 | 2 955 | 12 003 | NAP |
| Cyprus | NA | 52 633 | NA | NA | NA | 8 130 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 351 100 | 217 062 | 75 760 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 58 278 |
| Denmark | 114 531 | 21 120 | 57 559 | 1 737 | 5 751 | NAP | 28 364 |
| Estonia | NA | 6 812 | 11 765 | 3 799 | 1 634 | 1 026 | NAP |
| Finland | 137 433 | 8 925 | 102 607 | NAP | NAP | 20 318 | 5 583 |
| France | 1 685 210 | 1 473 097 | 69 629 | NAP | NAP | 142 484 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 744 510 | NA | NA | NA | 645 014 | 1 838 550 |
| Greece | NA | 615 345 | NA | NA | NA | 345 199 | NA |
| Hungary | NA | 82 107 | 29 258 | NAP | NA | 5 320 | 46 270 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 4 504 107 | 3 155 777 | 1 348 330 | NAP | NAP | 298 221 | NAP |
| Latvia | 37 069 | 30 065 | 4 396 | NAP | NAP | 2 608 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 41 985 | 27 197 | 1 941 | NA | NA | 9 332 | 3 515 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 218 | 0 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 9 614 | 8 861 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 753 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 305 520 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | 49 800 | NAP |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | NA | 351 840 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 616 921 | 477 263 | 61 317 | 1 166 | 2 921 | 74 254 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 403 918 | 182 170 | 67 878 | NAP | 8 110 | 19 551 | 126 209 |
| Slovenia | 285 117 | 53 813 | 177 392 | 8 615 | 1 011 | 1 841 | 42 445 |
| Spain | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sweden | 80 564 | 31 041 | 9 138 | NAP | NAP | 36 986 | 3 399 |
| Average | 595 766 | 371 268 | 157 188 | 13 581 | 3 197 | 93 415 | 206 201 |
| Median | 295 319 | 53 813 | 64 598 | 6 207 | 2 921 | 15 777 | 46 270 |
| Minimum | 9 614 | 1 218 | 0 | 1 166 | 0 | 753 | 3 399 |
| Maximum | 4 504 107 | 3 155 777 | 1 348 330 | 42 811 | 8 110 | 645 014 | 1 838 550 |
| Nb of values | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| % of NA | 36% | 16% | 24% | 28% | 24% | 12% | 12% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 12% | 48% | 48% | 16% | 44% |

* Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Germany: With regard to the number of incoming non-litigious enforcement cases, the number of Lander taken into consideration within the reply is different for the 2012 and 2013 exercises. Consequently, data are not comparable.

Table 3.1.1.4b(2013): First instance courts, Caseload in the EU in 2013 (pending cases per 100 inhabitants) (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases* |
|---------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Austria | 5,8 | 0,4 | 4,5 | 0,3 | 0,0 | NAP | 0,6 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 1,0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,1 | 0,9 |
| Croatia | 9,2 | 5,1 | 2,7 | 1,0 | 0,1 | 0,3 | NAP |
| Cyprus | NA | 6,1 | NA | NA | NA | 0,9 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 3,3 | 2,1 | 0,7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,6 |
| Denmark | 2,0 | 0,4 | 1,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | NAP | 0,5 |
| Estonia | NA | 0,5 | 0,9 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP |
| Finland | 2,5 | 0,2 | 1,9 | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | 0,1 |
| France | 2,6 | 2,2 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 0,9 | NA | NA | NA | 0,8 | 2,3 |
| Greece | NA | 5,6 | NA | NA | NA | 3,1 | NA |
| Hungary | NA | 0,8 | 0,3 | NAP | NA | 0,1 | 0,5 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 7,5 | 5,3 | 2,3 | NAP | NAP | 0,5 | NAP |
| Latvia | 1,8 | 1,5 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 1,4 | 0,9 | 0,1 | NA | NA | 0,3 | 0,1 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 0,2 | 0,0 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 2,2 | 2,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1,8 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | NA | 3,4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 3,1 | 2,4 | 0,3 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,4 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 7,5 | 3,4 | 1,3 | NAP | 0,1 | 0,4 | 2,3 |
| Slovenia | 13,8 | 2,6 | 8,6 | 0,4 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 2,1 |
| Spain | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sweden | 0,8 | 0,3 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | 0,0 |
| Average | 4,2 | 2,2 | 1,6 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,5 | 0,9 |
| Median | 2,5 | 2,1 | 0,8 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,3 | 0,6 |
| Minimum | 0,8 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,01 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 13,8 | 6,1 | 8,6 | 1,0 | 0,1 | 3,1 | 2,3 |
| Nb of values | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| % of NA | 36% | 16% | 24% | 28% | 24% | 12% | 12% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 12% | 48% | 48% | 16% | 44% |

* Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Germany: With regard to the number of incoming non-litigious enforcement cases, the number of Lander taken into consideration within the reply is different for the 2012 and 2013 exercises. Consequently, data are not comparable.

Table 3.1.1.1(2012): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2012 - Pending cases on 1st Jan. (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases* |
|---------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Austria | 504 481 | 39 530 | 397 948 | 17 205 | NA | NAP | 49 798 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 74 505 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 8 622 | 65 883 |
| Croatia | 430 500 | 208 520 | 160 545 | 57 484 | NA | NA | 3 951 |
| Cyprus | 42 179 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 851 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 522 186 | 166 919 | 43 819 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 311 448 |
| Denmark | 143 328 | 26 505 | 76 701 | 1 333 | 7 136 | NAP | 28 748 |
| Estonia | 66 242 | 10 418 | 13 554 | 3 782 | 37 335 | 1 153 | NAP |
| Finland | 109 588 | 9 829 | 75 446 | NAP | NAP | 19 203 | 5 110 |
| France | 1 654 187 | 1 415 720 | 69 108 | NAP | NAP | 169 359 | NAP |
| Germany | 4 966 112 | 798 265 | NA | NA | NA | 689 031 | 1 957 181 |
| Greece | 616 391 | 205 198 | NA | NA | NA | 411 193 | NA |
| Hungary | NA | 142 113 | 51 785 | NAP | NA | 6 483 | 56 882 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 4 986 193 | 3 796 202 | 1 189 991 | NAP | NAP | 441 243 | NAP |
| Latvia | 48 647 | 42 051 | 3 438 | NAP | NAP | 5 496 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 35 363 | 26 545 | 1 461 | NA | NA | 2 974 | 4 383 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 5 072 | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 9 805 | 9 457 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 348 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 279 460 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | 48 010 | NAP |
| Poland | 1 431 356 | 382 664 | 718 309 | 204 376 | 20 595 | 21 837 | 83 575 |
| Portugal | 1 595 259 | 355 821 | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | NA |
| Romania | 698 506 | 566 796 | 44 812 | 1 454 | 2 281 | 83 163 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 289 064 | 128 073 | 69 073 | NAP | 6 224 | 7 883 | 77 811 |
| Slovenia | 356 071 | 56 651 | 200 131 | 44 990 | 839 | 2 430 | 51 030 |
| Spain | NA | 1 299 099 | 59 995 | NAP | NAP | 335 512 | NAP |
| Sweden | 85 228 | 30 917 | 8 505 | NAP | NAP | 42 654 | 3 152 |
| Average | 861 121 | 441 926 | 187 331 | 47 232 | 12 402 | 121 129 | 207 612 |
| Median | 322 568 | 135 093 | 69 073 | 17 205 | 6 680 | 19 203 | 51 030 |
| Minimum | 9 805 | 5 072 | 1 461 | 1 333 | 839 | 348 | 3 152 |
| Maximum | 4 986 193 | 3 796 202 | 1 189 991 | 204 376 | 37 335 | 689 031 | 1 957 181 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 19% | 30% | 26% | 30% | 15% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 7% | 48% | 48% | 15% | 37% |

* Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Germany: With regard to the number of incoming non-litigious enforcement cases, the number of Lander taken into consideration within the reply is different for the 2012 and 2013 exercises. Consequently, data are not comparable.

Table 3.1.1.2a(2012): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2012 - Incoming cases (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases* |
|---------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Austria | 3 489 286 | 104 365 | 1 775 035 | 689 005 | 335 857 | NAP | 585 024 |
| Belgium | NA | 762 164 | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 392 320 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 28 726 | 363 594 |
| Croatia | 1 097 909 | 182 693 | 423 669 | 476 543 | NA | 12 011 | 2 993 |
| Cyprus | 36 868 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2 094 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 1 046 760 | 363 080 | 290 715 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 392 965 |
| Denmark | 2 628 863 | 46 213 | 371 900 | 2 071 492 | 14 694 | NAP | 124 021 |
| Estonia | 265 301 | 16 336 | 44 136 | 91 218 | 110 756 | 2 855 | NAP |
| Finland | 524 352 | 10 320 | 476 764 | NAP | NAP | 27 579 | 9 689 |
| France | 2 185 753 | 1 688 929 | 318 333 | NAP | NAP | 178 491 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1 573 220 | NA | 5 604 653 | 118 560 | 686 985 | 1 518 404 |
| Greece | 709 644 | 645 339 | NA | NA | NA | 64 305 | NA |
| Hungary | 1 129 126 | 432 443 | 246 856 | NAP | 385 241 | 12 595 | 51 991 |
| Ireland | NA | 180 287 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 4 010 588 | 1 559 779 | 2 450 809 | NAP | NAP | 51 366 | NAP |
| Latvia | 72 547 | 44 106 | 29 068 | NAP | NAP | 3 989 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 280 708 | 107 559 | 77 669 | NA | NA | 8 068 | 87 412 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 4 718 | 937 | NA | NAP | 1 615 | NAP |
| Malta | 4 507 | 4 161 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 346 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 258 187 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | 114 930 | NAP |
| Poland | 10 045 154 | 1 066 935 | 4 800 084 | 3 194 947 | 610 397 | 72 160 | 300 631 |
| Portugal | 718 369 | 369 178 | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | NA |
| Romania | 1 837 799 | 1 102 677 | 502 594 | 2 099 | 810 | 229 619 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 638 571 | 161 645 | 139 784 | NAP | 96 186 | 18 797 | 222 159 |
| Slovenia | 929 328 | 62 761 | 250 169 | 306 951 | 50 144 | 4 930 | 254 373 |
| Spain | NA | 1 761 051 | 183 225 | NAP | NAP | 196 995 | NAP |
| Sweden | 197 441 | 65 418 | 22 800 | NAP | NAP | 103 745 | 5 478 |
| Average | 1 522 699 | 513 141 | 689 142 | 1 554 614 | 191 405 | 86 771 | 301 441 |
| Median | 823 849 | 181 490 | 270 442 | 582 774 | 110 756 | 27 579 | 222 159 |
| Minimum | 4 507 | 4 161 | 937 | 2 099 | 810 | 346 | 2 993 |
| Maximum | 10 045 154 | 1 761 051 | 4 800 084 | 5 604 653 | 610 397 | 686 985 | 1 518 404 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 11% | 26% | 22% | 19% | 7% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 7% | 48% | 48% | 15% | 37% |

* Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Germany: With regard to the number of incoming non-litigious enforcement cases, the number of Lander taken into consideration within the reply is different for the 2012 and 2013 exercises. Consequently, data are not comparable.

Table 3.1.1.2b(2012): First instance courts, Caseload in the EU in 2012 (incoming cases per 100 inhabitants) (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases* |
|---------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Austria | 41,3 | 1,2 | 21,0 | 8,2 | 4,0 | NAP | 6,9 |
| Belgium | NA | 6,8 | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 5,4 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,4 | 5,0 |
| Croatia | 25,8 | 4,3 | 9,9 | 11,2 | NA | 0,3 | 0,1 |
| Cyprus | 4,3 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,2 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 10,0 | 3,5 | 2,8 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3,7 |
| Denmark | 46,9 | 0,8 | 6,6 | 37,0 | 0,3 | NAP | 2,2 |
| Estonia | 20,6 | 1,3 | 3,4 | 7,1 | 8,6 | 0,2 | NAP |
| Finland | 9,7 | 0,2 | 8,8 | NAP | NAP | 0,5 | 0,2 |
| France | 3,3 | 2,6 | 0,5 | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 2,0 | NA | 7,0 | 0,1 | 0,9 | 1,9 |
| Greece | 6,4 | 5,8 | NA | NA | NA | 0,6 | NA |
| Hungary | 11,4 | 4,4 | 2,5 | NAP | 3,9 | 0,1 | 0,5 |
| Ireland | NA | 3,9 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 6,7 | 2,6 | 4,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Latvia | 3,5 | 2,2 | 1,4 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 9,3 | 3,6 | 2,6 | NA | NA | 0,3 | 2,9 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 0,9 | 0,2 | NA | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Malta | 1,1 | 1,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 7,5 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | 0,7 | NAP |
| Poland | 26,1 | 2,8 | 12,5 | 8,3 | 1,6 | 0,2 | 0,8 |
| Portugal | 6,8 | 3,5 | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | NA |
| Romania | 8,6 | 5,2 | 2,4 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 1,1 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 11,8 | 3,0 | 2,6 | NAP | 1,8 | 0,3 | 4,1 |
| Slovenia | 45,1 | 3,0 | 12,2 | 14,9 | 2,4 | 0,2 | 12,4 |
| Spain | NA | 3,8 | 0,4 | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | NAP |
| Sweden | 2,1 | 0,7 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | 1,1 | 0,1 |
| Average | 14,3 | 2,9 | 5,2 | 11,7 | 2,5 | 0,4 | 3,1 |
| Median | 9,0 | 2,9 | 2,7 | 8,2 | 1,8 | 0,3 | 2,2 |
| Minimum | 1,1 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Maximum | 46,9 | 6,8 | 21,0 | 37,0 | 8,6 | 1,1 | 12,4 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 11% | 26% | 22% | 19% | 7% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 7% | 48% | 48% | 15% | 37% |

* Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Germany: With regard to the number of incoming non-litigious enforcement cases, the number of Länder taken into consideration within the reply is different for the 2012 and 2013 exercises. Consequently, data are not comparable.

Table 3.1.1.3(2012): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2012 - Resolved cases (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases* |
|---------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Austria | 3 476 472 | 104 977 | 1 786 647 | 664 726 | 335 857 | NAP | 584 265 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 387 832 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 26 462 | 361 370 |
| Croatia | 1 119 696 | 173 631 | 458 860 | 479 099 | NA | 4 936 | 4 170 |
| Cyprus | 32 092 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 550 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 1 190 182 | 358 886 | 298 084 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 533 212 |
| Denmark | 2 656 912 | 50 361 | 394 750 | 2 070 365 | 15 366 | NAP | 125 486 |
| Estonia | 295 674 | 18 370 | 46 041 | 92 043 | 136 207 | 3 013 | NAP |
| Finland | 497 063 | 10 653 | 449 101 | NAP | NAP | 27 852 | 9 457 |
| France | 2 189 186 | 1 675 838 | 322 968 | NAP | NAP | 190 380 | NAP |
| Germany | 3 888 915 | 1 578 891 | NA | NA | NA | 698 569 | 1 519 898 |
| Greece | 464 392 | 372 296 | NA | NA | NA | 92 096 | NA |
| Hungary | 1 176 429 | 454 369 | 262 314 | NAP | 394 348 | 13 599 | 51 799 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 4 346 215 | 2 047 289 | 2 298 926 | NAP | NAP | 143 713 | NAP |
| Latvia | 81 520 | 51 930 | 29 483 | NAP | NAP | 5 205 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 282 163 | 108 099 | 78 051 | NA | NA | 7 914 | 88 099 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 8 155 | 937 | NA | NAP | 1 127 | NAP |
| Malta | 4 875 | 4 736 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 139 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 243 457 | 159 165 | 972 185 | NAP | NAP | 112 107 | NAP |
| Poland | 10 100 564 | 944 559 | 4 944 396 | 3 240 327 | 603 887 | 71 865 | 295 530 |
| Portugal | 689 351 | 360 694 | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | NA |
| Romania | 1 758 314 | 1 091 430 | 484 834 | 2 187 | 565 | 179 298 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 580 653 | 131 856 | 137 139 | NAP | 95 900 | 8 865 | 206 893 |
| Slovenia | 981 418 | 63 689 | 261 325 | 337 182 | 50 506 | 5 424 | 263 292 |
| Spain | NA | 1 754 816 | 184 107 | NAP | NAP | 243 718 | NAP |
| Sweden | 200 774 | 64 651 | 21 937 | NAP | NAP | 108 724 | 5 462 |
| Average | 1 636 702 | 503 884 | 706 952 | 983 704 | 204 080 | 92 693 | 311 456 |
| Median | 981 418 | 159 165 | 298 084 | 479 099 | 116 054 | 26 462 | 206 893 |
| Minimum | 4 875 | 4 736 | 937 | 2 187 | 565 | 139 | 4 170 |
| Maximum | 10 100 564 | 2 047 289 | 4 944 396 | 3 240 327 | 603 887 | 698 569 | 1 519 898 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 15% | 15% | 22% | 26% | 22% | 7% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 7% | 48% | 48% | 15% | 37% |

* Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Germany: With regard to the number of incoming non-litigious enforcement cases, the number of Lander taken into consideration within the reply is different for the 2012 and 2013 exercises. Consequently, data are not comparable.

Table 3.1.1.4a(2012): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2012 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases* |
|---------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Austria | 517 295 | 38 918 | 386 336 | 41 484 | NA | NAP | 50 557 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 78 993 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 10 886 | 68 107 |
| Croatia | 408 713 | 217 582 | 126 354 | 54 928 | NA | 7 075 | 2 774 |
| Cyprus | 46 955 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 395 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 378 764 | 171 113 | 36 450 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 171 201 |
| Denmark | 120 108 | 22 804 | 57 548 | 2 460 | 6 852 | NAP | 27 580 |
| Estonia | 35 558 | 8 393 | 11 434 | 2 957 | 11 884 | 890 | NAP |
| Finland | 136 877 | 9 496 | 103 109 | NAP | NAP | 18 930 | 5 342 |
| France | 1 650 754 | 1 428 811 | 64 473 | NAP | NAP | 157 470 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 792 594 | NA | NA | NA | 677 447 | 1 955 687 |
| Greece | 861 643 | 478 241 | NA | NA | NA | 383 402 | NA |
| Hungary | NA | 120 187 | 36 327 | NAP | NA | 5 479 | 57 074 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 4 650 566 | 3 308 692 | 1 341 874 | NAP | NAP | 348 896 | NAP |
| Latvia | 41 530 | 34 227 | 3 023 | NAP | NAP | 4 280 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 33 908 | 26 005 | 1 079 | NA | NA | 3 128 | 3 696 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 635 | 0 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 9 437 | 8 882 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 555 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 285 340 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | 50 010 | NAP |
| Poland | 1 375 396 | 505 040 | 573 450 | 158 992 | 27 106 | 22 132 | 88 676 |
| Portugal | 1 624 277 | 364 305 | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | NA |
| Romania | 777 991 | 578 043 | 62 572 | 1 366 | 2 526 | 133 484 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 346 982 | 157 862 | 71 718 | NAP | 6 510 | 17 815 | 93 077 |
| Slovenia | 303 220 | 55 486 | 188 531 | 14 705 | 477 | 1 936 | 42 085 |
| Spain | NA | 1 270 383 | 57 993 | NAP | NAP | 285 005 | NAP |
| Sweden | 81 895 | 31 684 | 9 368 | NAP | NAP | 37 675 | 3 168 |
| Average | 655 533 | 437 745 | 173 980 | 39 556 | 9 226 | 108 595 | 197 617 |
| Median | 303 220 | 139 025 | 60 283 | 14 705 | 6 681 | 18 373 | 50 557 |
| Minimum | 9 437 | 1 635 | 0 | 1 366 | 477 | 555 | 2 774 |
| Maximum | 4 650 566 | 3 308 692 | 1 341 874 | 158 992 | 27 106 | 677 447 | 1 955 687 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 19% | 26% | 26% | 30% | 11% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 7% | 48% | 48% | 15% | 37% |

* Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Germany: With regard to the number of incoming non-litigious enforcement cases, the number of Lander taken into consideration within the reply is different for the 2012 and 2013 exercises. Consequently, data are not comparable.

Table 3.1.1.4b(2012): First instance courts, Caseload in the EU in 2012 (pending cases per 100 inhabitants) (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases* |
|---------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Austria | 6,1 | 0,5 | 4,6 | 0,5 | NA | NAP | 0,6 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 1,1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,1 | 0,9 |
| Croatia | 9,6 | 5,1 | 3,0 | 1,3 | NA | 0,2 | 0,1 |
| Cyprus | 5,4 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,6 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 3,6 | 1,6 | 0,3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1,6 |
| Denmark | 2,1 | 0,4 | 1,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | NAP | 0,5 |
| Estonia | 2,8 | 0,7 | 0,9 | 0,2 | 0,9 | 0,1 | NAP |
| Finland | 2,5 | 0,2 | 1,9 | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | 0,1 |
| France | 2,5 | 2,2 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 1,0 | NA | NA | NA | 0,8 | 2,4 |
| Greece | 7,8 | 4,3 | NA | NA | NA | 3,5 | NA |
| Hungary | NA | 1,2 | 0,4 | NAP | NA | 0,1 | 0,6 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 7,8 | 5,5 | 2,2 | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | NAP |
| Latvia | 2,0 | 1,7 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,2 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 1,1 | 0,9 | 0,0 | NA | NA | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 0,3 | 0,0 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 2,2 | 2,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1,7 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | 0,3 | NAP |
| Poland | 3,6 | 1,3 | 1,5 | 0,4 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,2 |
| Portugal | 15,5 | 3,5 | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | NA |
| Romania | 3,7 | 2,7 | 0,3 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,6 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 6,4 | 2,9 | 1,3 | NAP | 0,1 | 0,3 | 1,7 |
| Slovenia | 14,7 | 2,7 | 9,2 | 0,7 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 2,0 |
| Spain | NA | 2,8 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,9 | 0,3 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | 0,0 |
| Average | 4,9 | 2,0 | 1,5 | 0,5 | 0,2 | 0,5 | 0,8 |
| Median | 3,6 | 1,7 | 0,6 | 0,4 | 0,1 | 0,3 | 0,6 |
| Minimum | 0,9 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 15,5 | 5,5 | 9,2 | 1,3 | 0,9 | 3,5 | 2,4 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 19% | 26% | 26% | 30% | 11% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 7% | 48% | 48% | 15% | 37% |

* Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Germany: With regard to the number of incoming non-litigious enforcement cases, the number of Lander taken into consideration within the reply is different for the 2012 and 2013 exercises. Consequently, data are not comparable.

**Clearance Rate and Disposition Time for first instance
other than criminal cases**

Table 3.2.1.1(2020): First instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2020 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 99,7% | 99,8% | 100,6% | 102,1% | 98,7% | 100,0% | 95,7% | NAP | NAP | 126,0% | 95,7% |
| Belgium | 98,1% | 98,8% | 100,0% | NAP | 100,0% | NAP | 100,0% | NAP | NAP | 108,5% | NA |
| Bulgaria | 100,9% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 100,1% | NA |
| Croatia | 103,6% | 85,0% | 106,3% | 133,5% | 101,5% | 104,0% | 93,7% | NAP | NAP | 106,9% | NAP |
| Cyprus | 88,3% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 83,8% | NA |
| Czech Republic | 98,2% | 98,0% | 97,8% | 97,0% | 101,1% | NAP | 101,1% | NAP | 114,2% | 112,6% | 102,5% |
| Denmark | 100,8% | 111,1% | 100,6% | 105,4% | 100,0% | 100,0% | 99,6% | NAP | 94,4% | NAP | 100,2% |
| Estonia | 101,3% | 99,8% | 101,5% | 106,2% | 100,3% | 100,2% | 100,4% | NAP | NAP | 92,5% | NAP |
| Finland | 105,1% | 93,6% | 105,7% | 105,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 98,7% | 107,6% |
| France | 93,6% | 92,9% | 97,6% | 97,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 95,2% | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 98,1% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 63,7% | NA | NA | 110,0% | 100,9% |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 162,8% | NAP |
| Hungary | 98,3% | 100,2% | 97,7% | 99,2% | 96,9% | NAP | 96,9% | 99,4% | 100,3% | 89,3% | 112,5% |
| Ireland | 62,0% | 60,3% | 68,2% | 68,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 102,6% | 104,0% | 100,6% | 100,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 136,4% | NAP |
| Latvia | 99,0% | 96,1% | 99,2% | 95,5% | 100,0% | 100,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 107,0% | NAP |
| Lithuania | 96,7% | 93,9% | 100,1% | 100,1% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 100,1% | 97,5% | 98,0% |
| Luxembourg | 95,2% | 92,5% | 101,6% | 100,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 102,0% | 87,4% | NAP |
| Malta | 90,9% | 90,5% | 91,2% | 91,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 106,2% | NAP |
| Netherlands | 98,5% | 99,7% | 99,7% | 99,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 86,3% | NAP |
| Poland | 104,3% | 105,3% | 104,3% | 103,2% | 105,0% | 105,6% | 100,9% | NAP | NAP | 95,0% | 100,7% |
| Portugal | NA | 97,8% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 126,1% | NAP |
| Romania | 96,7% | 100,1% | 90,2% | 93,1% | 79,8% | 82,0% | 68,0% | NAP | NAP | 48,4% | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 113,0% | 99,7% | 121,3% | 102,6% | 149,1% | NAP | 152,9% | 100,3% | 91,0% | 86,8% | 104,8% |
| Slovenia | 98,9% | 100,5% | 100,5% | 99,7% | 100,9% | 101,1% | 100,1% | NAP | NAP | 106,7% | 93,9% |
| Spain | 89,8% | 86,3% | 92,7% | 92,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 99,5% | NAP |
| Sweden | 102,2% | 102,8% | 100,1% | 100,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 102,3% | 100,7% |
| Average | 97,4% | 96,1% | 99,0% | 99,7% | 102,8% | 99,1% | 97,8% | 99,8% | 100,3% | 102,9% | 101,6% |
| Median | 98,7% | 98,5% | 100,1% | 100,0% | 100,2% | 100,1% | 99,8% | 99,8% | 100,2% | 100,1% | 100,7% |
| Minimum | 62,0% | 60,3% | 68,2% | 68,2% | 79,8% | 82,0% | 63,7% | 99,4% | 91,0% | 48,4% | 93,9% |
| Maximum | 113,0% | 111,1% | 121,3% | 133,5% | 149,1% | 105,6% | 152,9% | 100,3% | 114,2% | 162,8% | 112,5% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 11% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 15% | 15% | 4% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 78% | 63% | 4% | 48% |

Croatia: in 2019, new amendments to the Personal Bankruptcy Law caused a significant increase of incoming cases.

Ireland: The low CR is a result of a specifics of the system where the cases resolved out of court are not obliged to report back to courts.

Table 3.2.1.2(2020): First instance courts, disposition time (in days) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2020 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 63 | 156 | 59 | 87 | 19 | 11 | 38 | NAP | NAP | 388 | 42 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 399 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 107 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 124 | NA |
| Croatia | 120 | 655 | 57 | 187 | 27 | 27 | 30 | NAP | NAP | 179 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 1087 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 863 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 170 | 165 | 106 | 129 | 13 | NAP | 13 | NAP | 83 | 317 | 1317 |
| Denmark | 17 | 190 | 11 | 71 | 2 | 0 | 261 | NAP | 234 | NAP | 62 |
| Estonia | 25 | 135 | 17 | 46 | 8 | 13 | 4 | NAP | NAP | 142 | NAP |
| Finland | 97 | 300 | 82 | 82 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 274 | 176 |
| France | 554 | 637 | 236 | 236 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 333 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 237 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7602 | NA | NA | 426 | 175 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 551 | NAP |
| Hungary | 80 | 165 | 48 | 43 | 51 | NAP | 49 | 135 | 68 | 110 | 226 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 471 | 674 | 297 | 297 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 862 | NAP |
| Latvia | 28 | 239 | 9 | 53 | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 220 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 68 | 117 | 5 | 3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 24 | 112 | 28 |
| Luxembourg | 158 | 161 | 81 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 99 | 513 | NAP |
| Malta | 414 | 550 | 89 | 89 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 924 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 91 | 127 | 65 | 65 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 304 | NAP |
| Poland | 110 | 317 | 86 | 57 | 103 | 111 | 50 | NAP | NAP | 150 | 203 |
| Portugal | NA | 280 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 847 | NAP |
| Romania | 186 | 168 | 219 | 70 | 833 | 506 | 2962 | NAP | NAP | 690 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 87 | 204 | 77 | 80 | 25 | NAP | 26 | 6 | 262 | 585 | 35 |
| Slovenia | 69 | 350 | 40 | 108 | 3 | 3 | 3 | NAP | NAP | 443 | 78 |
| Spain | 349 | 468 | 202 | 202 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 406 | NAP |
| Sweden | 123 | 161 | 146 | 146 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 107 | 170 |
| Average | 203 | 294 | 97 | 108 | 99 | 84 | 1 003 | 71 | 128 | 411 | 228 |
| Median | 109 | 221 | 79 | 82 | 19 | 12 | 38 | 71 | 91 | 388 | 170 |
| Minimum | 17 | 117 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 24 | 107 | 28 |
| Maximum | 1 087 | 674 | 297 | 297 | 833 | 506 | 7 602 | 135 | 262 | 924 | 1 317 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 19% | 26% | 19% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 4% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 44% | 59% | 48% | 81% | 63% | 4% | 48% |

Table 3.2.1.1(2019): First instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2019 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 100,4% | 100,4% | 100,3% | 100,6% | 99,6% | 99,3% | 100,4% | NAP | NAP | 110,7% | 100,0% |
| Belgium | 100,8% | 100,8% | 100,0% | NAP | 100,0% | NAP | 100,0% | NAP | NAP | 111,8% | NA |
| Bulgaria | 99,1% | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 98,6% | NA |
| Croatia | 92,8% | 87,5% | 93,3% | 75,7% | 98,6% | 98,3% | 100,0% | NAP | NAP | 108,8% | NAP |
| Cyprus | 97,9% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | 169,8% | NA |
| Czech Republic | 100,8% | 101,4% | 100,1% | 99,9% | 100,0% | NAP | 100,0% | NAP | 140,8% | 107,2% | 104,0% |
| Denmark | 100,6% | 91,8% | 100,8% | 104,1% | 100,2% | 100,0% | 134,1% | NAP | 98,9% | NA | 99,8% |
| Estonia | 100,0% | 94,2% | 100,5% | 100,5% | 100,5% | 100,5% | 100,5% | NAP | NAP | 94,3% | NAP |
| Finland | 94,8% | 99,9% | 94,3% | 94,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 99,8% | 104,8% |
| France | 99,4% | 99,7% | 101,1% | 101,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 96,5% | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 98,9% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 68,2% | NA | NA | 109,0% | 100,0% |
| Greece | NA | 86,2% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 100,7% | 104,4% | 99,0% | 100,1% | 98,3% | NAP | 98,4% | 96,1% | 95,5% | 102,5% | 120,3% |
| Ireland | 75,4% | 63,0% | 92,9% | 92,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 100,0% |
| Italy | 103,3% | 104,5% | 101,7% | 101,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 131,1% | NAP |
| Latvia | 100,0% | 102,1% | 99,8% | 98,2% | 100,0% | 100,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 105,3% | NAP |
| Lithuania | 101,2% | 101,3% | 100,3% | 100,3% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 100,4% | 104,6% | 101,0% |
| Luxembourg | 92,6% | 88,0% | 104,2% | 100,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 105,3% | 75,2% | NAP |
| Malta | 91,3% | 91,8% | 89,3% | 89,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 120,8% | NAP |
| Netherlands | 99,6% | 100,2% | 100,2% | 100,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 93,7% | NAP |
| Poland | 90,2% | 99,3% | 89,1% | 99,4% | 82,8% | 80,5% | 100,7% | NAP | NAP | 98,6% | 93,5% |
| Portugal | NA | 105,0% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 106,2% | NAP |
| Romania | 100,2% | 100,4% | 94,2% | 96,3% | 86,8% | 91,8% | 57,2% | NAP | NAP | 100,3% | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 91,1% | 109,9% | 80,4% | 100,2% | 65,6% | NAP | 65,6% | NAP | 102,3% | 81,4% | 104,0% |
| Slovenia | 101,8% | 109,4% | 101,1% | 102,5% | 100,2% | 100,2% | 100,0% | NAP | NAP | 88,9% | 102,2% |
| Spain | 93,6% | 94,0% | 93,5% | 93,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 92,2% | NAP |
| Sweden | 100,4% | 97,5% | 98,3% | 98,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 101,7% | 101,9% |
| Average | 97,0% | 97,3% | 97,0% | 97,6% | 94,4% | 96,3% | 93,7% | 96,1% | 107,2% | 104,5% | 102,6% |
| Median | 99,8% | 99,9% | 99,9% | 100,0% | 99,8% | 99,6% | 100,0% | 96,1% | 101,3% | 102,1% | 101,5% |
| Minimum | 75,4% | 63,0% | 80,4% | 75,7% | 65,6% | 80,5% | 57,2% | 96,1% | 95,5% | 75,2% | 93,5% |
| Maximum | 103,3% | 109,9% | 104,2% | 104,1% | 100,5% | 100,5% | 134,1% | 96,1% | 140,8% | 169,8% | 120,3% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 19% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 7% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 85% | 63% | 4% | 41% |

Croatia: in 2019, new amendments to the Personal Bankruptcy Law caused a significant increase of incoming cases.

Ireland: The low CR is a result of a specifics of the system where the cases resolved out of court are not obliged to report back to courts.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.2.1.2(2019): First instance courts, disposition time (in days) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2019 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 59 | 137 | 51 | 72 | 14 | 12 | 19 | NAP | NAP | 440 | 40 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 418 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 93 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 107 | NA |
| Croatia | 130 | 488 | 79 | 281 | 33 | 40 | 6 | NAP | NAP | 187 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 882 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | 495 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 158 | 140 | 100 | 123 | 15 | NAP | 15 | NAP | 92 | 356 | 1201 |
| Denmark | 19 | 222 | 12 | 71 | 2 | 0 | 176 | NAP | 181 | NA | 65 |
| Estonia | 32 | 147 | 23 | 83 | 10 | 14 | 6 | NAP | NAP | 136 | NAP |
| Finland | 105 | 280 | 92 | 92 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 254 | 205 |
| France | 388 | 432 | 158 | 158 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 284 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 217 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7305 | NA | NA | 397 | 174 |
| Greece | NA | 637 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 69 | 152 | 36 | 36 | 36 | NAP | 34 | 128 | 64 | 103 | 285 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 367 | 532 | 222 | 222 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 821 | NAP |
| Latvia | 25 | 213 | 6 | 47 | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 225 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 52 | 87 | 5 | 3 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 21 | 96 | 18 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 139 | 75 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 94 | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 344 | 465 | 46 | 46 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 839 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 80 | 110 | 62 | 62 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 215 | NAP |
| Poland | 111 | 270 | 91 | 55 | 118 | 129 | 49 | NAP | NAP | 123 | 176 |
| Portugal | NA | 200 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 846 | NAP |
| Romania | 152 | 152 | 157 | 38 | 629 | 347 | 3301 | NAP | NAP | 138 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 135 | 170 | 172 | 97 | 208 | NAP | 208 | NAP | 207 | 518 | 46 |
| Slovenia | 56 | 281 | 36 | 86 | 6 | 7 | 3 | NAP | NAP | 516 | 44 |
| Spain | 274 | 353 | 162 | 162 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 338 | NAP |
| Sweden | 138 | 167 | 151 | 151 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 125 | 171 |
| Average | 175 | 261 | 87 | 99 | 97 | 68 | 1 011 | 128 | 110 | 347 | 220 |
| Median | 111 | 213 | 77 | 83 | 15 | 13 | 34 | 128 | 93 | 284 | 171 |
| Minimum | 19 | 87 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 128 | 21 | 96 | 18 |
| Maximum | 882 | 637 | 222 | 281 | 629 | 347 | 7 305 | 128 | 207 | 846 | 1 201 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 15% | 26% | 22% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 15% | 11% | 19% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 85% | 63% | 4% | 41% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.2.1.1(2018): First instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2018 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 100,2% | 100,8% | 100,6% | 100,4% | 101,0% | 100,2% | 102,5% | NAP | NAP | 89,7% | 99,7% |
| Belgium | 108,4% | 112,5% | 100,0% | NAP | 100,0% | NAP | 100,0% | NAP | NAP | 118,8% | NA |
| Bulgaria | 97,6% | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 99,7% | NA |
| Croatia | 104,5% | 112,5% | 103,1% | 119,1% | 100,1% | 100,0% | 100,2% | NAP | NAP | 115,9% | NAP |
| Cyprus | 124,9% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 219,2% | NA |
| Czech Republic | 102,3% | 101,6% | 101,7% | 101,4% | 102,2% | NAP | 102,2% | NAP | 133,3% | 88,0% | 134,3% |
| Denmark | 99,6% | 95,0% | 99,7% | 100,1% | 99,6% | 100,1% | 70,5% | NAP | 94,8% | NAP | 99,2% |
| Estonia | 100,5% | 100,6% | 100,5% | 95,6% | 101,5% | 101,1% | 102,0% | NAP | NAP | 100,0% | NAP |
| Finland | 106,0% | 102,2% | 105,9% | 105,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 112,3% | 95,9% |
| France | 96,3% | 95,8% | 98,8% | 98,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 98,4% | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 97,2% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 69,3% | NA | NA | 97,1% | 101,6% |
| Greece | NA | 86,3% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 163,5% | NA |
| Hungary | 106,0% | 116,3% | 102,7% | 101,2% | 103,6% | NAP | 103,6% | 96,6% | 111,4% | 101,7% | 131,5% |
| Ireland | 78,6% | 63,1% | 100,5% | 100,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 100,0% |
| Italy | 102,9% | 102,9% | 102,0% | 102,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 136,3% | NAP |
| Latvia | 100,2% | 103,4% | 99,9% | 99,3% | 100,0% | 100,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 105,2% | NAP |
| Lithuania | 101,0% | 103,6% | 100,8% | 100,9% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 100,0% | 87,6% | 99,4% |
| Luxembourg | 95,6% | 93,5% | 99,9% | 100,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 99,9% | 86,0% | NAP |
| Malta | 97,1% | 93,4% | 107,9% | 107,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 91,2% | NAP |
| Netherlands | 100,7% | 101,2% | 101,2% | 101,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 95,2% | NAP |
| Poland | 99,0% | 92,1% | 100,4% | 102,6% | 98,1% | 96,8% | 103,1% | NAP | NAP | 105,1% | 86,9% |
| Portugal | NA | 109,2% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 111,0% | NAP |
| Romania | 103,5% | 102,7% | 99,6% | 99,2% | 101,2% | 94,5% | 144,7% | NAP | NAP | 118,0% | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 111,4% | 130,6% | 100,8% | 98,0% | 101,5% | NAP | 101,5% | 100,0% | 103,1% | 96,1% | 114,7% |
| Slovenia | 102,0% | 109,8% | 102,7% | 107,4% | 99,9% | 99,8% | 100,2% | NAP | NAP | 91,3% | 98,4% |
| Spain | 91,7% | 86,7% | 97,6% | 97,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 99,6% | NAP |
| Sweden | 97,1% | 97,5% | 99,8% | 99,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 96,8% | 91,8% |
| Average | 101,1% | 100,4% | 101,2% | 101,9% | 100,7% | 99,1% | 100,0% | 98,3% | 107,1% | 108,9% | 104,4% |
| Median | 100,6% | 101,2% | 100,6% | 100,5% | 100,5% | 100,0% | 101,7% | 98,3% | 101,5% | 99,7% | 99,5% |
| Minimum | 78,6% | 63,1% | 97,6% | 95,6% | 98,1% | 94,5% | 69,3% | 96,6% | 94,8% | 86,0% | 86,9% |
| Maximum | 124,9% | 130,6% | 107,9% | 119,1% | 103,6% | 101,1% | 144,7% | 100,0% | 133,3% | 219,2% | 134,3% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 19% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 15% | 15% | 0% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 78% | 63% | 7% | 41% |

Ireland: The low CR is a result of a specifics of the system where the cases resolved out of court are not obliged to report back to courts

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.2.1.2(2018): First instance courts, disposition time (in days) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2018 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 57 | 138 | 49 | 69 | 13 | 9 | 20 | NAP | NAP | 449 | 39 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 370 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 91 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 112 | NA |
| Croatia | 102 | 374 | 54 | 167 | 28 | 34 | 6 | NAP | NAP | 197 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 737 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 487 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 162 | 149 | 99 | 120 | 16 | NAP | 16 | NAP | 240 | 412 | 1252 |
| Denmark | 24 | 207 | 17 | 85 | 2 | 0 | 200 | NAP | 200 | NAP | 70 |
| Estonia | 30 | 143 | 23 | 90 | 9 | 12 | 7 | NAP | NAP | 119 | NAP |
| Finland | 86 | 273 | 71 | 71 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 235 | 214 |
| France | 381 | 420 | 162 | 162 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 285 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 220 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7356 | NA | NA | 435 | 169 |
| Greece | NA | 559 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 601 | NA |
| Hungary | 63 | 151 | 28 | 32 | 26 | NAP | 24 | 134 | 40 | 109 | 273 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 373 | 527 | 231 | 231 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 889 | NAP |
| Latvia | 28 | 236 | 6 | 42 | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 248 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 53 | 84 | 6 | 4 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 18 | 129 | 24 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 123 | 90 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 112 | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 322 | 440 | 3 | 3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1057 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 80 | 110 | 65 | 65 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 200 | NAP |
| Poland | 82 | 273 | 54 | 51 | 57 | 60 | 46 | NAP | NAP | 118 | 168 |
| Portugal | NA | 229 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 928 | NAP |
| Romania | 154 | 157 | 133 | 24 | 520 | 317 | 1391 | NAP | NAP | 117 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 111 | 157 | 114 | 131 | 25 | NAP | 25 | 0 | 223 | 401 | 66 |
| Slovenia | 61 | 283 | 40 | 92 | 7 | 8 | 3 | NAP | NAP | 406 | 52 |
| Spain | 276 | 362 | 153 | 153 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 331 | NAP |
| Sweden | 152 | 166 | 149 | 149 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 146 | 200 |
| Average | 163 | 251 | 77 | 91 | 64 | 55 | 827 | 67 | 139 | 366 | 230 |
| Median | 91 | 220 | 59 | 85 | 16 | 10 | 24 | 67 | 156 | 308 | 168 |
| Minimum | 24 | 84 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 18 | 109 | 24 |
| Maximum | 737 | 559 | 231 | 231 | 520 | 317 | 7 356 | 134 | 240 | 1 057 | 1 252 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 15% | 26% | 22% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 4% | 19% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 78% | 63% | 7% | 41% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.2.1.1(2017): First instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2017 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 100,6% | 98,9% | 101,4% | 102,3% | 99,7% | 100,3% | 98,4% | NAP | NAP | 79,5% | 100,0% |
| Belgium | NA | 112,3% | 100,0% | NAP | 100,0% | NAP | 100,0% | NAP | NAP | 100,8% | NA |
| Bulgaria | 97,4% | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 94,7% | NA |
| Croatia | 101,7% | 108,7% | 100,2% | 103,2% | 99,4% | 99,3% | 99,9% | NAP | NAP | 126,5% | NAP |
| Cyprus | 113,2% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 73,6% | 103,3% |
| Czech Republic | 101,0% | 101,4% | 99,6% | 100,2% | 97,3% | NAP | 97,3% | NAP | 103,9% | 91,7% | 139,2% |
| Denmark | 99,7% | 102,4% | 99,7% | 99,3% | 99,8% | 99,9% | 88,7% | NAP | 105,0% | NAP | 99,3% |
| Estonia | 104,0% | 99,3% | 104,4% | 100,0% | 104,7% | 98,9% | 110,9% | NAP | NAP | 99,4% | NAP |
| Finland | 96,4% | 110,8% | 95,3% | 95,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 107,4% | 101,7% |
| France | 103,7% | 102,5% | 111,4% | 111,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 102,1% | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 101,3% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 71,0% | NA | NA | 84,0% | 102,4% |
| Greece | NA | 96,0% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 166,0% | NA |
| Hungary | 99,2% | 96,4% | 99,5% | 102,4% | 98,1% | NAP | 98,3% | 82,9% | 99,5% | 102,1% | 109,2% |
| Ireland | 81,6% | 72,8% | 93,4% | 93,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 100,0% |
| Italy | 102,9% | 106,4% | 98,8% | 98,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 156,2% | NAP |
| Latvia | 101,1% | 119,4% | 99,3% | 96,4% | 99,8% | 99,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 99,7% | NAP |
| Lithuania | 102,0% | 102,1% | 100,1% | 99,5% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 102,0% | 113,0% | 104,2% |
| Luxembourg | 98,7% | 96,3% | 102,0% | 100,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 102,5% | 94,3% | NAP |
| Malta | 95,8% | 97,0% | 91,7% | 91,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 146,9% | NAP |
| Netherlands | 99,6% | 99,1% | 99,1% | 99,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 105,1% | NAP |
| Poland | 100,6% | 93,8% | 101,3% | 105,0% | 97,5% | 97,8% | 96,8% | NAP | NAP | 107,1% | 105,5% |
| Portugal | NA | 113,0% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 105,0% | NAP |
| Romania | 99,4% | 99,2% | 97,8% | 101,7% | 84,8% | 97,6% | 40,5% | NAP | NAP | 102,2% | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 108,6% | 129,2% | 98,5% | 98,1% | 99,8% | NAP | 99,8% | NAP | 96,6% | 118,1% | 105,5% |
| Slovenia | 103,9% | 108,0% | 104,7% | 112,1% | 100,3% | 100,5% | 99,9% | NAP | NAP | 67,5% | 101,4% |
| Spain | 93,8% | 87,9% | 100,5% | 100,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 104,5% | NAP |
| Sweden | 93,4% | 99,7% | 98,5% | 98,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 89,8% | 105,3% |
| Average | 99,9% | 102,2% | 99,9% | 100,4% | 98,4% | 99,3% | 91,8% | 82,9% | 101,6% | 105,5% | 105,9% |
| Median | 100,6% | 101,3% | 99,6% | 100,0% | 99,8% | 99,6% | 98,3% | 82,9% | 102,2% | 102,1% | 103,3% |
| Minimum | 81,6% | 72,8% | 91,7% | 91,7% | 84,8% | 97,6% | 40,5% | 82,9% | 96,6% | 67,5% | 99,3% |
| Maximum | 113,2% | 129,2% | 111,4% | 112,1% | 104,7% | 100,5% | 110,9% | 82,9% | 105,0% | 166,0% | 139,2% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 15% | 7% | 19% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 15% | 11% | 0% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 81% | 67% | 7% | 41% |

Ireland: The low CR is a result of a specifics of the system where the cases resolved out of court are not obliged to report back to courts

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.2.1.2(2017): First instance courts, disposition time (in days) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2017 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 59 | 141 | 51 | 70 | 17 | 10 | 32 | NAP | NAP | 446 | 38 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 497 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 83 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 116 | NA |
| Croatia | 114 | 387 | 63 | 195 | 27 | 33 | 6 | NAP | NAP | 258 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 1118 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2162 | 296 |
| Czech Republic | 163 | 157 | 100 | 121 | 21 | NAP | 21 | NAP | 370 | 408 | 1377 |
| Denmark | 22 | 172 | 16 | 80 | 2 | 1 | 131 | NAP | 179 | NAP | 76 |
| Estonia | 24 | 140 | 16 | 51 | 14 | 14 | 14 | NAP | NAP | 108 | NAP |
| Finland | 118 | 258 | 103 | 103 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 255 | 195 |
| France | 300 | 341 | 86 | 86 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 290 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 204 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7236 | NA | NA | 421 | 162 |
| Greece | NA | 479 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 735 | NA |
| Hungary | 63 | 181 | 17 | 36 | 8 | NAP | NA | 147 | 57 | 116 | 289 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 399 | 548 | 254 | 254 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 887 | NAP |
| Latvia | 29 | 208 | 6 | 40 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 249 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 44 | 85 | 6 | 6 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 | 76 | 16 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 108 | 97 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 120 | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 331 | 435 | 33 | 33 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1147 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 83 | 124 | 68 | 68 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 165 | NAP |
| Poland | 73 | 232 | 51 | 54 | 48 | 48 | 48 | NAP | NAP | 121 | 120 |
| Portugal | NA | 250 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 988 | NAP |
| Romania | 161 | 167 | 134 | 21 | 583 | 300 | 2937 | NAP | NAP | 114 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 107 | 171 | 119 | 176 | 26 | NAP | 26 | NAP | 231 | 317 | 57 |
| Slovenia | 65 | 292 | 47 | 108 | 6 | 6 | 3 | NAP | NAP | 448 | 45 |
| Spain | 258 | 329 | 150 | 150 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 322 | NAP |
| Sweden | 151 | 159 | 149 | 149 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 147 | 171 |
| Average | 179 | 242 | 78 | 95 | 75 | 59 | 1 046 | 147 | 161 | 450 | 237 |
| Median | 107 | 204 | 65 | 80 | 19 | 14 | 29 | 147 | 150 | 303 | 141 |
| Minimum | 22 | 85 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 147 | 5 | 76 | 16 |
| Maximum | 1 118 | 548 | 254 | 254 | 583 | 300 | 7 236 | 147 | 370 | 2 162 | 1 377 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 15% | 22% | 22% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 4% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 7% | 48% | 59% | 48% | 81% | 67% | 7% | 41% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.2.1.1(2016): First instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2016 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 100,4% | 102,0% | 100,6% | 100,3% | 101,0% | 101,4% | 100,1% | NAP | NAP | 90,8% | 100,3% |
| Belgium | 102,2% | 102,5% | 100,0% | NAP | 100,0% | NAP | 100,0% | NAP | NAP | 120,9% | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 98,8% | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 104,2% | NA |
| Croatia | 101,8% | 118,1% | 98,9% | 101,0% | 98,3% | 97,8% | 100,2% | NAP | NAP | 109,3% | NAP |
| Cyprus | 106,2% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 112,8% | NA |
| Czech Republic | 105,2% | 110,0% | 104,8% | 105,5% | 103,0% | NAP | 103,0% | NAP | 79,3% | 80,2% | 74,3% |
| Denmark | 99,6% | 101,2% | 99,6% | 97,9% | 100,0% | 100,0% | 100,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 99,7% |
| Estonia | 97,7% | 97,6% | 97,7% | 100,7% | 97,1% | 99,3% | 95,6% | NAP | NAP | 105,6% | NAP |
| Finland | 98,1% | 124,8% | 99,1% | 99,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 79,4% | 104,5% |
| France | 98,5% | 99,0% | 95,5% | 95,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 99,1% | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 102,7% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 71,9% | NA | NA | 92,3% | 100,5% |
| Greece | NA | 99,1% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 148,1% | NA |
| Hungary | 102,1% | 98,4% | 102,2% | 102,8% | 102,0% | NAP | 101,9% | 104,3% | 97,3% | 99,7% | 126,0% |
| Ireland | 76,1% | 59,2% | 96,3% | 96,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 100,0% |
| Italy | 104,5% | 113,2% | 96,6% | 96,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 153,5% | NAP |
| Latvia | 101,0% | 107,4% | 100,2% | 100,2% | 100,2% | 100,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 95,3% | NAP |
| Lithuania | 101,7% | 98,4% | 99,1% | 99,4% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 98,0% | 144,4% | 102,3% |
| Luxembourg | 101,6% | 100,0% | 104,0% | 100,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 105,0% | 97,7% | NAP |
| Malta | 107,4% | 107,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 114,4% | NAP |
| Netherlands | 100,2% | 100,7% | 100,7% | 100,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 95,3% | NAP |
| Poland | 92,9% | 98,8% | 91,7% | 86,3% | 97,6% | 97,5% | 98,2% | NAP | NA | 103,0% | 105,7% |
| Portugal | NA | 112,3% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 111,5% | NAP |
| Romania | 101,3% | 102,0% | 106,5% | 107,0% | 105,2% | 110,1% | 67,7% | NAP | NAP | 91,8% | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 106,2% | 132,0% | 96,1% | 93,1% | 98,7% | NAP | 98,7% | NAP | 94,7% | 112,0% | 100,3% |
| Slovenia | 106,1% | 106,4% | 107,4% | 119,8% | 99,7% | 99,7% | 100,0% | NAP | NAP | 87,1% | 102,7% |
| Spain | 104,6% | 103,1% | 104,9% | 104,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 111,6% | NAP |
| Sweden | 95,9% | 99,3% | 100,0% | 100,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 93,9% | 95,2% |
| Average | 100,4% | 103,8% | 100,1% | 100,4% | 100,2% | 100,7% | 94,8% | 104,3% | 94,9% | 106,2% | 101,0% |
| Median | 101,5% | 102,0% | 100,0% | 100,1% | 100,0% | 99,8% | 100,0% | 104,3% | 97,3% | 103,0% | 100,4% |
| Minimum | 76,1% | 59,2% | 91,7% | 86,3% | 97,1% | 97,5% | 67,7% | 104,3% | 79,3% | 79,4% | 74,3% |
| Maximum | 107,4% | 132,0% | 107,4% | 119,8% | 105,2% | 110,1% | 103,0% | 104,3% | 105,0% | 153,5% | 126,0% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 19% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 15% | 19% | 0% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 7% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 81% | 63% | 7% | 44% |

Greece: Any deviations from the 2015 figures are due to a new way of collecting statistics.

Ireland: The low CR is a result of a specifics of the system where the cases resolved out of court are not obliged to report back to courts

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.2.1.2(2016): First instance courts, disposition time (in days) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2016 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 57 | 133 | 51 | 76 | 8 | 10 | 5 | NAP | NAP | 380 | 38 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 429 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 84 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 108 | NA |
| Croatia | 117 | 364 | 64 | 189 | 26 | 32 | 6 | NAP | NAP | 319 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 862 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1582 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 155 | 153 | 92 | 116 | 16 | NAP | 16 | NAP | 439 | 421 | 1782 |
| Denmark | 21 | 176 | 14 | 79 | 1 | 0 | 106 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 78 |
| Estonia | 40 | 139 | 34 | 61 | 30 | 13 | 42 | NAP | NAP | 108 | NAP |
| Finland | 113 | 252 | 94 | 94 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 279 | 184 |
| France | 312 | 353 | 111 | 111 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 314 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 196 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7030 | NA | NA | 375 | 394 |
| Greece | NA | 610 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1086 | NA |
| Hungary | 57 | 159 | 14 | 47 | 1 | NAP | NA | 56 | 49 | 109 | 277 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 387 | 514 | 250 | 250 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 925 | NAP |
| Latvia | 33 | 217 | 4 | 36 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 228 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 41 | 88 | 6 | 4 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 14 | 72 | 12 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 91 | 97 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 123 | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 446 | 432 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1464 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 83 | 121 | 66 | 66 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 178 | NAP |
| Poland | 85 | 225 | 64 | 91 | 39 | 41 | 31 | NAP | NA | 143 | 130 |
| Portugal | NA | 289 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 911 | NAP |
| Romania | 154 | 153 | 138 | 33 | 434 | 235 | 2900 | NAP | NAP | 170 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 98 | 130 | 121 | 184 | 27 | NAP | 27 | NAP | 212 | 203 | 66 |
| Slovenia | 72 | 280 | 58 | 127 | 7 | 8 | 3 | NAP | NAP | 282 | 45 |
| Spain | 227 | 282 | 143 | 143 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 312 | NAP |
| Sweden | 133 | 164 | 144 | 144 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 115 | 185 |
| Average | 170 | 240 | 82 | 103 | 59 | 48 | 1 016 | 56 | 167 | 438 | 290 |
| Median | 98 | 196 | 66 | 92 | 21 | 13 | 29 | 56 | 123 | 297 | 130 |
| Minimum | 21 | 88 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 56 | 14 | 72 | 12 |
| Maximum | 862 | 610 | 250 | 250 | 434 | 235 | 7 030 | 56 | 439 | 1 582 | 1 782 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 15% | 26% | 22% | 19% | 15% | 19% | 15% | 19% | 4% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 11% | 44% | 59% | 44% | 81% | 63% | 7% | 44% |

Greece: Any deviations from the 2015 figures are due to a new way of collecting statistics.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.2.1.1(2015): First instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2015 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 100,2% | 102,0% | 100,3% | 100,9% | 99,2% | 99,0% | 99,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 99,2% |
| Belgium | NA | 98,9% | NA | NA | 100,0% | NAP | 100,0% | NAP | NA | 116,8% | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 99,0% | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 99,0% | NA |
| Croatia | 101,6% | 107,1% | 100,5% | 103,4% | 99,7% | 99,5% | 100,4% | NAP | NAP | 92,7% | NAP |
| Cyprus | 90,2% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 119,8% | NA |
| Czech Republic | 102,3% | 107,3% | 102,0% | 103,8% | 97,3% | NAP | 97,3% | NAP | 86,4% | 92,1% | 56,4% |
| Denmark | 100,0% | 101,9% | 99,9% | 99,5% | 100,0% | 100,0% | 90,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 100,8% |
| Estonia | 139,7% | 102,1% | 142,8% | 103,8% | 152,8% | 224,7% | 100,7% | NAP | NAP | 104,5% | NAP |
| Finland | 98,8% | 94,2% | 98,6% | 98,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 101,8% | 101,1% |
| France | 97,7% | 97,7% | 97,7% | 97,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 98,3% | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 102,0% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 102,6% | 101,8% |
| Greece | NA | 101,7% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 183,4% | NA |
| Hungary | 101,4% | 99,0% | 100,5% | 97,5% | 101,9% | NAP | 101,9% | 104,8% | 100,2% | 105,3% | 132,4% |
| Ireland | 76,6% | 63,2% | 93,9% | 93,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 100,0% |
| Italy | 111,7% | 120,1% | 105,0% | 105,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 141,9% | NAP |
| Latvia | 101,0% | 108,6% | 99,8% | 105,7% | 99,1% | 99,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 106,0% | NAP |
| Lithuania | 100,5% | 102,5% | 100,2% | 100,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 98,8% | 99,7% | 98,9% |
| Luxembourg | NA | 105,4% | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 90,7% | NAP |
| Malta | 110,5% | 107,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 410,7% | NAP |
| Netherlands | 100,6% | 100,4% | 100,4% | 100,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 103,0% | NAP |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | NA | 116,3% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 79,8% | NAP |
| Romania | 106,1% | 104,7% | 106,1% | 106,9% | 103,9% | 112,7% | 55,7% | NAP | NAP | 132,7% | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 105,1% | 132,8% | 99,8% | 100,6% | 99,0% | NAP | 99,0% | NAP | NA | 124,1% | 93,8% |
| Slovenia | 107,4% | 104,9% | 109,7% | 124,7% | 100,4% | 100,4% | 100,4% | NAP | NAP | 101,0% | 102,3% |
| Spain | 99,7% | 94,7% | 102,1% | 102,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 117,3% | NAP |
| Sweden | 103,5% | 103,9% | 101,5% | 101,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 103,7% | 102,2% |
| Average | 102,5% | 103,3% | 103,4% | 102,6% | 104,9% | 119,3% | 94,6% | 104,8% | 95,1% | 122,9% | 99,0% |
| Median | 101,0% | 102,3% | 100,4% | 101,2% | 100,0% | 100,0% | 99,9% | 104,8% | 98,8% | 103,7% | 100,8% |
| Minimum | 76,6% | 63,2% | 93,9% | 93,9% | 97,3% | 99,0% | 55,7% | 104,8% | 86,4% | 79,8% | 56,4% |
| Maximum | 139,7% | 132,8% | 142,8% | 124,7% | 152,8% | 224,7% | 101,9% | 104,8% | 100,2% | 410,7% | 132,4% |
| Nb of values | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| % of NA | 19% | 8% | 27% | 23% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 27% | 0% | 12% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 8% | 46% | 62% | 50% | 85% | 62% | 12% | 46% |

Belgium: The pending cases of commercial courts, first instance (civil, youth, family) and justice of the peace are not included. Included in pending cases are: labor courts, police courts, courts of appeal.

Germany: for civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases, the updated data is solely based on the statistics on the administration of justice published by the Federal Statistical Office. As far as the category "other", there are the most recent available data at the closing date of the CEPEJ data collection and involve information provided by the 16 Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder. Some of the Länder were unable to provide complete data regarding question 91. Accordingly, the information for this category is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data.

Greece: Any deviations from the 2015 figures are due to a new way of collecting statistics.

Table 3.2.1.2(2015): First instance courts, disposition time (in days) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2015 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 53 | 131 | 53 | 75 | 13 | 15 | 6 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 39 |
| Belgium | NA | 87 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 444 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 78 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 122 | NA |
| Croatia | 132 | 391 | 66 | 218 | 22 | 27 | 8 | NAP | NAP | 413 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 839 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1391 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 164 | 159 | 107 | 133 | 29 | NAP | 29 | NAP | 326 | 437 | 2011 |
| Denmark | 17 | 174 | 11 | 69 | 1 | 0 | 178 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 77 |
| Estonia | 39 | 136 | 33 | 61 | 28 | 39 | 11 | NAP | NAP | 117 | NAP |
| Finland | 111 | 332 | 91 | 91 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 271 | 196 |
| France | 304 | 346 | 93 | 93 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 313 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 190 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 349 | 515 |
| Greece | NA | 378 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 964 | NA |
| Hungary | 59 | 159 | 17 | 54 | 1 | NAP | NA | 82 | 47 | 110 | 306 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 393 | 527 | 227 | 227 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1008 | NAP |
| Latvia | 38 | 238 | 4 | 36 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 200 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 50 | 96 | 3 | 2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 13 | 236 | 18 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 86 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 447 | 445 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 495 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 87 | 115 | 74 | 74 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 168 | NAP |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | NA | 315 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 989 | NAP |
| Romania | 154 | 154 | 154 | 54 | 431 | 258 | 2357 | NAP | NAP | 170 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 240 | 401 | 118 | 202 | 26 | NAP | 26 | NAP | NA | 374 | 246 |
| Slovenia | 82 | 277 | 74 | 162 | 5 | 6 | 2 | NAP | NAP | 122 | 46 |
| Spain | 238 | 325 | 134 | 134 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 317 | NAP |
| Sweden | 126 | 152 | 141 | 141 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 105 | 185 |
| Average | 182 | 244 | 82 | 107 | 62 | 58 | 327 | 82 | 129 | 414 | 364 |
| Median | 119 | 190 | 74 | 91 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 82 | 47 | 315 | 191 |
| Minimum | 17 | 86 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 82 | 13 | 105 | 18 |
| Maximum | 839 | 527 | 227 | 227 | 431 | 258 | 2 357 | 82 | 326 | 1 391 | 2 011 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 11% | 30% | 26% | 15% | 11% | 15% | 11% | 26% | 4% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 7% | 48% | 63% | 52% | 81% | 59% | 11% | 44% |

Belgium: The pending cases of commercial courts, first instance (civil, youth, family) and justice of the peace are not included. Included in pending cases are: labor courts, police courts, courts of appeal.

Germany: for civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases, the updated data is solely based on the statistics on the administration of justice published by the Federal Statistical Office. As far as the category "other", there are the most recent available data at the closing date of the CEPEJ data collection and involve information provided by the 16 Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder. Some of the Länder were unable to provide complete data regarding question 91. Accordingly, the information for this category is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data.

Greece: Any deviations from the 2015 figures are due to a new way of collecting statistics.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Table 3.2.1.1 (2014): First instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2014 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | NA | 103,0% | NA | 100,5% | NA | 96,6% | 99,9% | NA | NA | NAP | 99,7% |
| Belgium | NA | 97,9% | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | 88,2% | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 102,0% | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 100,8% | NA |
| Croatia | 103,2% | 113,4% | 101,2% | 106,7% | 99,3% | 99,1% | 100,1% | NAP | NAP | 85,8% | NAP |
| Cyprus | 88,5% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 103,5% | NA |
| Czech Republic | 97,3% | 104,7% | 93,5% | 84,4% | 98,1% | NAP | 98,1% | NAP | 99,9% | 90,9% | 44,7% |
| Denmark | 100,0% | 102,2% | 99,9% | 99,2% | 100,1% | 100,0% | 115,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 99,8% |
| Estonia | 98,2% | 104,2% | 97,8% | 91,7% | 99,5% | 100,1% | 98,8% | NAP | NAP | 90,4% | NAP |
| Finland | 102,3% | 104,6% | 102,6% | 102,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 97,1% | 99,4% |
| France | 94,9% | 94,4% | 96,8% | 96,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 96,3% | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 100,2% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 75,3% | NA | NA | 100,3% | 87,5% |
| Greece | NA | 113,1% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 102,7% | 104,3% | 102,2% | 101,3% | 102,6% | NAP | 102,6% | 96,2% | 91,2% | 92,1% | 109,3% |
| Ireland | 72,8% | 55,6% | 96,2% | 96,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 100,0% |
| Italy | 109,3% | 119,3% | 101,4% | 101,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 155,6% | NAP |
| Latvia | 100,4% | 98,5% | 100,1% | 100,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 143,9% | NAP |
| Lithuania | 98,8% | 97,5% | 101,0% | 101,3% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 98,5% | 89,4% | 99,8% |
| Luxembourg | NA | 96,8% | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 93,5% | NAP |
| Malta | 102,2% | 101,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 148,7% | NAP |
| Netherlands | 99,1% | 99,1% | 99,1% | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 98,9% | NAP |
| Poland | 101,9% | 99,3% | 102,4% | 104,8% | 100,0% | 100,1% | 98,4% | NA | NA | 96,5% | 98,2% |
| Portugal | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 111,1% | 108,7% | 105,7% | 110,2% | 94,1% | 100,7% | 45,7% | NAP | NAP | 161,0% | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 101,9% | 91,7% | 101,2% | 101,1% | 101,4% | NAP | 101,4% | NAP | NA | 124,8% | 108,2% |
| Slovenia | 103,8% | 109,1% | 102,7% | 105,5% | 101,0% | 101,1% | 100,5% | NAP | NAP | 103,0% | 105,2% |
| Spain | 101,1% | 98,0% | 102,2% | 102,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 112,5% | NAP |
| Sweden | 103,1% | 103,9% | 101,5% | 101,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 102,8% | 104,9% |
| Average | 99,7% | 100,9% | 100,4% | 100,4% | 99,6% | 99,7% | 94,2% | 96,2% | 96,5% | 108,0% | 96,4% |
| Median | 101,9% | 101,8% | 101,2% | 101,3% | 100,0% | 100,1% | 99,9% | 96,2% | 98,5% | 99,6% | 99,8% |
| Minimum | 72,8% | 55,6% | 93,5% | 84,4% | 94,1% | 96,6% | 45,7% | 96,2% | 91,2% | 85,8% | 44,7% |
| Maximum | 111,1% | 119,3% | 105,7% | 110,2% | 102,6% | 101,1% | 115,1% | 96,2% | 99,9% | 161,0% | 109,3% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 11% | 30% | 26% | 22% | 15% | 15% | 22% | 33% | 7% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 7% | 44% | 59% | 44% | 74% | 56% | 11% | 44% |

* Starting from 2014, non-litigious enforcement cases have been included in general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases. Hence the number of General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases in 2014 is comparable with General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases + Non-litigious enforcement cases in the 2010, 2012 and 2013 tables.

** Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Germany: for civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases, the updated data is solely based on the statistics on the administration of justice published by the Federal Statistical Office. As far as the category "other", there are the most recent available data at the closing date of the CEPEJ data collection and involve information provided by the 16 Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder. Some of the Länder were unable to provide complete data regarding question 91. Accordingly, the information for this category is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data.

Italy: Only since 2014 the 29 regional administrative courts data are taken into account in the number of cases on first instance.

Ireland: The low CR is a result of a specifics of the system where the cases resolved out of court are not obliged to report back to courts

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Table 3.2.1.2 (2014): First instance courts, disposition time (in days) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2014 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | NA | 130 | NA | 78 | NA | 13 | 5 | NA | NA | NAP | 36 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | 625 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 78 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 124 | NA |
| Croatia | 134 | 380 | 69 | 178 | 28 | 33 | 9 | NAP | NAP | 426 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 903 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1775 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 157 | 163 | 64 | 160 | 20 | NAP | 20 | NAP | 24 | 415 | 2236 |
| Denmark | 19 | 177 | 12 | 64 | 1 | 0 | 147 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 80 |
| Estonia | 33 | 125 | 24 | 78 | 10 | 14 | 5 | NAP | NAP | 141 | NAP |
| Finland | 103 | 289 | 84 | 84 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 280 | 196 |
| France | 304 | 348 | 89 | 89 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 305 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 198 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 367 | 473 |
| Greece | NA | 330 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 63 | 144 | 15 | 50 | 1 | NAP | NA | 137 | 61 | 148 | 380 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 377 | 532 | 228 | 228 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 984 | NAP |
| Latvia | 179 | 255 | 53 | 53 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 155 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 54 | 97 | 4 | 3 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 13 | 310 | 15 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 103 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 558 | 536 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1408 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 91 | 132 | 75 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 171 | NAP |
| Poland | 55 | 203 | 30 | 36 | 23 | 23 | 25 | NA | NA | 139 | 154 |
| Portugal | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 148 | 146 | 166 | 73 | 449 | 295 | 2919 | NAP | NAP | 179 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 231 | 524 | 115 | 197 | 23 | NAP | 23 | NAP | NA | 397 | 163 |
| Slovenia | 102 | 270 | 103 | 249 | 6 | 7 | 4 | NAP | NAP | 112 | 49 |
| Spain | 242 | 318 | 142 | 142 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 361 | NAP |
| Sweden | 133 | 157 | 141 | 141 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 114 | 194 |
| Average | 198 | 253 | 83 | 112 | 62 | 55 | 351 | 137 | 33 | 426 | 361 |
| Median | 133 | 201 | 75 | 84 | 20 | 14 | 20 | 137 | 24 | 305 | 163 |
| Minimum | 19 | 97 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 137 | 13 | 112 | 15 |
| Maximum | 903 | 536 | 228 | 249 | 449 | 295 | 2 919 | 137 | 61 | 1 775 | 2 236 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 26% | 19% | 33% | 30% | 22% | 15% | 22% | 22% | 33% | 11% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 7% | 44% | 59% | 44% | 74% | 56% | 11% | 44% |

* Starting from 2014, non-litigious enforcement cases have been included in general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases. Hence the number of General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases in 2014 is comparable with General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases + Non-litigious enforcement cases in the 2010, 2012 and 2013 tables.

** Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Germany: for civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases, the updated data is solely based on the statistics on the administration of justice published by the Federal Statistical Office. As far as the category "other", there are the most recent available data at the closing date of the CEPEJ data collection and involve information provided by the 16 Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder. Some of the Länder were unable to provide complete data regarding question 91. Accordingly, the information for this category is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data.

Italy: Only since 2014 the 29 regional administrative courts data are taken into account in the number of cases on first instance.

Ireland: The low CR is a result of a specifics of the system where the cases resolved out of court are not obliged to report back to courts

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Table 3.2.1.1(2013): First instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2013 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases* |
|---------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Austria | 100,8% | 101,0% | 100,3% | 102,8% | 100,0% | NAP | 100,4% |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 100,9% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 108,6% | 100,3% |
| Croatia | 102,2% | 101,2% | 105,5% | 102,6% | 99,7% | 64,3% | NAP |
| Cyprus | NA | 78,3% | NA | NA | NA | 57,5% | NA |
| Czech Republic | 96,8% | 90,2% | 102,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 91,8% |
| Denmark | 100,3% | 107,1% | 100,5% | 100,0% | 112,8% | NAP | 99,5% |
| Estonia | NA | 107,6% | 99,7% | 99,2% | 101,2% | 90,9% | NAP |
| Finland | 99,9% | 106,3% | 100,1% | NAP | NAP | 94,8% | 97,8% |
| France | 98,2% | 97,5% | 98,4% | NAP | NAP | 104,2% | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 99,4% | NA | NA | NA | 99,7% | 87,5% |
| Greece | NA | 80,1% | NA | NA | NA | 153,4% | NA |
| Hungary | 97,5% | 97,9% | 99,2% | NAP | 95,2% | 104,3% | 127,4% |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 106,6% | 118,1% | 99,5% | NAP | NAP | 190,2% | NAP |
| Latvia | 105,7% | 109,2% | 96,4% | NAP | NAP | 163,3% | NAP |
| Lithuania | 97,3% | 98,9% | 99,0% | NA | NA | 65,4% | 100,2% |
| Luxembourg | NA | 181,6% | 100,0% | NA | NAP | 93,5% | NAP |
| Malta | 104,1% | 109,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 40,1% | NAP |
| Netherlands | 98,5% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | 100,3% | NAP |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | NA | 103,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 110,1% | 112,2% | 100,2% | 110,0% | 54,5% | 130,2% | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 90,7% | 80,6% | 103,3% | NAP | 98,6% | 84,6% | 88,2% |
| Slovenia | 101,9% | 102,4% | 104,2% | 102,1% | 99,5% | 101,8% | 99,9% |
| Spain | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sweden | 100,7% | 101,0% | 100,9% | NAP | NAP | 100,7% | 96,1% |
| Average | 100,7% | 104,0% | 100,6% | 102,8% | 95,2% | 102,5% | 99,0% |
| Median | 100,7% | 101,2% | 100,2% | 102,4% | 99,6% | 100,3% | 99,5% |
| Minimum | 90,7% | 78,3% | 96,4% | 99,2% | 54,5% | 40,1% | 87,5% |
| Maximum | 110,1% | 181,6% | 105,5% | 110,0% | 112,8% | 190,2% | 127,4% |
| Nb of values | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| % of NA | 32% | 16% | 24% | 28% | 20% | 8% | 12% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 12% | 48% | 48% | 16% | 44% |

* Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Germany: With regard to the number of incoming non-litigious enforcement cases, the number of Lander taken into consideration within the reply is different for the 2012 and 2013 exercises. Consequently, data

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Table 3.2.1.2(2013): First instance courts, disposition time (in days) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2013 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|---------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Austria | 53 | 135 | 78 | 13 | 0 | NAP | 32 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 78 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 110 | 75 |
| Croatia | 129 | 386 | 149 | 32 | 9 | 493 | NAP |
| Cyprus | NA | 638 | NA | NA | NA | 775 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 76 | 187 | 30 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 62 |
| Denmark | 18 | 164 | 56 | 0 | 139 | NAP | 83 |
| Estonia | NA | 130 | 84 | 15 | 7 | 139 | NAP |
| Finland | 97 | 288 | 80 | NAP | NAP | 277 | 205 |
| France | 274 | 308 | 80 | NAP | NAP | 284 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 192 | NA | NA | NA | 357 | 473 |
| Greece | NA | 407 | NA | NA | NA | 1148 | NA |
| Hungary | NA | 169 | 53 | NAP | NA | 115 | 335 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 369 | 608 | 193 | NAP | NAP | 1043 | NAP |
| Latvia | 167 | 247 | 50 | NAP | NAP | 203 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 53 | 94 | 8 | NA | NA | 290 | 15 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 53 | 0 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 789 | 750 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2036 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 91 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | 164 | NAP |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | NA | 386 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 128 | 187 | 39 | 194 | 2249 | 106 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 235 | 505 | 193 | NAP | 27 | 746 | 187 |
| Slovenia | 111 | 301 | 248 | 11 | 6 | 126 | 60 |
| Spain | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sweden | 146 | 171 | 142 | NAP | NAP | 126 | 220 |
| Average | 176 | 300 | 93 | 44 | 348 | 474 | 159 |
| Median | 119 | 247 | 79 | 14 | 9 | 281 | 83 |
| Minimum | 18 | 53 | 0 | 0,4 | 0 | 106 | 15 |
| Maximum | 789 | 750 | 248 | 194 | 2 249 | 2 036 | 473 |
| Nb of values | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| % of NA | 36% | 16% | 24% | 28% | 24% | 12% | 12% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 12% | 48% | 48% | 16% | 44% |

* Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Germany: With regard to the number of incoming non-litigious enforcement cases, the number of Lander taken into consideration within the reply is different for the 2012 and 2013 exercises. Consequently, data are not comparable.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Table 3.2.1.1(2012): First instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2012 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases* |
|---------------------|---|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Austria | 99,6% | 100,6% | 100,7% | 96,5% | 100,0% | NAP | 99,9% |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 98,9% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 92,1% | 99,4% |
| Croatia | 102,0% | 95,0% | 108,3% | 100,5% | NA | 41,1% | 139,3% |
| Cyprus | 87,0% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 74,0% | NA |
| Czech Republic | 113,7% | 98,8% | 102,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 135,7% |
| Denmark | 101,1% | 109,0% | 106,1% | 99,9% | 104,6% | NAP | 101,2% |
| Estonia | 111,4% | 112,5% | 104,3% | 100,9% | 123,0% | 105,5% | NAP |
| Finland | 94,8% | 103,2% | 94,2% | NAP | NAP | 101,0% | 97,6% |
| France | 100,2% | 99,2% | 101,5% | NAP | NAP | 106,7% | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 100,4% | NA | NA | NA | 101,7% | 100,1% |
| Greece | 65,4% | 57,7% | NA | NA | NA | 143,2% | NA |
| Hungary | 104,2% | 105,1% | 106,3% | NAP | 102,4% | 108,0% | 99,6% |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 108,4% | 131,3% | 93,8% | NAP | NAP | 279,8% | NAP |
| Latvia | 112,4% | 117,7% | 101,4% | NAP | NAP | 130,5% | NAP |
| Lithuania | 100,5% | 100,5% | 100,5% | NA | NA | 98,1% | 100,8% |
| Luxembourg | NA | 172,8% | 100,0% | NA | NAP | 69,8% | NAP |
| Malta | 108,2% | 113,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 40,2% | NAP |
| Netherlands | 98,8% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | 97,5% | NAP |
| Poland | 100,6% | 88,5% | 103,0% | 101,4% | 98,9% | 99,6% | 98,3% |
| Portugal | 96,0% | 97,7% | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | NA |
| Romania | 95,7% | 99,0% | 96,5% | 104,2% | 69,8% | 78,1% | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 90,9% | 81,6% | 98,1% | NAP | 99,7% | 47,2% | 93,1% |
| Slovenia | 105,6% | 101,5% | 104,5% | 109,8% | 100,7% | 110,0% | 103,5% |
| Spain | NA | 99,6% | 100,5% | NAP | NAP | 123,7% | NAP |
| Sweden | 101,7% | 98,8% | 96,2% | NAP | NAP | 104,8% | 99,7% |
| Average | 99,9% | 103,8% | 101,0% | 101,9% | 99,9% | 102,5% | 105,2% |
| Median | 100,5% | 100,4% | 101,0% | 100,9% | 100,4% | 101,0% | 99,9% |
| Minimum | 65,4% | 57,7% | 93,8% | 96,5% | 69,8% | 40,2% | 93,1% |
| Maximum | 113,7% | 172,8% | 108,3% | 109,8% | 123,0% | 279,8% | 139,3% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 19% | 26% | 26% | 22% | 7% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 7% | 48% | 48% | 15% | 37% |

* Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Germany: With regard to the number of incoming non-litigious enforcement cases, the number of Lander taken into consideration within the reply is different for the 2012 and 2013 exercises. Consequently, data are not comparable.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Table 3.2.1.2(2012): First instance courts, disposition time (in days) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2012 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases* |
|---------------------|---|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Austria | 54 | 135 | 79 | 23 | NA | NAP | 32 |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 74 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 150 | 69 |
| Croatia | 133 | 457 | 101 | 42 | NA | 523 | 243 |
| Cyprus | 534 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1270 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 116 | 174 | 45 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 117 |
| Denmark | 17 | 165 | 53 | 0 | 163 | NAP | 80 |
| Estonia | 44 | 167 | 91 | 12 | 32 | 108 | NAP |
| Finland | 101 | 325 | 84 | NAP | NAP | 248 | 206 |
| France | 275 | 311 | 73 | NAP | NAP | 302 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 183 | NA | NA | NA | 354 | 470 |
| Greece | 677 | 469 | NA | NA | NA | 1520 | NA |
| Hungary | NA | 97 | 51 | NAP | NA | 147 | 402 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 391 | 590 | 213 | NAP | NAP | 886 | NAP |
| Latvia | 186 | 241 | 37 | NAP | NAP | 300 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 44 | 88 | 5 | NA | NA | 144 | 15 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 73 | 0 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 707 | 685 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1457 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 84 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | 163 | NAP |
| Poland | 50 | 195 | 42 | 18 | 16 | 112 | 110 |
| Portugal | 860 | 369 | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | NA |
| Romania | 161 | 193 | 47 | 228 | 1632 | 272 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 218 | 437 | 191 | NAP | 25 | 733 | 164 |
| Slovenia | 113 | 318 | 263 | 16 | 3 | 130 | 58 |
| Spain | NA | 264 | 115 | NAP | NAP | 427 | NAP |
| Sweden | 149 | 179 | 156 | NAP | NAP | 126 | 212 |
| Average | 237 | 278 | 91 | 48 | 312 | 469 | 168 |
| Median | 133 | 218 | 76 | 18 | 28 | 286 | 117 |
| Minimum | 17 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 108 | 15 |
| Maximum | 860 | 685 | 263 | 228 | 1 632 | 1 520 | 470 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 19% | 26% | 26% | 30% | 11% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 7% | 48% | 48% | 15% | 37% |

* Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable before and after 2014.

Germany: With regard to the number of incoming non-litigious enforcement cases, the number of Lander taken into consideration within the reply is different for the 2012 and 2013 exercises. Consequently, data are not comparable.

Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Variations for first instance other than criminal cases

Table 3.3.1: First instance courts, variation (in percentage) of incoming other than criminal law cases per 100 inhabitants between 2019 and 2020 (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Austria | -3,4% | -11,9% | -14,9% | -22,1% | -2,7% | 0,2% | -8,6% | NAP | NAP | -16,9% | 59,2% |
| Belgium | -7,2% | -1,2% | -20,7% | NAP | -20,7% | NAP | -20,7% | NAP | NAP | 1,1% | NA |
| Bulgaria | -16,9% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | -15,1% | NA |
| Croatia | -10,5% | -14,1% | -10,0% | -42,4% | -0,3% | -3,9% | 13,2% | NAP | NAP | -5,5% | NAP |
| Cyprus | 2,5% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 47,6% | NA |
| Czech Republic | -3,4% | -14,3% | 3,8% | 7,3% | -8,6% | NAP | -8,6% | NAP | -11,3% | -5,6% | -8,0% |
| Denmark | -3,6% | -16,6% | -3,8% | -17,6% | -1,6% | -1,6% | -9,6% | NAP | -7,2% | NAP | 3,4% |
| Estonia | 3,0% | 2,1% | 3,1% | 14,2% | 0,5% | -3,7% | 4,6% | NAP | NAP | 7,7% | NAP |
| Finland | -10,7% | 8,7% | -11,6% | -11,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -2,7% | 0,1% |
| France | -22,7% | -24,2% | -27,9% | -27,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -9,4% | NAP |
| Germany | NA | -4,9% | NA | -8,6% | NA | 0,3% | 5,8% | NA | NA | -14,4% | -2,0% |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | -5,6% | -5,7% | -8,9% | -8,4% | -9,1% | NAP | -9,1% | -8,5% | -13,1% | 75,8% | 13,1% |
| Ireland | -10,4% | 18,5% | -50,9% | -50,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | -21,1% | -21,2% | -21,2% | -21,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -16,0% | NAP |
| Latvia | 3,0% | -3,5% | 3,7% | 33,7% | -1,1% | -1,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | -8,7% | NAP |
| Lithuania | -3,0% | -0,2% | -4,2% | -2,9% | NA | NA | NA | NA | -14,9% | 0,5% | -11,3% |
| Luxembourg | -7,4% | -0,9% | -11,9% | -18,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -10,2% | -25,8% | NAP |
| Malta | -19,9% | -20,0% | -20,1% | -20,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -4,8% | NAP |
| Netherlands | -7,7% | -8,0% | -7,9% | -7,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -6,1% | NAP |
| Poland | -22,5% | -24,3% | -22,6% | -22,7% | -22,6% | -24,6% | -6,8% | NAP | NAP | -2,1% | -13,2% |
| Portugal | NA | -21,2% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -24,2% | NAP |
| Romania | -8,0% | -8,3% | -7,6% | -7,9% | -6,7% | -7,9% | 0,7% | NAP | NAP | -3,4% | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | -15,6% | -7,6% | -19,1% | 6,7% | -36,8% | NAP | -41,4% | NAP | 2,8% | -8,2% | -12,6% |
| Slovenia | -13,0% | -13,7% | -13,2% | -18,2% | -10,2% | -9,1% | -15,3% | NAP | NAP | -8,4% | -12,2% |
| Spain | -7,1% | -6,5% | -4,8% | -4,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -22,2% | NAP |
| Sweden | 3,1% | -8,1% | 1,1% | 1,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 7,8% | 0,2% |
| Average | -8,7% | -8,6% | -12,3% | -11,4% | -10,0% | -5,7% | -8,0% | -8,5% | -9,0% | -2,5% | 1,5% |
| Median | -7,6% | -8,1% | -10,8% | -10,1% | -7,6% | -3,7% | -8,6% | -8,5% | -10,7% | -5,9% | -2,0% |
| Minimum | -22,7% | -24,3% | -50,9% | -50,9% | -36,8% | -24,6% | -41,4% | -8,5% | -14,9% | -25,8% | -13,2% |
| Maximum | 3,1% | 18,5% | 3,8% | 33,7% | 0,5% | 0,3% | 13,2% | -8,5% | 2,8% | 75,8% | 59,2% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 11% | 19% | 11% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 15% | 7% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 81% | 63% | 4% | 48% |

Croatia: in 2019, new amendments to Personal Bankruptcy law caused a significant increase of incoming cases.

Table 3.3.2: First instance courts, variation (in percentage) of resolved other than criminal law cases per 100 inhabitants between 2019 and 2020 (Q1, Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Austria | -4,1% | -12,4% | -14,6% | -21,0% | -3,7% | 0,9% | -12,8% | NAP | NAP | -5,3% | 52,4% |
| Belgium | -9,7% | -3,2% | -20,7% | NAP | -20,7% | NAP | -20,7% | NAP | NAP | -1,9% | NA |
| Bulgaria | -15,3% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | -13,7% | NA |
| Croatia | 0,0% | -16,4% | 2,5% | 1,6% | 2,6% | 1,7% | 6,1% | NAP | NAP | -7,1% | NAP |
| Cyprus | -7,6% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -27,2% | NA |
| Czech Republic | -5,9% | -17,2% | 1,5% | 4,1% | -7,6% | NAP | -7,6% | NAP | -28,0% | -0,8% | -9,3% |
| Denmark | -3,4% | 0,9% | -3,9% | -16,6% | -1,8% | -1,5% | -32,8% | NAP | -11,4% | NAP | 3,7% |
| Estonia | 4,4% | 8,2% | 4,1% | 20,6% | 0,3% | -4,0% | 4,5% | NAP | NAP | 5,6% | NAP |
| Finland | -1,0% | 2,0% | -0,9% | -0,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -3,8% | 2,7% |
| France | -27,2% | -29,4% | -30,5% | -30,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -10,7% | NAP |
| Germany | NA | -5,6% | NA | NA | NA | NA | -1,1% | NA | NA | -13,5% | -1,2% |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | -7,8% | -9,5% | -10,0% | -9,3% | -10,4% | NAP | -10,5% | -5,4% | -8,8% | 53,2% | 5,8% |
| Ireland | -26,3% | 13,4% | -64,0% | -64,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | -21,6% | -21,5% | -22,1% | -22,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -12,6% | NAP |
| Latvia | 2,0% | -9,3% | 3,1% | 30,1% | -1,1% | -1,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | -7,2% | NAP |
| Lithuania | -7,2% | -7,5% | -4,3% | -3,1% | NA | NA | NA | NA | -15,1% | -6,3% | -14,0% |
| Luxembourg | -4,7% | 4,2% | -14,1% | -18,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -13,0% | -13,8% | NAP |
| Malta | -20,2% | -21,1% | -18,5% | -18,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -16,3% | NAP |
| Netherlands | -8,8% | -8,4% | -8,3% | -8,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -13,5% | NAP |
| Poland | -10,4% | -19,7% | -9,4% | -19,8% | -1,8% | -1,0% | -6,6% | NAP | NAP | -5,6% | -6,5% |
| Portugal | NA | -26,6% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -9,9% | NAP |
| Romania | -11,3% | -8,6% | -11,6% | -11,0% | -14,1% | -17,7% | 19,7% | NAP | NAP | -53,4% | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 4,7% | -16,2% | 22,0% | 9,3% | 43,8% | NAP | 36,8% | NAP | -8,5% | -2,2% | -11,9% |
| Slovenia | -15,4% | -20,7% | -13,7% | -20,5% | -9,6% | -8,3% | -15,2% | NAP | NAP | 9,9% | -19,3% |
| Spain | -10,9% | -14,2% | -5,6% | -5,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -16,1% | NAP |
| Sweden | 5,0% | -3,1% | 2,9% | 2,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 8,4% | -0,9% |
| Average | -8,4% | -10,1% | -9,8% | -9,6% | -2,0% | -3,9% | -3,4% | -5,4% | -14,1% | -6,8% | 0,1% |
| Median | -7,7% | -9,4% | -8,9% | -9,3% | -2,8% | -1,3% | -7,1% | -5,4% | -12,2% | -7,2% | -1,2% |
| Minimum | -27,2% | -29,4% | -64,0% | -64,0% | -20,7% | -17,7% | -32,8% | -5,4% | -28,0% | -53,4% | -19,3% |
| Maximum | 5,0% | 13,4% | 22,0% | 30,1% | 43,8% | 1,7% | 36,8% | -5,4% | -8,5% | 53,2% | 52,4% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 11% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 15% | 15% | 7% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 81% | 63% | 4% | 48% |

Croatia: in 2019, new amendments to Personal Bankruptcy law caused a significant increase of incoming cases.

Table 3.3.3: First instance courts, variation (in percentage) of the pending other than criminal law cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants between 2019 and 2020 (Q1,

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Austria | 3,3% | 0,1% | -1,2% | -5,1% | 33,8% | -0,4% | 75,3% | NAP | NAP | -16,6% | 62,0% |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | -6,4% | NA |
| Bulgaria | -2,4% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,0% | NA |
| Croatia | -8,3% | 12,2% | -26,1% | -32,3% | -13,8% | -32,2% | 471,9% | NAP | NAP | -11,1% | NAP |
| Cyprus | 13,8% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 27,0% | NA |
| Czech Republic | 1,8% | -2,4% | 8,2% | 9,4% | -23,7% | NAP | -23,7% | NAP | -35,6% | -11,7% | -0,5% |
| Denmark | -10,8% | -13,6% | -13,3% | -16,6% | -2,0% | -8,6% | -0,3% | NAP | 14,5% | NAP | -0,7% |
| Estonia | -17,9% | -0,7% | -26,1% | -32,3% | -13,8% | -7,9% | -28,3% | NAP | NAP | 10,6% | NAP |
| Finland | -8,3% | 9,4% | -11,0% | -11,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3,6% | -12,0% |
| France | 4,1% | 4,1% | 3,5% | 3,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 4,6% | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 3,1% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2,9% | NA | NA | -7,2% | -0,7% |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 7,1% | -1,6% | 19,5% | 6,5% | 27,4% | NAP | 29,1% | 0,4% | -2,9% | 63,4% | -16,3% |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 0,6% | -0,7% | 4,1% | 4,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -8,2% | NAP |
| Latvia | 11,7% | 1,8% | 48,1% | 48,1% | - | - | NAP | NAP | NAP | -9,0% | NAP |
| Lithuania | 22,2% | 25,1% | -8,7% | -14,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -1,1% | 9,0% | 35,2% |
| Luxembourg | NA | 20,7% | -8,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -8,0% | NA | NAP |
| Malta | -4,1% | -6,7% | 58,4% | 58,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -7,8% | NAP |
| Netherlands | 4,2% | 5,9% | -2,8% | -2,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 22,5% | NAP |
| Poland | -11,4% | -5,6% | -14,6% | -16,2% | -14,0% | -14,5% | -5,8% | NAP | NAP | 15,1% | 7,5% |
| Portugal | NA | 2,5% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -9,8% | NAP |
| Romania | 8,5% | 1,0% | 23,6% | 64,5% | 13,8% | 20,1% | 7,4% | NAP | NAP | 132,2% | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | -32,6% | 0,5% | -45,5% | -10,3% | -83,0% | NAP | -83,2% | NAP | 15,9% | 10,5% | -32,0% |
| Slovenia | 5,1% | -1,4% | -5,4% | -0,1% | -52,9% | -56,5% | -15,1% | NAP | NAP | -5,6% | 42,8% |
| Spain | 13,3% | 13,6% | 17,7% | 17,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,8% | NAP |
| Sweden | -6,4% | -6,3% | -0,8% | -0,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -7,5% | -1,9% |
| Average | -0,3% | 2,8% | 1,0% | 3,7% | -12,8% | -14,3% | 39,1% | 0,4% | -2,9% | 8,6% | 7,6% |
| Median | 1,8% | 0,7% | -2,0% | -0,8% | -13,8% | -8,6% | -0,3% | 0,4% | -2,0% | 0,0% | -0,7% |
| Minimum | -32,6% | -13,6% | -45,5% | -32,3% | -83,0% | -56,5% | -83,2% | 0,4% | -35,6% | -16,6% | -32,0% |
| Maximum | 22,2% | 25,1% | 58,4% | 64,5% | 33,8% | 20,1% | 471,9% | 0,4% | 15,9% | 132,2% | 62,0% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 19% | 26% | 19% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 11% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 44% | 59% | 48% | 85% | 63% | 4% | 48% |

Table 3.3.4: First instance courts, variation of clearance rate (in percentage points) in different categories of other than criminal law cases between 2019 and 2020 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | -0,7 | -0,6 | +0,4 | +1,4 | -1,0 | +0,7 | -4,7 | NAP | NAP | +15,3 | -4,2 |
| Belgium | -2,7 | -2,0 | 0 | NAP | 0 | NAP | 0 | NAP | NAP | -3,3 | NA |
| Bulgaria | +1,8 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | +1,6 | NA |
| Croatia | +10,9 | -2,4 | +12,9 | +57,9 | +2,9 | +5,8 | -6,3 | NAP | NAP | -1,9 | NAP |
| Cyprus | -9,6 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -86,0 | NA |
| Czech Republic | -2,6 | -3,4 | -2,3 | -2,9 | +1,1 | NAP | +1,1 | NAP | -26,6 | +5,4 | -1,5 |
| Denmark | +0,2 | +19,3 | -0,1 | +1,3 | -0,2 | +0,1 | -34,4 | NAP | -4,5 | NAP | +0,3 |
| Estonia | +1,3 | +5,6 | +1,0 | +5,7 | -0,2 | -0,3 | -0,1 | NAP | NAP | -1,8 | NAP |
| Finland | +10,3 | -6,2 | +11,4 | +11,4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -1,1 | +2,8 |
| France | -5,8 | -6,8 | -3,5 | -3,5 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -1,3 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | -0,7 | NA | NA | NA | NA | -4,5 | NA | NA | +1,1 | +0,9 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | -2,4 | -4,2 | -1,2 | -0,9 | -1,4 | NAP | -1,5 | +3,3 | +4,8 | -13,2 | -7,8 |
| Ireland | -13,4 | -2,7 | -24,8 | -24,8 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | -0,7 | -0,5 | -1,1 | -1,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | +5,3 | NAP |
| Latvia | -1,0 | -6,1 | -0,5 | -2,7 | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | +1,7 | NAP |
| Lithuania | -4,4 | -7,4 | -0,1 | -0,1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | -0,3 | -7,1 | -3,0 |
| Luxembourg | +2,7 | +4,5 | -2,6 | 0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -3,3 | +12,2 | NAP |
| Malta | -0,4 | -1,3 | +1,9 | +1,9 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -14,6 | NAP |
| Netherlands | -1,1 | -0,5 | -0,5 | -0,5 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -7,3 | NAP |
| Poland | +14,1 | +6,0 | +15,2 | +3,8 | +22,2 | +25,1 | +0,2 | NAP | NAP | -3,6 | +7,1 |
| Portugal | NA | -7,2 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | +20,0 | NAP |
| Romania | -3,6 | -0,3 | -4,0 | -3,2 | -7,0 | -9,8 | +10,8 | NAP | NAP | -51,9 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | +22,0 | -10,2 | +40,9 | +2,4 | +83,5 | NAP | +87,4 | NAP | -11,3 | +5,4 | +0,8 |
| Slovenia | -2,8 | -8,9 | -0,6 | -2,8 | +0,7 | +0,9 | +0,1 | NAP | NAP | +17,8 | -8,3 |
| Spain | -3,8 | -7,7 | -0,8 | -0,8 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | +7,2 | NAP |
| Sweden | +1,8 | +5,4 | +1,8 | +1,8 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | +0,6 | -1,2 |
| Average | +0,4 | -1,6 | +2,0 | +2,1 | +8,4 | +2,8 | +4,0 | +3,3 | -6,9 | -4,1 | -1,3 |
| Median | -0,8 | -2,2 | -0,3 | -0,1 | 0 | +0,4 | -0,0 | +3,3 | -3,9 | -0,2 | -1,2 |
| Minimum | -13,4 | -10,2 | -24,8 | -24,8 | -7,0 | -9,8 | -34,4 | +3,3 | -26,6 | -86,0 | -8,3 |
| Maximum | +22,0 | +19,3 | +40,9 | +57,9 | +83,5 | +25,1 | +87,4 | +3,3 | +4,8 | +20,0 | +7,1 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 11% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 15% | 15% | 7% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 41% | 56% | 44% | 81% | 63% | 4% | 48% |

Croatia: in 2019, new amendments to the Personal Bankruptcy Law caused a significant increase of incoming cases.

Ireland: The low CR is a result of a specifics of the system where the cases resolved out of court are not obliged to report back to courts

Table 3.3.5: First instance courts, variation of clearance rate (in percentage points) in different categories of other than criminal law cases from 2012 to 2020 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases | | |
|-----------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------|--------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Austria | +0,1 | -0,8 | CATEGORY NON EXISTING BEFORE 2014 | +1,4 | CATEGORY NON EXISTING BEFORE 2014 | +3,5 | -4,3 | CATEGORY NON EXISTING BEFORE 2014 | CATEGORY NON EXISTING BEFORE 2014 | NAP | NOT COMPARABLE** | | |
| Belgium | NA | NA | | NAP | | NA | NAP | | | NA | | | |
| Bulgaria | +2,0 | NA | | NAP | | NA | NAP | | | NAP | | +8,0 | |
| Croatia | +1,7 | -10,0 | | +25,2 | | +3,5 | NA | | | NA | | +65,8 | |
| Cyprus | +1,2 | NA | | NA | | NA | NA | | | NA | | +9,8 | |
| Czech Republic | -15,5 | -0,9 | | -5,6 | | NAP | NAP | | | NAP | | NAP | |
| Denmark | -0,3 | +2,1 | | -0,8 | | +0,1 | -4,9 | | | NAP | | NAP | |
| Estonia | -10,1 | -12,6 | | +1,9 | | -0,7 | -22,6 | | | NAP | | NAP | -13,1 |
| Finland | +10,3 | -9,6 | | +11,5 | | NAP | NAP | | | NAP | | NAP | -2,2 |
| France | -6,5 | -6,4 | | -3,9 | | NAP | NAP | | | NAP | | NAP | -11,5 |
| Germany | NA | -2,2 | | NA | | NA | NA | | | NA | | NA | +8,3 |
| Greece | NA | NA | | NA | | NA | NA | | | NA | | NA | +19,6 |
| Hungary | -5,9 | -4,9 | | -7,1 | | NAP | -5,5 | | | NAP | | NAP | -18,6 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | | NA | | NAP | NAP | | | NAP | | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | -5,8 | -27,2 | | +6,8 | | NAP | NAP | | | NAP | | NAP | -143,4 |
| Latvia | -13,4 | -21,7 | | -5,9 | | NAP | NAP | | | NAP | | NAP | -23,5 |
| Lithuania | -3,8 | -6,6 | | -0,4 | | NA | NA | | | NAP | | NAP | -0,6 |
| Luxembourg | NA | -80,3 | | 0 | | NAP | NAP | | | NAP | | NAP | +17,6 |
| Malta | -17,3 | -23,3 | | NAP | | NAP | NAP | | | NAP | | NAP | +66,0 |
| Netherlands | -0,3 | NA | | NA | | NAP | NAP | | | NAP | | NAP | -11,2 |
| Poland | +3,7 | +16,7 | | +0,2 | | +4,2 | +2,0 | | | NAP | | NAP | -4,6 |
| Portugal | NA | +0,1 | | NA | | NAP | NAP | | | NAP | | NAP | NAP |
| Romania | +1,0 | +1,1 | | -3,3 | | -22,2 | -1,7 | | | NAP | | NAP | -29,7 |
| Slovak Republic | +22,1 | +18,1 | | +4,5 | | NAP | +53,2 | | | NAP | | NAP | +39,6 |
| Slovenia | -6,7 | -1,0 | | -4,7 | | -8,7 | -0,6 | | | NAP | | NAP | -3,3 |
| Spain | NA | -13,4 | | -7,8 | | NAP | NAP | | | NAP | | NAP | -24,2 |
| Sweden | +0,5 | +4,0 | | +3,9 | | NAP | NAP | | | NAP | | NAP | -2,5 |
| Average | -2,1 | -8,5 | +0,9 | -2,9 | +1,9 | | | -2,6 | | | | | |
| Median | -0,3 | -4,9 | -0,2 | +0,1 | -3,0 | | | -2,5 | | | | | |
| Minimum | -17,3 | -80,3 | -7,8 | -22,2 | -22,6 | | | -143,4 | | | | | |
| Maximum | +22,1 | +18,1 | +25,2 | +4,2 | +53,2 | | | +66,0 | | | | | |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | | | 27 | | | | | |
| % of NA | 26% | 22% | | 22% | 19% | 19% | | 4% | | | | | |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | | 11% | 56% | 52% | | 19% | | | | | |

* Starting from 2014, non-litigious enforcement cases have been included in general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases. Hence the 2014 column "General civil (and commercial) non litigious cases" is comparable with the addition of the columns "General civil (and commercial) non litigious cases" and "Non-litigious enforcement cases" in the 2010, 2012 and 2013 tables.

** Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable between 2012, 2013 and 2014, 2015.

Italy: A different classification of civil cases was introduced in 2013. Therefore comparison between different years might lead to erroneous conclusion.

Table 3.3.6: First instance courts, variation of disposition time (in percentage) in different categories of other than criminal law cases between 2019 and 2020 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 7,7% | 14,3% | 15,8% | 20,1% | 38,9% | -1,3% | 101,1% | NAP | NAP | -11,9% | 6,3% |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | -4,6% | NA |
| Bulgaria | 15,3% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 15,9% | NA |
| Croatia | -8,3% | 34,3% | -27,9% | -33,4% | -16,0% | -33,3% | 439,2% | NAP | NAP | -4,3% | NAP |
| Cyprus | 23,2% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 74,4% | NA |
| Czech Republic | 8,1% | 17,9% | 6,6% | 5,1% | -17,4% | NAP | -17,4% | NAP | -10,5% | -10,9% | 9,7% |
| Denmark | -7,6% | -14,4% | -9,7% | 0,0% | -0,2% | -7,3% | 48,4% | NAP | 29,2% | NAP | -4,3% |
| Estonia | -21,4% | -8,2% | -29,0% | -43,9% | -14,1% | -4,1% | -31,4% | NAP | NAP | 4,7% | NAP |
| Finland | -7,4% | 7,3% | -10,2% | -10,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 7,7% | -14,3% |
| France | 43,0% | 47,5% | 48,8% | 48,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 17,1% | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 9,3% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4,1% | NA | NA | 7,3% | 0,5% |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 16,2% | 8,6% | 32,8% | 17,4% | 42,2% | NAP | 44,2% | 6,1% | 6,4% | 6,6% | -20,9% |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 28,4% | 26,6% | 33,5% | 33,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 5,0% | NAP |
| Latvia | 9,5% | 12,2% | 43,6% | 13,8% | - | - | NAP | NAP | NAP | -2,0% | NAP |
| Lithuania | 31,7% | 35,2% | -4,5% | -11,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 16,6% | 16,4% | 57,2% |
| Luxembourg | NA | 15,8% | 7,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 5,8% | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 20,2% | 18,3% | 94,2% | 94,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 10,2% | NAP |
| Netherlands | 14,2% | 15,7% | 6,1% | 6,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 41,6% | NAP |
| Poland | -1,1% | 17,6% | -5,7% | 4,6% | -12,5% | -13,6% | 0,9% | NAP | NAP | 22,0% | 15,0% |
| Portugal | NA | 39,7% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,2% | NAP |
| Romania | 22,3% | 10,5% | 39,8% | 84,7% | 32,5% | 46,0% | -10,3% | NAP | NAP | 398,2% | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | -35,6% | 19,9% | -55,4% | -17,9% | -88,2% | NAP | -87,7% | NAP | 26,6% | 12,9% | -22,9% |
| Slovenia | 24,3% | 24,4% | 9,7% | 25,6% | -48,0% | -52,5% | 0,1% | NAP | NAP | -14,1% | 77,0% |
| Spain | 27,2% | 32,4% | 24,7% | 24,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 20,1% | NAP |
| Sweden | -10,8% | -3,4% | -3,6% | -3,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -14,7% | -0,9% |
| Average | +9,5% | +17,3% | +10,8% | +13,6% | -8,3% | -9,4% | +44,7% | +6,1% | +12,4% | +26,0% | +9,3% |
| Median | +14,2% | +16,7% | +6,9% | +6,1% | -13,3% | -7,3% | +0,9% | +6,1% | +11,5% | +7,3% | +0,5% |
| Minimum | -35,6% | -14,4% | -55,4% | -43,9% | -88,2% | -52,5% | -87,7% | +6,1% | -10,5% | -14,7% | -22,9% |
| Maximum | +43,0% | +47,5% | +94,2% | +94,2% | +42,2% | +46,0% | +439,2% | +6,1% | +29,2% | +398,2% | +77,0% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 19% | 26% | 19% | 15% | 12% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 11% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 46% | 62% | 48% | 85% | 63% | 4% | 48% |

Table 3.3.7: First instance courts, variation of disposition time (in percentage) in different categories of other than criminal law cases from 2012 to 2020 (Q91)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases | | |
|-----------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------|------------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Austria | 16,3% | 15,6% | | 10,0% | | -50,1% | NA | | | NAP | | | |
| Belgium | NA | NA | | NAP | | NAP | NA | | | NA | | | |
| Bulgaria | 44,6% | NA | CATEGORY NON EXISTING BEFORE 2014 | NAP | NON EXISTING CATEGORY BEFORE 2014 | NAP | NAP | | | -17,6% | | | |
| Croatia | -10,3% | 43,3% | | 85,9% | | | -36,2% | NA | | | -65,7% | | |
| Cyprus | 103,5% | NA | | NA | | | NA | NA | | | -32,1% | | |
| Czech Republic | 46,7% | -5,2% | | | | 188,8% | | NAP | NAP | | | NAP | |
| Denmark | 5,1% | 14,9% | | | | 33,9% | | 2,8% | 60,5% | | | NAP | |
| Estonia | -43,5% | -19,0% | | | | -48,9% | | 14,7% | -87,8% | | | 32,2% | |
| Finland | -3,0% | -7,8% | | | | -1,7% | | NAP | NAP | | | 10,4% | NOT COMPARABLE** |
| France | 101,4% | 104,7% | | | | 223,5% | | NAP | NAP | | | 10,2% | |
| Germany | NA | 29,2% | | | | NA | | NA | NA | | | 20,4% | |
| Greece | NA | NA | | | | NA | | NA | NA | | | -63,7% | |
| Hungary | NA | 71,0% | | | | -15,7% | | NAP | NA | | | -25,1% | |
| Ireland | NA | NA | | | | NA | | NAP | NAP | | | NA | |
| Italy | 20,7% | 14,2% | | | | 39,2% | | NAP | NAP | | | -2,7% | |
| Latvia | -85,1% | -0,8% | | | | 42,3% | | NAP | NAP | | | -26,6% | |
| Lithuania | 54,7% | 33,7% | | | | -39,4% | | NAP | NAP | | | -22,2% | |
| Luxembourg | NA | 120,3% | | | | NAP | | NAP | NAP | | | NA | |
| Malta | -41,5% | -19,6% | | | | NAP | | NAP | NAP | | | -36,6% | |
| Netherlands | 8,7% | NA | | | | NA | | NAP | NAP | | | 86,9% | |
| Poland | 121,2% | 62,7% | | | | 35,3% | | 520,0% | 204,5% | | | 33,7% | |
| Portugal | NA | -24,1% | | | | NA | | NAP | NAP | | | NA | |
| Romania | 14,9% | -12,9% | | | | 48,4% | | 122,1% | 81,5% | | | 153,9% | |
| Slovak Republic | -60,2% | -53,3% | | | | -58,1% | | NAP | 2,9% | | | -20,2% | |
| Slovenia | -38,4% | 10,1% | | | | -58,9% | | -80,3% | -19,2% | | | 240,3% | |
| Spain | NA | 76,9% | | | | 75,4% | | NAP | NAP | | | -4,9% | |
| Sweden | -17,1% | -9,9% | | | | -6,5% | | NAP | NAP | | | -15,7% | |
| Average | +12,6% | +21,2% | | | | +32,6% | | +70,4% | +40,4% | | | +12,7% | |
| Median | +8,7% | +14,2% | | | | +33,9% | | +2,8% | +31,7% | | | -10,3% | |
| Minimum | -85,1% | -53,3% | | -58,9% | | -80,3% | -87,8% | | | -65,7% | | | |
| Maximum | +121,2% | +120,3% | | +223,5% | | +520,0% | +204,5% | | | +240,3% | | | |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | | 27 | | 27 | 27 | | | 27 | | | |
| % of NA | 30% | 22% | | 22% | | 11% | 26% | | | 15% | | | |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | | 15% | | 63% | 52% | | | 11% | | | |

* Starting from 2014, non-litigious enforcement cases have been included in general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases. Hence the 2014 column "General civil (and commercial) non litigious cases" is comparable with the addition of the columns "General civil (and commercial) non litigious cases" and "Non-litigious enforcement cases" in the 2010, 2012 and 2013 tables.

** Due to the creation in 2014 of a category "other" in non-litigious cases, "other cases" category is not fully comparable between 2012, 2013 and 2014, 2015.

Czech Republic, Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Italy: A different classification of civil cases was introduced in 2013. Therefore comparison between different years might lead to erroneous conclusion.

Specific categories of first instance cases

Table 3.4.1(2020): First instance courts, number of cases for specific case categories (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) in 2020 (Q101)

| States | Litigious divorce cases | | | | Employment dismissal cases | | | | Insolvency cases | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. |
| Austria | 2 648 | 4 906 | 4 886 | 2 668 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 9 905 | 14 236 | 17 140 | 7 001 |
| Belgium | NA | 11 006 | 8 566 | NA | NA | 5 460 | 5 839 | NA | NA | 53 706 | 15 567 | NA |
| Bulgaria | 2 371 | 4 830 | 4 629 | 2 572 | 749 | 1 301 | 1 121 | 929 | 750 | 1 293 | 1 154 | 889 |
| Croatia | 1 747 | 2 389 | 2 282 | 1 856 | 1 144 | 1 067 | 743 | 1 471 | 7 114 | 4 798 | 6 787 | 6 105 |
| Cyprus | 3 347 | 6 322 | 6 190 | 3 479 | 1 965 | 414 | 505 | 1 874 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 9 036 | 23 601 | 24 054 | 8 583 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 111 104 | 26 712 | 27 567 | 110 249 |
| Denmark | 1 734 | 7 239 | 7 013 | 1 960 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 10 184 | 7 707 | 9 873 | 8 018 |
| Estonia | 194 | 841 | 860 | 174 | 180 | 337 | 255 | 250 | 230 | 1 614 | 1 571 | 232 |
| Finland | 12 069 | 17 058 | 17 593 | 11 534 | 480 | 452 | 463 | 469 | 2 031 | 2 321 | 2 823 | 1 529 |
| France | NA | 75 733 | 79 589 | NA | NA | 71 501 | 68 734 | NA | NA | 30 931 | 45 621 | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 10 579 | 25 579 | 25 663 | 10 495 | 842 | 2 896 | 2 793 | 949 | 32 | 63 | 93 | 2 |
| Ireland | NA | 5 266 | 3 183 | NA | NA | 5 | 9 | NA | NA | 3 002 | 3 153 | NA |
| Italy | 44 792 | 25 607 | 25 212 | 45 187 | 15 207 | 14 380 | 14 038 | 15 549 | 9 401 | 22 985 | 23 256 | 9 130 |
| Latvia | 1 046 | 1 254 | 1 327 | 973 | 211 | 341 | 353 | 199 | 3 643 | 1 542 | 2 182 | 3 003 |
| Lithuania | 582 | 7 378 | 7 557 | 403 | 51 | 178 | 161 | 68 | 3 178 | 2 282 | 3 215 | 2 245 |
| Luxembourg | 764 | 923 | 972 | 715 | NA | 1 287 | 1 434 | NA | NA | 1 158 | 1 158 | NA |
| Malta | 170 | 10 | 7 | 173 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 48 | 14 | 6 | 56 |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | 4 147 | NA | NA | NA | 2 060 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 53 276 | 76 369 | 71 595 | 58 173 | 4 177 | 6 968 | 5 523 | 5 622 | 6 610 | 24 105 | 23 857 | 6 858 |
| Portugal | 3 427 | 7 081 | 6 931 | 3 577 | 1 286 | 3 710 | 3 203 | 1 793 | 1 537 | 10 163 | 10 077 | 1 623 |
| Romania | 15 599 | 27 892 | 26 863 | 16 628 | 1 339 | 2 074 | 1 638 | 1 775 | 27 048 | 19 859 | 22 409 | 24 498 |
| Slovak Republic | 4 515 | 10 395 | 10 654 | 4 256 | 1 184 | 1 404 | 1 153 | 1 435 | 1 621 | 11 944 | 12 350 | 1 215 |
| Slovenia | 638 | 1 143 | 975 | 806 | 361 | 837 | 615 | 583 | 7 916 | 3 033 | 4 190 | 6 759 |
| Spain | 34 092 | 36 090 | 33 185 | 35 731 | 62 273 | 129 287 | 106 654 | 82 573 | 32 530 | 13 741 | 10 843 | 35 275 |
| Sweden | 5 490 | 9 163 | 9 458 | 5 195 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 10 559 | 10 414 | 11 429 | 9 544 |
| Average | 9 910 | 16 170 | 15 336 | 10 245 | 6 097 | 12 837 | 10 865 | 7 703 | 12 918 | 11 636 | 11 144 | 12 328 |
| Median | 3 347 | 7 309 | 7 013 | 3 479 | 1 144 | 1 301 | 1 294 | 1 435 | 6 610 | 7 707 | 9 873 | 6 105 |
| Minimum | 170 | 10 | 7 | 173 | 51 | 5 | 9 | 68 | 32 | 14 | 6 | 2 |
| Maximum | 53 276 | 76 369 | 79 589 | 58 173 | 62 273 | 129 287 | 106 654 | 82 573 | 111 104 | 53 706 | 45 621 | 110 249 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 11% | 7% | 22% | 41% | 26% | 22% | 41% | 30% | 15% | 15% | 30% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Belgium: Starting from 2018, incoming insolvency cases do not include cases dealt with by the new Regsol platform since mid 2017.

Table 3.4.1(2019): First instance courts, number of cases for specific case categories (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) in 2019 (Q101)

| States | Litigious divorce cases | | | | Employment dismissal cases | | | | Insolvency cases | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. |
| Austria | 2 511 | 5 531 | 5 394 | 2 648 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 10 033 | 24 900 | 25 028 | 9 905 |
| Belgium | NA | 14 338 | 14 839 | NA | 14 926 | 5 886 | 6 015 | 14 797 | NA | 57 613 | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 2 396 | 5 600 | 5 621 | 2 375 | 710 | 1 075 | 1 036 | 749 | 762 | 1 169 | 1 171 | 760 |
| Croatia | 1 728 | 2 661 | 2 640 | 1 747 | 1 137 | 1 073 | 1 072 | 1 144 | 8 660 | 7 175 | 9 416 | 7 114 |
| Cyprus | 3 293 | 7 075 | 6 951 | 3 417 | 1 845 | 632 | 512 | 1 965 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 9 014 | 27 251 | 27 241 | 9 024 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 116 843 | 33 763 | 35 110 | 115 496 |
| Denmark | 1 533 | 4 840 | 4 637 | 1 736 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 9 895 | 10 504 | 10 489 | 9 910 |
| Estonia | 194 | 855 | 860 | 189 | 191 | 291 | 290 | 178 | 440 | 1 635 | 1 613 | 425 |
| Finland | 11 999 | 17 553 | 19 042 | 10 510 | NA | NA | 505 | NA | 1 946 | 2 894 | 2 857 | 1 983 |
| France | NA | 89 026 | 90 569 | NA | NA | 80 566 | 96 580 | NA | NA | 46 375 | 48 969 | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | 168 629 | NA | NA | NA | 178 797 | NA | NA | 135 212 | NA | 292 436 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 11 425 | 26 735 | 27 581 | 10 579 | 909 | 1 630 | 1 697 | 842 | 13 | 123 | 104 | 32 |
| Ireland | NA | 4 073 | 3 573 | NA | NA | 13 | 22 | NA | NA | 1 496 | 1 258 | NA |
| Italy | 46 872 | 32 847 | 34 929 | 44 790 | 17 414 | 16 583 | 18 971 | 15 026 | 9 754 | 30 332 | 30 767 | 9 319 |
| Latvia | 1 099 | 1 534 | 1 589 | 1 044 | 203 | 330 | 322 | 211 | 4 041 | 1 908 | 2 314 | 3 635 |
| Lithuania | 709 | 7 705 | 7 832 | 582 | 70 | 145 | 164 | 51 | 3 931 | 3 674 | 4 427 | 3 178 |
| Luxembourg | 737 | 1 070 | 1 043 | 764 | NA | 1 367 | 1 625 | NA | NAP | 1 227 | 1 227 | NAP |
| Malta | 151 | 372 | 353 | 170 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 47 | 14 | 17 | 48 |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | 4 648 | NA | NA | NA | 1 801 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 53 202 | 85 975 | 86 108 | 53 275 | 4 090 | 5 595 | 5 508 | 4 177 | 5 549 | 19 596 | 18 535 | 6 610 |
| Portugal | 3 560 | 9 014 | 9 128 | 3 446 | 1 327 | 3 179 | 3 239 | 1 267 | 1 726 | 12 236 | 12 381 | 1 581 |
| Romania | 16 816 | 32 562 | 33 779 | 15 599 | 1 399 | 1 621 | 1 681 | 1 339 | 30 928 | 25 921 | 29 801 | 27 048 |
| Slovak Republic | 4 922 | 11 622 | 12 029 | 4 515 | 1 310 | 1 094 | 1 220 | 1 184 | 1 898 | 17 682 | 17 959 | 1 621 |
| Slovenia | 721 | 1 326 | 1 409 | 638 | 370 | 650 | 658 | 362 | 9 449 | 3 766 | 5 298 | 7 917 |
| Spain | 35 116 | 42 826 | 42 281 | 34 092 | 54 258 | 120 049 | 108 715 | 62 273 | 31 123 | 12 031 | 10 364 | 32 530 |
| Sweden | 5 692 | 9 545 | 9 745 | 5 492 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 10 176 | 18 414 | 23 940 | 9 840 | 6 677 | 13 432 | 20 497 | 7 038 | 13 724 | 19 619 | 12 815 | 27 976 |
| Median | 3 293 | 8 360 | 8 480 | 3 417 | 1 310 | 1 231 | 1 625 | 1 184 | 4 795 | 10 504 | 9 416 | 6 610 |
| Minimum | 151 | 372 | 353 | 170 | 70 | 13 | 22 | 51 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 32 |
| Maximum | 53 202 | 89 026 | 168 629 | 53 275 | 54 258 | 120 049 | 178 797 | 62 273 | 116 843 | 135 212 | 48 969 | 292 436 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 11% | 4% | 22% | 41% | 30% | 19% | 41% | 30% | 15% | 22% | 26% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 4% |

Belgium: Starting from 2018, incoming insolvency cases do not include cases dealt with by the new Regsol platform since mid 2017.

Table 3.4.1(2018): First instance courts, number of cases for specific case categories (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) in 2018 (Q101)

| States | Litigious divorce cases | | | | Employment dismissal cases | | | | Insolvency cases | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. |
| Austria | 2 700 | 5 497 | 5 686 | 2 511 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 9 922 | 24 910 | 24 799 | 10 033 |
| Belgium | NA | 13 483 | 14 926 | NA | 14 641 | 6 549 | 6 381 | 14 839 | NA | 53 796 | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 2 272 | 5 554 | 5 421 | 2 405 | 775 | 1 168 | 1 230 | 713 | 977 | 931 | 1 154 | 754 |
| Croatia | 1 756 | 2 798 | 2 826 | 1 728 | 1 459 | 1 119 | 1 441 | 1 137 | 10 624 | 9 213 | 11 179 | 8 660 |
| Cyprus | 3 322 | 6 695 | 6 724 | 3 293 | 2 196 | 364 | 715 | 1 845 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 9 419 | 26 894 | 27 337 | 8 976 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 117 766 | 21 211 | 28 436 | 110 541 |
| Denmark | 1 534 | 3 911 | 3 905 | 1 540 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 8 593 | 9 381 | 7 438 | 10 536 |
| Estonia | 168 | 805 | 778 | 194 | 193 | 282 | 277 | 187 | 193 | 1 522 | 1 444 | 250 |
| Finland | 11 444 | 18 001 | 17 579 | 11 866 | NA | NA | 529 | NA | 1 745 | 2 801 | 2 654 | 1 892 |
| France | NA | 92 802 | 86 771 | NA | NA | 90 504 | 97 053 | NA | NA | 49 083 | 50 039 | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | 167 836 | NA | NA | NA | 173 096 | NA | NA | 139 752 | NA | 280 659 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 13 123 | 24 452 | 26 150 | 11 425 | 1 306 | 1 552 | 1 949 | 909 | 12 | 64 | 63 | 13 |
| Ireland | NA | 3 888 | 3 252 | NA | NA | 18 | 31 | NA | NA | 1 526 | 1 549 | NA |
| Italy | 47 638 | 34 968 | 35 701 | 46 905 | 18 661 | 19 323 | 20 716 | 17 268 | 11 140 | 30 772 | 31 996 | 9 916 |
| Latvia | 1 178 | 1 569 | 1 648 | 1 099 | 276 | 355 | 427 | 204 | 4 718 | 1 990 | 2 666 | 4 042 |
| Lithuania | 765 | 7 787 | 7 843 | 709 | 53 | 195 | 178 | 70 | 4 936 | 3 609 | 4 614 | 3 931 |
| Luxembourg | 663 | 668 | 594 | 737 | NA | 1 434 | 1 698 | NA | NAP | 1 086 | 1 086 | NAP |
| Malta | 126 | 395 | 370 | 151 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 20 | 15 | 47 |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | 4 539 | NA | NA | NA | 2 117 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 49 485 | 89 156 | 85 568 | 53 202 | 4 124 | 5 479 | 5 513 | 4 090 | 4 660 | 16 309 | 15 420 | 5 549 |
| Portugal | 3 871 | 8 256 | 8 560 | 3 567 | 1 462 | 3 312 | 3 559 | 1 215 | 2 175 | 12 437 | 12 748 | 1 864 |
| Romania | 16 646 | 34 609 | 34 439 | 16 816 | 1 498 | 1 661 | 1 760 | 1 399 | 33 373 | 27 374 | 29 819 | 30 928 |
| Slovak Republic | 5 188 | 11 819 | 12 085 | 4 922 | 1 645 | 1 282 | 1 617 | 1 310 | 2 529 | 15 599 | 15 561 | 2 567 |
| Slovenia | 727 | 1 607 | 1 614 | 720 | 412 | 642 | 683 | 371 | 11 661 | 4 158 | 6 370 | 9 449 |
| Spain | 36 185 | 44 433 | 43 893 | 35 116 | 51 797 | 107 294 | 101 243 | 54 274 | 30 239 | 9 115 | 8 728 | 31 123 |
| Sweden | 5 536 | 9 457 | 9 329 | 5 664 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 10 178 | 18 729 | 23 668 | 10 169 | 6 700 | 13 474 | 20 105 | 6 655 | 15 015 | 18 985 | 12 275 | 27 513 |
| Median | 3 322 | 8 022 | 8 202 | 3 293 | 1 462 | 1 358 | 1 698 | 1 215 | 4 936 | 9 213 | 7 438 | 5 549 |
| Minimum | 126 | 395 | 370 | 151 | 53 | 18 | 31 | 70 | 12 | 20 | 15 | 13 |
| Maximum | 49 485 | 92 802 | 167 836 | 53 202 | 51 797 | 107 294 | 173 096 | 54 274 | 117 766 | 139 752 | 50 039 | 280 659 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 11% | 4% | 22% | 41% | 30% | 19% | 41% | 33% | 15% | 22% | 26% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 4% |

Belgium: Starting from 2018, incoming insolvency cases do not include cases dealt with by the new Regsol platform since mid 2017.

Table 3.4.1(2017): First instance courts, number of cases for specific case categories (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) in 2017 (Q101)

| States | Litigious divorce cases | | | | Employment dismissal cases | | | | Insolvency cases | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. |
| Austria | 2 617 | 5 767 | 5 684 | 2 700 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 9 548 | 22 406 | 22 032 | 9 922 |
| Belgium | NA | 9 727 | 11 947 | NA | 14 984 | 6 769 | 7 100 | 14 653 | NA | 60 207 | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 2 346 | 5 393 | 5 343 | 2 396 | 737 | 1 202 | 1 281 | 658 | 1 087 | 1 135 | 1 251 | 971 |
| Croatia | 1 873 | 2 867 | 2 984 | 1 756 | 1 902 | 1 199 | 1 645 | 1 459 | 14 621 | 9 967 | 13 964 | 10 624 |
| Cyprus | 3 581 | 6 601 | 6 660 | 3 522 | 2 292 | 489 | 585 | 2 196 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 10 313 | 28 033 | 28 934 | 9 412 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 119 923 | 16 895 | 25 782 | 111 036 |
| Denmark | 1 640 | 4 124 | 4 212 | 1 552 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 406 | 8 454 | 7 708 | 4 459 |
| Estonia | 163 | 829 | 823 | 169 | 222 | 356 | 364 | 192 | 226 | 1 314 | 1 281 | 236 |
| Finland | 11 255 | 17 648 | 17 458 | 11 445 | NA | NA | 557 | NA | 1 936 | 2 384 | 2 593 | 1 727 |
| France | NA | 94 560 | 82 562 | NA | NA | 94 099 | 122 120 | NA | NA | 49 626 | 54 768 | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | 174 149 | NA | NA | NA | 180 886 | NA | NA | 149 526 | NA | 293 027 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 11 371 | 28 326 | 26 574 | 13 123 | 1 332 | 2 258 | 2 265 | 1 325 | 39 | 109 | 136 | 12 |
| Ireland | NA | 3 995 | 3 434 | NA | NA | 48 | 73 | NA | NA | 3 060 | 1 736 | NA |
| Italy | 46 446 | 37 702 | 35 369 | 48 779 | 23 281 | 23 416 | 25 812 | 20 885 | 12 461 | 34 324 | 35 407 | 11 378 |
| Latvia | 1 304 | 1 616 | 1 741 | 1 179 | 308 | 409 | 441 | 276 | 5 247 | 2 266 | 2 792 | 4 721 |
| Lithuania | 584 | 7 711 | 7 530 | 765 | 84 | 267 | 298 | 53 | 5 108 | 4 836 | 5 008 | 4 936 |
| Luxembourg | 631 | 617 | 586 | 663 | NA | 1 308 | 1 743 | NA | NAP | 988 | 988 | NAP |
| Malta | 121 | 334 | 329 | 126 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | 5 018 | NA | NA | NA | 2 720 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 47 334 | 88 361 | 86 405 | 49 290 | 5 087 | 6 082 | 7 045 | 4 124 | 3 563 | 14 468 | 13 371 | 4 660 |
| Portugal | 4 408 | 9 351 | 9 855 | 3 904 | 1 733 | 3 469 | 3 853 | 1 349 | 2 562 | 13 986 | 14 282 | 2 266 |
| Romania | 15 753 | 35 709 | 34 816 | 16 646 | 1 802 | 1 732 | 2 036 | 1 498 | 35 215 | 28 623 | 30 465 | 33 373 |
| Slovak Republic | 5 598 | 11 440 | 11 707 | 5 331 | 1 770 | 1 539 | 1 797 | 1 732 | 2 324 | 6 880 | 6 593 | 2 783 |
| Slovenia | 815 | 1 644 | 1 732 | 727 | 570 | 722 | 881 | 411 | 12 995 | 4 306 | 5 642 | 11 659 |
| Spain | 37 148 | 45 019 | 45 188 | 36 189 | 48 738 | 104 824 | 97 673 | 51 798 | 30 335 | 7 594 | 7 874 | 30 241 |
| Sweden | 5 435 | 9 402 | 9 304 | 5 533 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 10 035 | 19 032 | 23 859 | 10 248 | 6 989 | 13 899 | 21 961 | 6 841 | 15 388 | 20 152 | 12 684 | 29 891 |
| Median | 3 581 | 8 531 | 8 417 | 3 522 | 1 770 | 1 424 | 1 797 | 1 459 | 5 108 | 8 024 | 7 151 | 4 829 |
| Minimum | 121 | 334 | 329 | 126 | 84 | 48 | 73 | 53 | 39 | 109 | 136 | 12 |
| Maximum | 47 334 | 94 560 | 174 149 | 49 290 | 48 738 | 104 824 | 180 886 | 51 798 | 119 923 | 149 526 | 54 768 | 293 027 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 11% | 4% | 22% | 41% | 30% | 19% | 41% | 33% | 19% | 26% | 30% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 4% |

Belgium: The category "litigious divorce cases", the variations in the numbers of incoming and resolved cases are due to the fact that, unlike previous cycles (2014, 2015), the 2016 and 2017 data does not include divorces by mutual consent.

Hungary: Litigious divorce cases in 2017 and 2016 cannot be compared with the previous years as the statistical system has changed due to an amendment of the code of civil procedure these cases were included in a new statistical category.

Table 3.4.1(2016): First instance courts, number of cases for specific case categories (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) in 2016 (Q101)

| States | Litigious divorce cases | | | | Employment dismissal cases | | | | Insolvency cases | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. |
| Austria | 2 765 | 5 782 | 5 930 | 2 617 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 10 150 | 23 556 | 24 158 | 9 548 |
| Belgium | NA | 14 332 | 15 111 | NA | 14 905 | 7 535 | 7 497 | 14 943 | NA | 68 681 | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 2 332 | 5 663 | 5 622 | 2 373 | 661 | 1 604 | 1 527 | 738 | 967 | 1 281 | 1 219 | 1 029 |
| Croatia | 3 104 | 2 566 | 3 797 | 1 873 | 2 403 | 1 517 | 2 018 | 1 902 | 19 087 | 19 021 | 23 510 | 14 621 |
| Cyprus | 3 389 | 6 663 | 6 471 | 3 581 | 2 105 | 1 014 | 827 | 2 292 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 11 675 | 28 500 | 29 907 | 10 268 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 111 050 | 29 871 | 20 998 | 119 923 |
| Denmark | 1 557 | 4 375 | 4 314 | 1 618 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 182 | 8 499 | 7 248 | 4 377 |
| Estonia | 240 | 828 | 900 | 166 | 218 | 446 | 389 | 222 | 230 | 1 194 | 1 212 | 201 |
| Finland | 12 384 | 17 023 | 18 145 | 11 262 | NA | NA | 662 | NA | 2 050 | 2 725 | 2 852 | 1 923 |
| France | NA | 84 579 | 85 560 | NA | NA | 108 193 | 131 063 | NA | NA | 53 072 | 56 300 | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | 184 025 | NA | NA | NA | 192 161 | NA | NA | 159 395 | NA | 293 924 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 10 682 | 27 677 | 26 988 | 11 371 | 1 762 | 2 452 | 2 882 | 1 332 | 54 | 120 | 130 | 44 |
| Ireland | NA | 4 179 | 3 277 | NA | NA | 121 | 105 | NA | NA | 2 909 | 1 989 | NA |
| Italy | 40 593 | 39 304 | 33 283 | 46 614 | 26 665 | 25 411 | 29 012 | 23 064 | 14 653 | 36 968 | 38 884 | 12 737 |
| Latvia | 1 426 | 1 805 | 1 927 | 1 304 | 397 | 462 | 551 | 308 | 5 812 | 2 323 | 2 888 | 5 247 |
| Lithuania | 784 | 7 457 | 7 657 | 584 | 84 | 264 | 264 | 84 | 4 775 | 5 058 | 4 725 | 5 108 |
| Luxembourg | 782 | 498 | 649 | 631 | NA | 1 455 | 1 735 | NA | NAP | 915 | 915 | NAP |
| Malta | 130 | 358 | 367 | 121 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | 5 332 | NA | NA | NA | 3 752 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 46 315 | 89 135 | 88 303 | 47 334 | 5 607 | 8 266 | 8 786 | 5 087 | 3 167 | 11 797 | 11 401 | 3 563 |
| Portugal | 5 294 | 9 131 | 9 966 | 4 459 | 2 493 | 3 663 | 4 598 | 1 558 | 3 482 | 14 746 | 15 625 | 2 603 |
| Romania | 15 912 | 36 041 | 36 200 | 15 753 | 2 257 | 2 030 | 2 485 | 1 802 | 41 701 | 29 883 | 36 369 | 35 215 |
| Slovak Republic | 3 063 | 12 335 | 9 800 | 5 598 | 1 965 | 1 632 | 1 827 | 1 770 | 1 926 | 2 134 | 1 736 | 2 324 |
| Slovenia | 896 | 1 748 | 1 829 | 815 | 551 | 887 | 868 | 570 | 11 999 | 5 517 | 4 519 | 12 997 |
| Spain | 37 354 | 46 830 | 45 469 | 37 148 | 55 514 | 94 877 | 101 480 | 48 738 | 30 928 | 7 040 | 7 709 | 30 335 |
| Sweden | 5 292 | 9 174 | 9 056 | 5 410 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 9 808 | 18 999 | 24 611 | 10 043 | 7 839 | 14 546 | 23 547 | 6 961 | 15 660 | 22 123 | 13 219 | 30 873 |
| Median | 3 104 | 8 294 | 8 357 | 3 581 | 2 105 | 1 618 | 2 018 | 1 770 | 4 775 | 7 770 | 5 987 | 5 178 |
| Minimum | 130 | 358 | 367 | 121 | 84 | 121 | 105 | 84 | 54 | 120 | 130 | 44 |
| Maximum | 46 315 | 89 135 | 184 025 | 47 334 | 55 514 | 108 193 | 192 161 | 48 738 | 111 050 | 159 395 | 56 300 | 293 924 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 11% | 4% | 22% | 41% | 30% | 19% | 41% | 33% | 19% | 26% | 30% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 4% |

Belgium: The category "litigious divorce cases", the variations in the numbers of incoming and resolved cases are due to the fact that, unlike previous cycles (2014, 2015), the 2016 and 2017 data does not include divorces by mutual consent.

Hungary: Litigious divorce cases in 2017 and 2016 cannot be compared with the previous years as the statistical system has changed due to an amendment of the code of civil procedure these cases were included in a new statistical category.

Table 3.4.1(2015): First instance courts, number of cases for specific case categories (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) in 2015 (Q101)

| States | Litigious divorce cases | | | | Employment dismissal cases | | | | Insolvency cases | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. |
| Austria | 2 872 | 5 992 | 6 099 | 2 765 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 10 179 | 24 365 | 24 394 | 10 150 |
| Belgium | NA | 29 656 | 33 317 | NA | 15 039 | 7 756 | 8 052 | 14 743 | 74 483 | 10 881 | 12 021 | 76 381 |
| Bulgaria | 2 252 | 5 729 | 5 795 | 2 186 | 731 | 1 364 | 1 483 | 612 | 1 087 | 1 143 | 1 258 | 972 |
| Croatia | 2 946 | 4 384 | 4 233 | 3 105 | 2 773 | 1 603 | 1 980 | 2 396 | 5 014 | 20 217 | 6 151 | 19 080 |
| Cyprus | 3 282 | 6 605 | 6 498 | 3 389 | 2 219 | 637 | 751 | 2 105 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 12 448 | 28 941 | 29 777 | 11 612 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 95 282 | 32 801 | 17 047 | 111 036 |
| Denmark | 1 816 | 4 005 | 4 286 | 1 546 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 226 | 5 815 | 6 399 | 4 176 |
| Estonia | 300 | 814 | 876 | 238 | 232 | 386 | 390 | 213 | 237 | 1 145 | 1 146 | 209 |
| Finland | 12 326 | 18 579 | 18 545 | 12 360 | NA | NA | 666 | NA | 2 326 | 2 882 | 3 168 | 2 040 |
| France | NA | 86 926 | 84 602 | NA | NA | 128 489 | 136 021 | NA | NA | 57 902 | 59 686 | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | NA | 27 446 | 16 764 | 10 682 | 2 198 | 3 231 | 3 667 | 1 762 | 37 | 77 | 78 | 36 |
| Ireland | NA | 4 314 | 3 291 | NA | NA | 135 | 102 | NA | NA | 2 368 | 1 805 | NA |
| Italy | 37 027 | 31 420 | 27 959 | 40 488 | 28 981 | 27 440 | 29 933 | 26 488 | 22 772 | 41 036 | 49 233 | 14 575 |
| Latvia | 1 565 | 1 815 | 1 954 | 1 426 | 570 | 442 | 615 | 397 | 6 643 | 2 557 | 3 388 | 5 812 |
| Lithuania | 560 | 8 164 | 7 940 | 784 | 85 | 273 | 274 | 84 | 4 960 | 4 114 | 4 299 | 4 775 |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | 794 | NA | NA | 1 670 | 1 826 | NA | NAP | 912 | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | 162 | 299 | 331 | 130 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | 5 827 | NA | NA | NA | 3 289 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | 7 801 | 9 167 | 11 387 | 5 581 | 3 533 | 4 498 | 5 529 | 2 502 | 4 527 | 17 325 | 18 206 | 3 556 |
| Romania | 16 814 | 36 435 | 37 337 | 15 912 | 3 212 | 2 413 | 3 372 | 2 253 | 50 739 | 34 981 | 45 121 | 40 599 |
| Slovak Republic | 7 338 | 12 562 | 12 583 | 7 317 | 2 331 | 1 725 | 1 415 | 2 641 | 740 | 1 977 | 1 705 | 1 012 |
| Slovenia | 1 033 | 1 709 | 1 842 | 900 | 598 | 905 | 952 | 551 | 9 169 | 6 224 | 3 398 | 11 995 |
| Spain | 39 093 | 49 941 | 48 799 | 40 235 | 78 820 | 104 457 | 110 098 | 55 514 | 32 356 | 6 288 | 7 155 | 31 489 |
| Sweden | 5 411 | 8 939 | 9 070 | 5 280 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 8 614 | 17 447 | 15 829 | 8 733 | 10 094 | 16 907 | 16 338 | 8 019 | 19 105 | 13 751 | 13 982 | 19 876 |
| Median | 3 114 | 8 552 | 7 219 | 3 389 | 2 275 | 1 670 | 1 826 | 2 179 | 5 014 | 6 020 | 6 151 | 5 812 |
| Minimum | 162 | 299 | 331 | 130 | 85 | 135 | 102 | 84 | 37 | 77 | 78 | 36 |
| Maximum | 39 093 | 86 926 | 84 602 | 40 488 | 78 820 | 128 489 | 136 021 | 55 514 | 95 282 | 57 902 | 59 686 | 111 036 |
| Nb of values | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| % of NA | 31% | 15% | 8% | 27% | 42% | 31% | 23% | 42% | 31% | 23% | 23% | 31% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 4% | 4% |

Hungary: Litigious divorce cases in 2015 cannot be compared with the previous years as the statistical system has changed due to an amendment of the code of civil procedure these cases were included in a new statistical category.

Slovak Republic: In evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Table 3.4.1(2014): First instance courts, number of cases for specific case categories (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) in 2014 (Q101)

| States | Litigious divorce cases | | | | Employment dismissal cases | | | | Insolvency cases | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. |
| Austria | 3 004 | 6 214 | 6 346 | 2 872 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 10 841 | 23 944 | 24 606 | 10 179 |
| Belgium | NA | 33 396 | 32 173 | NA | 15 744 | 7 762 | 8 523 | 14 983 | 82 398 | 15 023 | 10 530 | 86 891 |
| Bulgaria | 2 280 | 5 822 | 5 848 | 2 254 | 871 | 1 551 | 1 693 | 729 | 1 227 | 1 146 | 1 294 | 1 079 |
| Croatia | 6 276 | 7 283 | 8 964 | 4 595 | 2 591 | 2 378 | 2 196 | 2 773 | 5 664 | 2 378 | 4 538 | 5 014 |
| Cyprus | 3 335 | 6 686 | 6 737 | 3 284 | 2 173 | 984 | 938 | 2 219 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 13 636 | 29 474 | 30 719 | 12 391 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 75 256 | 34 835 | 15 556 | 95 276 |
| Denmark | 1 892 | 4 852 | 4 946 | 1 817 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 952 | 5 808 | 7 283 | 4 223 |
| Estonia | 280 | 912 | 873 | 319 | 277 | 375 | 382 | 228 | 235 | 1 331 | 1 290 | 258 |
| Finland | 12 127 | 18 542 | 18 325 | 12 344 | NA | NA | 658 | NA | 2 439 | 3 372 | 3 489 | 2 322 |
| France | NA | 91 882 | 88 220 | NA | NA | 134 837 | 130 574 | NA | NA | 56 820 | 51 577 | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | 167 014 | NA | 40 175 | 152 391 | 152 919 | 39 647 | NA | 143 662 | NA | 303 654 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 12 878 | 28 512 | 28 641 | 12 749 | 2 492 | 3 872 | 4 166 | 2 198 | 85 | 100 | 148 | 37 |
| Ireland | NA | 3 831 | 2 638 | NA | NA | 69 | 89 | NA | NA | 1 615 | 1 055 | NA |
| Italy | 36 304 | 26 639 | 26 037 | 36 906 | 29 014 | 22 216 | 22 512 | 28 718 | 22 427 | 42 967 | 45 092 | 20 302 |
| Latvia | 1 454 | 2 035 | 1 968 | 1 521 | 599 | 557 | 622 | 534 | 6 328 | 2 832 | 2 364 | 6 796 |
| Lithuania | 698 | 8 034 | 8 172 | 560 | 132 | 308 | 355 | 85 | 4 615 | 4 656 | 4 311 | 4 960 |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | 589 | NA | NA | 1 726 | 1 901 | NA | NAP | NAP | 869 | NAP |
| Malta | 142 | 285 | 265 | 162 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | 5 757 | NA | NA | NA | 3 897 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 47 162 | 89 791 | 88 752 | 48 539 | 7 201 | 9 727 | 11 024 | 5 904 | 1 166 | 4 469 | 4 546 | 1 089 |
| Portugal | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Romania | 16 334 | 34 125 | 33 645 | 16 814 | 3 277 | 3 075 | 3 140 | 3 212 | 60 239 | 45 896 | 55 396 | 50 739 |
| Slovak Republic | 7 403 | 13 529 | 13 594 | 7 338 | NA | 1 600 | 1 254 | NA | 544 | 1 819 | 1 623 | 740 |
| Slovenia | 1 048 | 1 839 | 1 851 | 1 036 | 743 | 932 | 1 075 | 600 | 5 288 | 6 596 | 2 717 | 9 167 |
| Spain | 36 349 | 50 604 | 47 860 | 39 093 | 78 832 | 118 213 | 118 225 | 78 820 | 30 530 | 8 132 | 6 306 | 32 356 |
| Sweden | 5 738 | 9 254 | 9 601 | 5 391 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 10 965 | 21 525 | 25 581 | 11 052 | 13 152 | 25 699 | 23 307 | 12 904 | 18 484 | 20 370 | 12 230 | 35 282 |
| Median | 5 738 | 8 644 | 8 964 | 4 595 | 2 542 | 2 052 | 2 049 | 2 496 | 5 288 | 5 232 | 4 425 | 5 905 |
| Minimum | 142 | 285 | 265 | 162 | 132 | 69 | 89 | 85 | 85 | 100 | 148 | 37 |
| Maximum | 47 162 | 91 882 | 167 014 | 48 539 | 78 832 | 152 391 | 152 919 | 78 820 | 82 398 | 143 662 | 55 396 | 303 654 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 30% | 19% | 7% | 30% | 44% | 30% | 22% | 44% | 33% | 22% | 26% | 30% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 4% |

Slovak Republic: In evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Table 3.4.1(2013): First instance courts, number of cases for specific case categories (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) in 2013 (Q101)

| States | Litigious divorce cases | | | | Employment dismissal cases | | | | Insolvency cases | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. |
| Austria | 2 830 | 6 237 | 6 063 | 3 004 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 11 365 | 24 861 | 25 385 | 10 841 |
| Belgium | NA | 34 588 | 33 355 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 2 463 | 6 032 | 6 210 | 2 285 | 1 032 | 1 741 | 1 908 | 865 | 1 173 | 1 523 | 1 520 | 1 176 |
| Croatia | 6 561 | 8 553 | 8 493 | 6 621 | 2 722 | 1 972 | 2 103 | 2 591 | 2 774 | 7 628 | 4 738 | 5 664 |
| Cyprus | 3 378 | 6 846 | 6 889 | 3 335 | 1 749 | 1 038 | 614 | 2 173 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 12 965 | 32 804 | 32 559 | 13 210 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 52 032 | 37 637 | 14 920 | 74 749 |
| Denmark | 1 994 | 5 124 | 5 237 | 1 890 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 5 817 | 7 291 | 8 472 | 4 958 |
| Estonia | 172 | 691 | 585 | 275 | 306 | 451 | 432 | 277 | 267 | 1 306 | 1 286 | 242 |
| Finland | 12 203 | 18 185 | 18 262 | 12 126 | 509 | 638 | 601 | 546 | 2 251 | 3 553 | 3 379 | 2 425 |
| France | NA | 90 694 | 89 956 | NA | NA | 145 779 | 128 657 | NA | NA | 57 743 | 49 024 | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | 167 014 | NA | 40 175 | 152 391 | 152 919 | 39 686 | NA | 143 662 | NA | 303 654 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 13 134 | 28 392 | 28 648 | 12 878 | 3 144 | 4 170 | 4 822 | 2 492 | 51 | 154 | 120 | 85 |
| Ireland | NA | 3 609 | 2 949 | NA | NA | 358 | 120 | NA | NA | 314 | 236 | NA |
| Italy | 34 738 | 20 580 | 18 936 | 36 382 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 86 501 | 14 792 | 13 261 | 88 032 |
| Latvia | 1 649 | 2 098 | 2 293 | 1 454 | 779 | 575 | 755 | 599 | 5 402 | 2 961 | 2 035 | 6 328 |
| Lithuania | 867 | 8 192 | 8 361 | 698 | 122 | 429 | 419 | 132 | 4 352 | 4 051 | 3 788 | 4 615 |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | 434 | NA | NA | NA | 1 606 | NA | NA | NA | 1 058 | NA |
| Malta | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | 6 200 | NA | NA | NA | 4 689 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | 7 195 | 9 281 | 9 590 | 6 886 | 5 721 | 5 951 | 7 662 | 4 010 | 4 316 | 20 068 | 20 065 | 4 319 |
| Romania | 19 247 | 35 422 | 37 508 | 17 161 | 2 734 | 3 789 | 3 246 | 3 277 | 50 774 | 60 536 | 54 184 | 57 126 |
| Slovak Republic | 7 283 | 14 096 | 13 977 | 7 402 | NA | 1 684 | 1 127 | NA | 456 | 1 668 | 1 581 | 543 |
| Slovenia | 1 022 | 1 917 | 1 891 | 1 048 | 657 | 1 085 | 999 | 743 | 4 558 | 2 819 | 2 089 | 5 288 |
| Spain | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sweden | 5 677 | 9 503 | 9 444 | 5 736 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 7 846 | 17 142 | 22 385 | 7 788 | 4 971 | 21 470 | 18 393 | 4 783 | 15 473 | 21 809 | 11 508 | 35 628 |
| Median | 5 677 | 8 917 | 8 493 | 5 736 | 1 391 | 1 684 | 1 606 | 1 519 | 4 352 | 5 671 | 3 584 | 5 123 |
| Minimum | 172 | 691 | 434 | 275 | 122 | 358 | 120 | 132 | 51 | 154 | 120 | 85 |
| Maximum | 34 738 | 90 694 | 167 014 | 36 382 | 40 175 | 152 391 | 152 919 | 39 686 | 86 501 | 143 662 | 54 184 | 303 654 |
| Nb of values | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| % of NA | 32% | 20% | 8% | 32% | 44% | 32% | 24% | 44% | 40% | 28% | 28% | 36% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 8% | 8% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Germany: With regard to the category "employment dismissal cases", the number of Lander taken into consideration within the reply is different for the 2012 and 2013 exercises. Consequently, data are not comparable.

Table 3.4.1(2012): First instance courts, number of cases for specific case categories (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) in 2012 (Q101)

| States | Litigious divorce cases | | | | Employment dismissal cases | | | | Insolvency cases | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. | Pending cases on 1st Jan. | Incoming cases | Resolved cases | Pending cases on 31 Dec. |
| Austria | 2 920 | 6 354 | 6 444 | 2 830 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 11 557 | 26 152 | 26 344 | 11 365 |
| Belgium | NA | 37 497 | 37 635 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 2 378 | 6 239 | 6 151 | 2 466 | 936 | 2 331 | 2 242 | 1 025 | 887 | 1 583 | 1 311 | 1 159 |
| Croatia | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | 3 450 | 7 195 | 7 267 | 3 378 | 1 382 | 1 005 | 638 | 1 749 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 13 150 | 30 025 | 30 557 | 12 965 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 30 331 | 33 083 | 11 382 | 52 032 |
| Denmark | 2 257 | 5 219 | 5 497 | 2 000 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 6 300 | 8 199 | 9 024 | 5 820 |
| Estonia | 263 | 652 | 598 | 316 | 283 | 331 | 320 | 277 | 289 | 1 152 | 1 099 | 312 |
| Finland | 11 706 | 17 075 | 17 696 | 11 085 | 559 | 577 | 647 | 489 | 2 135 | 3 359 | 3 261 | 2 233 |
| France | NA | 92 864 | 92 659 | NA | NA | 124 434 | 130 478 | NA | NA | 55 561 | 47 942 | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | 190 258 | NA | 26 968 | 101 369 | 144 293 | 25 360 | NA | | NA | |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 16 416 | 27 394 | 30 676 | 13 134 | 3 389 | 5 119 | 5 364 | 3 144 | 62 | 124 | 135 | 51 |
| Ireland | NA | 3 482 | 2 892 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 486 | 380 | 275 | 524 |
| Italy | 34 114 | 19 287 | 18 174 | 35 227 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 85 736 | 12 577 | 11 909 | 86 404 |
| Latvia | 1 905 | 2 389 | 2 645 | 1 649 | 994 | 549 | 764 | 779 | 4 825 | 2 626 | 2 049 | 5 402 |
| Lithuania | 946 | 8 196 | 8 275 | 867 | 146 | 453 | 477 | 122 | 4 253 | 3 717 | 3 618 | 4 352 |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2 343 | 1 824 | NA | NA | NA | 1 029 | NA |
| Malta | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | 6 118 | NA | NA | NA | 4 676 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 42 786 | 90 933 | 89 217 | 44 750 | 11 102 | 22 070 | 20 924 | 12 249 | 794 | 4 589 | 4 390 | 993 |
| Portugal | 7 627 | 9 638 | 9 975 | 7 290 | 6 448 | 7 897 | 8 659 | 5 686 | 3 568 | 20 776 | 19 969 | 4 375 |
| Romania | 20 926 | 42 582 | 44 261 | 19 247 | 3 041 | 3 274 | 3 581 | 2 734 | 48 643 | 57 956 | 55 825 | 50 774 |
| Slovak Republic | 7 181 | 13 749 | 13 647 | 7 283 | NA | 1 616 | 1 317 | NA | 341 | 1 505 | 1 395 | 451 |
| Slovenia | 1 068 | 1 954 | 2 000 | 1 022 | 622 | 1 038 | 1 003 | 657 | 3 667 | 2 669 | 1 778 | 4 558 |
| Spain | 37 586 | 49 330 | 47 572 | 37 472 | 38 417 | 147 404 | 108 570 | 64 705 | 20 306 | 10 290 | 4 763 | 25 647 |
| Sweden | 5 535 | 8 972 | 8 824 | 5 683 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 11 790 | 27 507 | 33 308 | 11 578 | 7 185 | 27 673 | 26 620 | 9 098 | 13 109 | 15 534 | 10 890 | 15 001 |
| Median | 6 358 | 11 694 | 11 811 | 6 483 | 1 382 | 2 343 | 2 912 | 1 749 | 3 568 | 4 589 | 3 618 | 4 352 |
| Minimum | 263 | 652 | 598 | 316 | 108 | 152 | 185 | 75 | 62 | 124 | 135 | 51 |
| Maximum | 42 786 | 124 449 | 190 258 | 44 750 | 38 417 | 147 404 | 144 293 | 64 705 | 85 736 | 57 956 | 55 825 | 86 404 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 26 |
| % of NA | 33% | 22% | 15% | 33% | 44% | 33% | 30% | 44% | 37% | 31% | 30% | 35% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Slovak Republic: In evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Germany: With regard to the category "employment dismissal cases", the number of Lander taken into consideration within the reply is different for the 2012 and 2013 exercises. Consequently, data are not comparable.

Clearance rate and Disposition time for specific categories of first instance cases

Table 3.5.1(2020): First instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) and disposition time (in days) for specific case categories (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) in 2020 (Q101)

| States | Litigious divorce cases | | Employment dismissal cases | | Insolvency cases | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time |
| Austria | 99,6% | 199 | NA | NA | 120,4% | 149 |
| Belgium | 77,8% | NA | 106,9% | NA | 29,0% | NA |
| Bulgaria | 95,8% | 203 | 86,2% | 302 | 89,2% | 281 |
| Croatia | 95,5% | 297 | 69,6% | 723 | 141,5% | 328 |
| Cyprus | 97,9% | 205 | 122,0% | 1354 | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 101,9% | 130 | NA | NA | 103,2% | 1460 |
| Denmark | 96,9% | 102 | NA | NA | 128,1% | 296 |
| Estonia | 102,3% | 74 | 75,7% | 358 | 97,3% | 54 |
| Finland | 103,1% | 239 | 102,4% | 370 | 121,6% | 198 |
| France | 105,1% | NA | 96,1% | NA | 147,5% | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 100,3% | 149 | 96,4% | 124 | 147,6% | 8 |
| Ireland | 60,4% | NA | 180,0% | NA | 105,0% | NA |
| Italy | 98,5% | 654 | 97,6% | 404 | 101,2% | 143 |
| Latvia | 105,8% | 268 | 103,5% | 206 | 141,5% | 502 |
| Lithuania | 102,4% | 19 | 90,4% | 154 | 140,9% | 255 |
| Luxembourg | 105,3% | 268 | 111,4% | NA | 100,0% | NA |
| Malta | 70,0% | 9021 | NAP | NAP | 42,9% | 3407 |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 93,7% | 297 | 79,3% | 372 | 99,0% | 105 |
| Portugal | 97,9% | 188 | 86,3% | 204 | 99,2% | 59 |
| Romania | 96,3% | 226 | 79,0% | 396 | 112,8% | 399 |
| Slovak Republic | 102,5% | 146 | 82,1% | 454 | 103,4% | 36 |
| Slovenia | 85,3% | 302 | 73,5% | 346 | 138,1% | 589 |
| Spain | 92,0% | 393 | 82,5% | 283 | 78,9% | 1187 |
| Sweden | 103,2% | 200 | NA | NA | 109,7% | 305 |
| Average | 95,4% | 647 | 95,8% | 403 | 108,6% | 514 |
| Median | 98,2% | 205 | 90,4% | 358 | 105,0% | 281 |
| Minimum | 60,4% | 19 | 69,6% | 124 | 29,0% | 8 |
| Maximum | 105,8% | 9 021 | 180,0% | 1 354 | 147,6% | 3 407 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 22% | 26% | 41% | 15% | 30% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% |

The bars for Disposition Time are not set to maximum value but they exclude the outlier to enhance visibility and comparability.

Belgium: Starting from 2018, incoming insolvency cases do not include cases dealt with by the new Regsol platform since mid 2017.

Ireland: The low CR is a result of a specifics of the system where the cases resolved out of court are not obliged to report back to courts.

Malta: The Disposition Time is very high due to the low absolute number of resolved cases in 2020.

Table 3.5.1(2019): First instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) and disposition time (in days) for specific case categories (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) in 2019 (Q101)

| States | Litigious divorce cases | | Employment dismissal cases | | Insolvency cases | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time |
| Austria | 97,5% | 179 | NA | NA | 100,5% | 144 |
| Belgium | 103,5% | NA | 102,2% | 898 | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 100,4% | 154 | 96,4% | 264 | 100,2% | 237 |
| Croatia | 99,2% | 242 | 99,9% | 390 | 131,2% | 276 |
| Cyprus | 98,2% | 179 | 81,0% | 1401 | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 100,0% | 121 | NA | NA | 104,0% | 1201 |
| Denmark | 95,8% | 137 | NA | NA | 99,9% | 345 |
| Estonia | 100,6% | 80 | 99,7% | 224 | 98,7% | 96 |
| Finland | 108,5% | 201 | NA | NA | 98,7% | 253 |
| France | 101,7% | NA | 119,9% | NA | 105,6% | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 103,2% | 140 | 104,1% | 181 | 84,6% | 112 |
| Ireland | 87,7% | NA | 169,2% | NA | 84,1% | NA |
| Italy | 106,3% | 468 | 114,4% | 289 | 101,4% | 111 |
| Latvia | 103,6% | 240 | 97,6% | 239 | 121,3% | 573 |
| Lithuania | 101,6% | 27 | 113,1% | 114 | 120,5% | 262 |
| Luxembourg | 97,5% | 267 | 118,9% | NA | 100,0% | NAP |
| Malta | 94,9% | 176 | NAP | NAP | 121,4% | 1031 |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 100,2% | 226 | 98,4% | 277 | 94,6% | 130 |
| Portugal | 101,3% | 138 | 101,9% | 143 | 101,2% | 47 |
| Romania | 103,7% | 169 | 103,7% | 291 | 115,0% | 331 |
| Slovak Republic | 103,5% | 137 | 111,5% | 354 | 101,6% | 33 |
| Slovenia | 106,3% | 165 | 101,2% | 201 | 140,7% | 545 |
| Spain | 98,7% | 294 | 90,6% | 209 | 86,1% | 1146 |
| Sweden | 102,1% | 206 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 100,7% | 188 | 106,9% | 365 | 105,3% | 382 |
| Median | 100,9% | 176 | 102,0% | 264 | 101,2% | 258 |
| Minimum | 87,7% | 27 | 81,0% | 114 | 84,1% | 33 |
| Maximum | 108,5% | 468 | 169,2% | 1 401 | 140,7% | 1 201 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 22% | 30% | 41% | 22% | 30% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 4% |

Belgium: Starting from 2018, incoming insolvency cases do not include cases dealt with by the new Regsol platform since mid 2017.

Ireland: The low CR is a result of a specifics of the system where the cases resolved out of court are not obliged to report back to courts.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.5.1(2018): First instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) and disposition time (in days) for specific case categories (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) in 2018 (Q101)

| States | Litigious divorce cases | | Employment dismissal cases | | Insolvency cases | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time |
| Austria | 103,4% | 161 | NA | NA | 99,6% | 148 |
| Belgium | 110,7% | NA | 97,4% | 849 | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 97,6% | 162 | 105,3% | 212 | 124,0% | 238 |
| Croatia | 101,0% | 223 | 128,8% | 288 | 121,3% | 283 |
| Cyprus | 100,4% | 179 | 196,4% | 942 | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 101,6% | 120 | NA | NA | 134,1% | 1419 |
| Denmark | 99,8% | 144 | NA | NA | 79,3% | 517 |
| Estonia | 96,6% | 91 | 98,2% | 246 | 94,9% | 63 |
| Finland | 97,7% | 246 | NA | NA | 94,8% | 260 |
| France | 93,5% | NA | 107,2% | NA | 101,9% | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 106,9% | 159 | 125,6% | 170 | 98,4% | 75 |
| Ireland | 83,6% | NA | 172,2% | NA | 101,5% | NA |
| Italy | 102,1% | 480 | 107,2% | 304 | 104,0% | 113 |
| Latvia | 105,0% | 243 | 120,3% | 174 | 134,0% | 553 |
| Lithuania | 100,7% | 33 | 91,3% | 144 | 127,8% | 311 |
| Luxembourg | 88,9% | 453 | 118,4% | NA | 100,0% | NAP |
| Malta | 93,7% | 149 | NAP | NAP | 75,0% | 1144 |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 96,0% | 227 | 100,6% | 271 | 94,5% | 131 |
| Portugal | 103,7% | 152 | 107,5% | 125 | 102,5% | 53 |
| Romania | 99,5% | 178 | 106,0% | 290 | 108,9% | 379 |
| Slovak Republic | 102,3% | 149 | 126,1% | 296 | 99,8% | 60 |
| Slovenia | 100,4% | 163 | 106,4% | 198 | 153,2% | 541 |
| Spain | 98,8% | 292 | 94,4% | 196 | 95,8% | 1302 |
| Sweden | 98,6% | 222 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 99,3% | 201 | 117,2% | 314 | 106,9% | 422 |
| Median | 100,1% | 163 | 107,2% | 246 | 101,5% | 271 |
| Minimum | 83,6% | 33 | 91,3% | 125 | 75,0% | 53 |
| Maximum | 110,7% | 480 | 196,4% | 942 | 153,2% | 1 419 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 22% | 30% | 41% | 22% | 30% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 4% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.5.1(2017): First instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) and disposition time (in days) for specific case categories (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) in 2017 (Q101)

| States | Litigious divorce cases | | Employment dismissal cases | | Insolvency cases | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time |
| Austria | 98,6% | 173 | NA | NA | 98,3% | 164 |
| Belgium | 122,8% | NA | 104,9% | 753 | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 99,1% | 164 | 106,6% | 187 | 110,2% | 283 |
| Croatia | 104,1% | 215 | 137,2% | 324 | 140,1% | 278 |
| Cyprus | 100,9% | 193 | 119,6% | 1370 | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 103,2% | 119 | NA | NA | 152,6% | 1572 |
| Denmark | 102,1% | 134 | NA | NA | 91,2% | 211 |
| Estonia | 99,3% | 75 | 102,2% | 193 | 97,5% | 67 |
| Finland | 98,9% | 239 | NA | NA | 108,8% | 243 |
| France | 87,3% | NA | 129,8% | NA | 110,4% | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 93,8% | 180 | 100,3% | 214 | 124,8% | 32 |
| Ireland | 86,0% | NA | 152,1% | NA | 56,7% | NA |
| Italy | 93,8% | 503 | 110,2% | 295 | 103,2% | 117 |
| Latvia | 107,7% | 247 | 107,8% | 228 | 123,2% | 617 |
| Lithuania | 97,7% | 37 | 111,6% | 65 | 103,6% | 360 |
| Luxembourg | 95,0% | 413 | 133,3% | NA | 100,0% | NAP |
| Malta | 98,5% | 140 | NAP | NAP | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 97,8% | 208 | 115,8% | 214 | 92,4% | 127 |
| Portugal | 105,4% | 145 | 111,1% | 128 | 102,1% | 58 |
| Romania | 97,5% | 175 | 117,6% | 269 | 106,4% | 400 |
| Slovak Republic | 102,3% | 166 | 116,8% | 352 | 95,8% | 154 |
| Slovenia | 105,4% | 153 | 122,0% | 170 | 131,0% | 754 |
| Spain | 100,4% | 292 | 93,2% | 194 | 103,7% | 1402 |
| Sweden | 99,0% | 217 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 99,9% | 199 | 116,2% | 330 | 107,6% | 402 |
| Median | 99,0% | 175 | 113,7% | 214 | 103,6% | 243 |
| Minimum | 86,0% | 37 | 93,2% | 65 | 56,7% | 32 |
| Maximum | 122,8% | 503 | 152,1% | 1 370 | 152,6% | 1 572 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 22% | 30% | 41% | 26% | 33% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 4% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Hungary: Litigious divorce cases in 2017 and 2016 cannot be compared with the previous years as the statistical system has changed due to an amendment of the code of civil procedure these cases were included in a new statistical category.

Table 3.5.1(2016): First instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) and disposition time (in days) for specific case categories (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) in 2016 (Q101)

| States | Litigious divorce cases | | Employment dismissal cases | | Insolvency cases | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time |
| Austria | 102,6% | 161 | NA | NA | 102,6% | 144 |
| Belgium | 105,4% | NA | 99,5% | 728 | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 99,3% | 154 | 95,2% | 176 | 95,2% | 308 |
| Croatia | 148,0% | 180 | 133,0% | 344 | 123,6% | 227 |
| Cyprus | 97,1% | 202 | 81,6% | 1012 | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 104,9% | 125 | NA | NA | 70,3% | 2085 |
| Denmark | 98,6% | 137 | NA | NA | 85,3% | 220 |
| Estonia | 108,7% | 67 | 87,2% | 208 | 101,5% | 61 |
| Finland | 106,6% | 227 | NA | NA | 104,7% | 246 |
| France | 101,2% | NA | 121,1% | NA | 106,1% | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 97,5% | 154 | 117,5% | 169 | 108,3% | 124 |
| Ireland | 78,4% | NA | 86,8% | NA | 68,4% | NA |
| Italy | 84,7% | 511 | 114,2% | 290 | 105,2% | 120 |
| Latvia | 106,8% | 247 | 119,3% | 204 | 124,3% | 663 |
| Lithuania | 102,7% | 28 | 100,0% | 116 | 93,4% | 395 |
| Luxembourg | 130,3% | 355 | 119,2% | NA | 100,0% | NAP |
| Malta | 102,5% | 120 | NAP | NAP | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 99,1% | 196 | 106,3% | 211 | 96,6% | 114 |
| Portugal | 109,1% | 163 | 125,5% | 124 | 106,0% | 61 |
| Romania | 100,4% | 159 | 122,4% | 265 | 121,7% | 353 |
| Slovak Republic | 79,4% | 208 | 111,9% | 354 | 81,3% | 489 |
| Slovenia | 104,6% | 163 | 97,9% | 240 | 81,9% | 1050 |
| Spain | 97,1% | 298 | 107,0% | 175 | 109,5% | 1436 |
| Sweden | 98,7% | 218 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 102,7% | 194 | 108,1% | 308 | 99,3% | 476 |
| Median | 101,8% | 163 | 109,5% | 211 | 102,0% | 246 |
| Minimum | 78,4% | 28 | 81,6% | 116 | 68,4% | 61 |
| Maximum | 148,0% | 511 | 133,0% | 1 012 | 124,3% | 2 085 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 22% | 30% | 41% | 26% | 33% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 4% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Hungary: Litigious divorce cases in 2017 and 2016 cannot be compared with the previous years as the statistical system has changed due to an amendment of the code of civil procedure these cases were included in a new statistical category.

Table 3.5.1(2015): First instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) and disposition time (in days) for specific case categories (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) in 2015 (Q101)

| States | Litigious divorce cases | | Employment dismissal cases | | Insolvency cases | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time |
| Austria | 101,8% | 165 | NA | NA | 100,1% | 152 |
| Belgium | 112,3% | NA | 103,8% | 668 | 110,5% | 2319 |
| Bulgaria | 101,2% | 138 | 108,7% | 151 | 110,1% | 282 |
| Croatia | 96,6% | 268 | 123,5% | 442 | 30,4% | 1132 |
| Cyprus | 98,4% | 190 | 117,9% | 1023 | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 102,9% | 142 | NA | NA | 52,0% | 2377 |
| Denmark | 107,0% | 132 | NA | NA | 110,0% | 238 |
| Estonia | 107,6% | 99 | 101,0% | 199 | 100,1% | 67 |
| Finland | 99,8% | 243 | NA | NA | 109,9% | 235 |
| France | 97,3% | NA | 105,9% | NA | 103,1% | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 61,1% | 233 | 113,5% | 175 | 101,3% | 168 |
| Ireland | 76,3% | NA | 75,6% | NA | 76,2% | NA |
| Italy | 89,0% | 529 | 109,1% | 323 | 120,0% | 108 |
| Latvia | 107,7% | 266 | 139,1% | 236 | 132,5% | 626 |
| Lithuania | 97,3% | 36 | 100,4% | 112 | 104,5% | 405 |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | 109,3% | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | 110,7% | 143 | NAP | NAP | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | 124,2% | 179 | 122,9% | 165 | 105,1% | 71 |
| Romania | 102,5% | 156 | 139,7% | 244 | 129,0% | 328 |
| Slovak Republic | 100,2% | 212 | 82,0% | 681 | 86,2% | 217 |
| Slovenia | 107,8% | 178 | 105,2% | 211 | 54,6% | 1288 |
| Spain | 97,7% | 301 | 105,4% | 184 | 113,8% | 1606 |
| Sweden | 101,5% | 212 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 100,0% | 201 | 109,6% | 344 | 97,3% | 684 |
| Median | 101,3% | 179 | 108,7% | 223 | 104,5% | 282 |
| Minimum | 61,1% | 36 | 75,6% | 112 | 30,4% | 67 |
| Maximum | 124,2% | 529 | 139,7% | 1 023 | 132,5% | 2 377 |
| Nb of values | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| % of NA | 15% | 27% | 31% | 42% | 23% | 31% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% |

Croatia: The increase of incoming insolvency cases is due to the new Act for shortened insolvency proceedings and more than 20.000 legal persons for which the preconditions were met initiated these proceedings. Consequently there is an increase of pending cases at the end of the period as well as decreased Clearance Rate.

Slovak Republic: In evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Hungary: Litigious divorce cases since 2015 cannot be compared with the previous years as the statistical system has changed due to an amendment of the code of civil procedure these cases were included in a new statistical category.

Table 3.5.1(2014): First instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) and disposition time (in days) for specific case categories (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) in 2014 (Q101)

| States | Litigious divorce cases | | Employment dismissal cases | | Insolvency cases | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time |
| Austria | 102,1% | 165 | NA | NA | 102,8% | 151 |
| Belgium | 96,3% | NA | 109,8% | 642 | 70,1% | 3012 |
| Bulgaria | 100,4% | 141 | 109,2% | 157 | 112,9% | 304 |
| Croatia | 123,1% | 187 | 92,3% | 461 | 190,8% | 403 |
| Cyprus | 100,8% | 178 | 95,3% | 863 | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 104,2% | 147 | NA | NA | 44,7% | 2236 |
| Denmark | 101,9% | 134 | NA | NA | 125,4% | 212 |
| Estonia | 95,7% | 133 | 101,9% | 218 | 96,9% | 73 |
| Finland | 98,8% | 246 | NA | NA | 103,5% | 243 |
| France | 96,0% | NA | 96,8% | NA | 90,8% | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | 100,3% | 95 | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 100,5% | 162 | 107,6% | 193 | 148,0% | 91 |
| Ireland | 68,9% | NA | 129,0% | NA | 65,3% | NA |
| Italy | 97,7% | 517 | 101,3% | 466 | 104,9% | 164 |
| Latvia | 96,7% | 282 | 111,7% | 313 | 83,5% | 1049 |
| Lithuania | 101,7% | 25 | 115,3% | 87 | 92,6% | 420 |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | 110,1% | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | 93,0% | 223 | NAP | NAP | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 98,8% | 200 | 113,3% | 195 | 101,7% | 87 |
| Portugal | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Romania | 98,6% | 182 | 102,1% | 373 | 120,7% | 334 |
| Slovak Republic | 100,5% | 197 | 78,4% | NA | 89,2% | 166 |
| Slovenia | 100,7% | 204 | 115,3% | 204 | 41,2% | 1231 |
| Spain | 94,6% | 298 | 100,0% | 243 | 77,5% | 1873 |
| Sweden | 103,7% | 205 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 98,9% | 201 | 105,0% | 322 | 98,0% | 709 |
| Median | 99,6% | 187 | 104,9% | 231 | 96,9% | 304 |
| Minimum | 68,9% | 25 | 78,4% | 87 | 41,2% | 73 |
| Maximum | 123,1% | 517 | 129,0% | 863 | 190,8% | 3 012 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 30% | 30% | 44% | 26% | 33% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% |

Slovak Republic: In evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Table 3.5.1(2013): First instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) and disposition time (in days) for specific case categories (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) in 2013 (Q101)

| States | Litigious divorce cases | | Employment dismissal cases | | Insolvency cases | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time |
| Austria | 97,2% | 181 | NA | NA | 102,1% | 156 |
| Belgium | 96,4% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 103,0% | 134 | 109,6% | 165 | 99,8% | 282 |
| Croatia | 99,3% | 285 | 106,6% | 450 | 62,1% | 436 |
| Cyprus | 100,6% | 177 | 59,2% | 1292 | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 99,3% | 148 | NA | NA | 39,6% | 1829 |
| Denmark | 102,2% | 132 | NAP | NAP | 116,2% | 214 |
| Estonia | 84,7% | 172 | 95,8% | 234 | 98,5% | 69 |
| Finland | 100,4% | 242 | 94,2% | 332 | 95,1% | 262 |
| France | 99,2% | NA | 88,3% | NA | 84,9% | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | 100,3% | 95 | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 100,9% | 164 | 115,6% | 189 | 77,9% | 259 |
| Ireland | 81,7% | NA | 33,5% | NA | 75,2% | NA |
| Italy | 92,0% | 701 | NA | NA | 89,6% | 2423 |
| Latvia | 109,3% | 231 | 131,3% | 290 | 68,7% | 1135 |
| Lithuania | 102,1% | 30 | 97,7% | 115 | 93,5% | 445 |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Malta | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | 103,3% | 262 | 128,8% | 191 | 100,0% | 79 |
| Romania | 105,9% | 167 | 85,7% | 368 | 89,5% | 385 |
| Slovak Republic | 99,2% | 193 | 66,9% | NA | 94,8% | 125 |
| Slovenia | 98,6% | 202 | 92,1% | 271 | 74,1% | 924 |
| Spain | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sweden | 99,4% | 222 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 98,7% | 214 | 93,7% | 333 | 86,0% | 601 |
| Median | 99,3% | 181 | 95,8% | 253 | 89,6% | 282 |
| Minimum | 81,7% | 30 | 33,5% | 95 | 39,6% | 69 |
| Maximum | 109,3% | 701 | 131,3% | 1 292 | 116,2% | 2 423 |
| Nb of values | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| % of NA | 20% | 32% | 32% | 44% | 32% | 40% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 8% | 8% | 0% | 0% |

Slovak Republic: In evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Table 3.5.1(2012): First instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) and disposition time (in days) for specific case categories (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) in 2012 (Q101)

| States | Litigious divorce cases | | Employment dismissal cases | | Insolvency cases | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time | Clearance Rate | Disposition Time |
| Austria | 101,4% | 160 | NA | NA | 100,7% | 157 |
| Belgium | 100,4% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 98,6% | 146 | 96,2% | 167 | 82,8% | 323 |
| Croatia | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | 101,0% | 170 | 63,5% | 1001 | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 101,8% | 155 | NA | NA | 34,4% | 1669 |
| Denmark | 105,3% | 133 | NAP | NAP | 110,1% | 235 |
| Estonia | 91,7% | 193 | 96,7% | 316 | 95,4% | 104 |
| Finland | 103,6% | 229 | 112,1% | 276 | 97,1% | 250 |
| France | 99,8% | NA | 104,9% | NA | 86,3% | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | 142,3% | 64 | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 112,0% | 156 | 104,8% | 214 | 108,9% | 138 |
| Ireland | 83,1% | NA | NA | NA | 72,4% | 695 |
| Italy | 94,2% | 707 | NA | NA | 94,7% | 2648 |
| Latvia | 110,7% | 228 | 139,2% | 372 | 78,0% | 962 |
| Lithuania | 101,0% | 38 | 105,3% | 93 | 97,3% | 439 |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | 77,8% | NA | NA | NA |
| Malta | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 98,1% | 183 | 94,8% | 214 | 95,7% | 83 |
| Portugal | 103,5% | 267 | 109,6% | 240 | 96,1% | 80 |
| Romania | 103,9% | 159 | 109,4% | 279 | 96,3% | 332 |
| Slovak Republic | 99,3% | 195 | 81,5% | NA | 92,7% | 118 |
| Slovenia | 102,4% | 187 | 96,6% | 239 | 66,6% | 936 |
| Spain | 96,4% | 288 | 73,7% | 218 | 46,3% | 1965 |
| Sweden | 98,4% | 235 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 100,3% | 213 | 100,5% | 284 | 86,2% | 655 |
| Median | 101,0% | 185 | 100,7% | 239 | 95,0% | 323 |
| Minimum | 83,1% | 38 | 63,5% | 64 | 34,4% | 80 |
| Maximum | 112,0% | 707 | 142,3% | 1 001 | 110,1% | 2 648 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 33% | 33% | 44% | 33% | 37% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 7% | 7% | 0% | 0% |

Slovak Republic: In evaluation cycles 2015 and before, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Variations of CR and DT for specific categories of first instance cases

Table 3.6.1: First instance courts, variation of clearance rate (in percentage points) and disposition time (in percentage) for specific case categories (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) between 2019 and 2020 (Q101)

| States | Litigious divorce cases | | Employment dismissal cases | | Insolvency cases | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | Clearance Rate (p.points) | Disposition Time (%) | Clearance Rate (p.points) | Disposition Time (%) | Clearance Rate (p.points) | Disposition Time (%) |
| Austria | 2,1 | 11,2% | NA | NA | 19,9 | 3,2% |
| Belgium | -25,7 | NA | 4,7 | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | -4,5 | 31,5% | -10,2 | 14,6% | -10,9 | 18,7% |
| Croatia | -3,7 | 22,9% | -30,3 | 85,5% | 10,2 | 19,1% |
| Cyprus | -0,3 | 14,3% | 41,0 | -3,3% | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 2,0 | 7,7% | NA | NA | -0,8 | 21,6% |
| Denmark | 1,1 | 25,3% | NA | NA | 28,2 | 14,0% |
| Estonia | 1,7 | -7,9% | -24,0 | 59,7% | -1,3 | 44,0% |
| Finland | -5,3 | 18,8% | NA | NA | 22,9 | 22,0% |
| France | 3,4 | NA | -23,7 | NA | 41,9 | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | -2,8 | 6,6% | -7,7 | 31,5% | 63,1 | 93,0% |
| Ireland | -27,3 | NA | 10,8 | NA | 20,9 | NA |
| Italy | -7,9 | 39,8% | -16,8 | 39,8% | -0,3 | 29,6% |
| Latvia | 2,2 | 11,6% | 5,9 | 14,0% | 20,2 | 12,4% |
| Lithuania | 0,8 | 28,2% | -22,7 | 35,8% | 20,4 | -2,7% |
| Luxembourg | 7,8 | 0,4% | -7,5 | NA | 0,0 | NA |
| Malta | -24,9 | 5031,8% | NAP | NAP | -78,6 | 230,6% |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | -6,4 | 31,3% | -19,2 | 34,2% | 4,4 | 19,4% |
| Portugal | -3,4 | 36,7% | -15,6 | 43,1% | -2,0 | 26,1% |
| Romania | -7,4 | 34,0% | -24,7 | 36,0% | -2,1 | 20,4% |
| Slovak Republic | -1,0 | 6,4% | -29,4 | 28,2% | 1,8 | 9,0% |
| Slovenia | -21,0 | 82,6% | -27,8 | 72,3% | -2,5 | 7,9% |
| Spain | -6,8 | 33,5% | -8,1 | 35,2% | -7,2 | 3,6% |
| Sweden | 1,1 | -2,5% | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | -5,3 | +255,1% | -11,4 | +31,1% | +7,1 | +10,1% |
| Median | -3,1 | +14,3% | -16,2 | +35,5% | +1,8 | +5,8% |
| Minimum | -27,3 | -28,2% | -30,3 | -31,5% | -78,6 | -93,0% |
| Maximum | +7,8 | +5031,8% | +41,0 | +85,5% | +63,1 | +230,6% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 22% | 30% | 44% | 22% | 33% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% |

The bars for Disposition Time are not set to maximum value but they exclude the outlier to enhance visibility and comparability.

Belgium: In 2018 and 2019 incoming insolvency cases do not include cases dealt by the new Regsol platform since mid 2017.

Malta: The variation of the Disposition Time is very high due to the low absolute number of resolved cases in 2020.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.6.2: First instance courts, change of clearance rate (in percentage points) and disposition time (in percentages) for specific case categories (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) from 2012 to 2020 (Q101)

| States | Litigious divorce cases | | Employment dismissal cases | | Insolvency cases | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | Clearance Rate (p.points) | Disposition Time (%) | Clearance Rate (p.points) | Disposition Time (%) | Clearance Rate (p.points) | Disposition Time (%) |
| Austria | -1,8 | 24,3% | NA | NA | 19,7 | -5,3% |
| Belgium | -22,5 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | -2,8 | 38,6% | -10,0 | 81,3% | 6,4 | 12,9% |
| Croatia | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | -3,1 | 20,9% | 58,5 | 35,4% | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 0,1 | 15,9% | NA | NA | 68,8 | 12,5% |
| Denmark | -8,4 | 23,2% | NA | NA | 18,0 | 25,9% |
| Estonia | 10,5 | 61,7% | -21,0 | 13,3% | 1,9 | 48,0% |
| Finland | -0,5 | 4,7% | -9,7 | 34,0% | 24,5 | 20,9% |
| France | 5,3 | NA | -8,7 | NA | 61,2 | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | -11,7 | -4,5% | -8,3 | 42,0% | 38,7 | 94,3% |
| Ireland | -22,6 | NA | NA | NA | 32,7 | NA |
| Italy | 4,2 | -7,5% | NA | NA | 6,5 | 94,6% |
| Latvia | -4,9 | 17,6% | -35,6 | 44,7% | 63,5 | 47,8% |
| Lithuania | 1,5 | 49,1% | -14,8 | 65,1% | 43,5 | 41,9% |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | 33,6 | NA | NA | NA |
| Malta | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | -4,4 | 62,0% | -15,5 | 73,9% | 3,3 | 27,1% |
| Portugal | -5,6 | 29,4% | -23,3 | 14,8% | 3,0 | 26,5% |
| Romania | -7,6 | 42,3% | -30,4 | 41,9% | 16,5 | 20,2% |
| Slovak Republic | 3,2 | 25,1% | 0,6 | NA | 10,7 | 69,6% |
| Slovenia | -17,1 | 61,8% | -23,2 | 44,7% | 71,5 | 37,1% |
| Spain | -4,5 | 36,7% | 8,8 | 29,9% | 32,6 | 39,6% |
| Sweden | 4,9 | 14,7% | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | -4,2 | +4,3% | -6,6 | +26,5% | 29,07 | -29,9% |
| Median | -3,1 | +0,1% | -10,0 | +34,7% | 22,11 | -31,8% |
| Minimum | -22,6 | -61,7% | -35,6 | -44,7% | 1,94 | -94,6% |
| Maximum | +10,5 | +62,0% | +58,5 | +81,3% | 71,53 | +27,1% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 33% | 41% | 52% | 33% | 41% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% |

Belgium: In 2018 and 2019 incoming insolvency cases do not include cases dealt by the new Regsol platform since mid 2017.

Czech Republic, Slovak Republic: In all evaluation cycles, it was not possible to distinguish number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Hungary: Litigious divorce cases in 2015 cannot be compared with the previous years as the statistical system has changed due to an amendment of the code of civil procedure these cases were included in a new statistical category.

Second instance other than criminal case categories by case status

Table 3.7.1(2020): Second instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2020 - Pending cases on 1st Jan. (Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 4 675 | 3 037 | 1 638 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 15 876 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 2 264 | NA |
| Croatia | 39 197 | 28 065 | 7 808 | 6 544 | 1 194 | 1 198 | 5 | NAP | 70 | 3 324 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 4 412 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 968 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 11 304 | 10 531 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 773 |
| Denmark | 2 466 | 2 466 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 1 154 | 644 | 222 | 222 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 288 | NAP |
| Finland | 1 395 | 1 181 | 177 | 177 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 37 |
| France | 295 549 | 247 769 | 16 837 | 16 837 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 30 943 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 84 306 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 58 217 | 19 483 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 28 517 | NAP |
| Hungary | 8 643 | 3 741 | 3 925 | 3 782 | 110 | NAP | 94 | 16 | 33 | 418 | 559 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 308 057 | 302 701 | 5 356 | 5 356 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 1 945 | 1 323 | 28 | 28 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 594 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 7 320 | 3 305 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 3 839 | 176 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 648 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 163 | NA |
| Malta | 1 870 | 1 870 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Poland | 131 029 | 66 719 | 11 660 | 11 453 | 207 | NAP | 207 | NAP | NAP | 28 125 | 24 564 |
| Portugal | 14 881 | 5 811 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 9 070 | NAP |
| Romania | 72 979 | 71 874 | 1 105 | 364 | 741 | 741 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 13 616 | 11 248 | 2 367 | 2 367 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 2 424 | 1 614 | 810 | 789 | 21 | 15 | 6 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 164 383 | 129 949 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 34 434 | NAP |
| Sweden | 15 996 | 882 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 12 500 | 2 614 |
| Average | 53 294 | 46 699 | 4 328 | 4 356 | 455 | 651 | 78 | 16 | 52 | 13 354 | 6 887 |
| Median | 11 304 | 3 741 | 2 003 | 2 367 | 207 | 741 | 50 | 16 | 52 | 3 582 | 773 |
| Minimum | 1 154 | 644 | 28 | 28 | 21 | 15 | 5 | 16 | 33 | 1 | 37 |
| Maximum | 308 057 | 302 701 | 16 837 | 16 837 | 1 194 | 1 198 | 207 | 16 | 70 | 58 217 | 24 564 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 22% | 30% | 33% | 22% | 19% | 22% | 19% | 30% | 11% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 26% | 26% | 59% | 70% | 63% | 78% | 63% | 30% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Malta: In the second instance courts, Administrative law cases are included in the number of Civil (and commercial) litigious cases.

Poland: The Supreme Administrative Court is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics and identify the number of second instance cases on the one hand, and the number of third instance cases, on the other hand. The total number of administrative law cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court is provided within the frame of Q97.

Table 3.7.2a(2020): Second instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2020 - Incoming cases (Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 23 070 | 12 862 | 10 208 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA |
| Belgium | 22 195 | 22 195 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 56 644 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 12 717 | NA |
| Croatia | 57 590 | 29 392 | 22 363 | 20 303 | 1 946 | 1 835 | 111 | NAP | 114 | 5 835 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 1 021 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 203 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 53 147 | 49 597 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 550 |
| Denmark | 5 271 | 5 271 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 4 060 | 1 745 | 1 070 | 1 070 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 245 | NAP |
| Finland | 2 493 | 1 833 | 581 | 581 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 79 |
| France | 201 536 | 137 434 | 33 873 | 33 873 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 30 229 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 108 810 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 45 059 | 40 385 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 17 925 | NAP |
| Hungary | 33 297 | 9 084 | 21 130 | 20 164 | 643 | NAP | 551 | 92 | 323 | 887 | 2 196 |
| Ireland | 1 403 | 1 403 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 96 914 | 89 839 | 7 075 | 7 075 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 4 495 | 3 384 | 192 | 192 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 919 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 15 742 | 10 788 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 3 286 | 1 668 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 112 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 285 | NA |
| Malta | 571 | 571 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | 19 363 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 8 172 | NAP |
| Poland | 180 990 | 112 330 | 18 360 | 18 031 | 329 | NAP | 329 | NAP | NAP | 14 375 | 36 019 |
| Portugal | 20 067 | 15 838 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 4 229 | NAP |
| Romania | 169 147 | 166 596 | 2 551 | 1 132 | 1 419 | 1 419 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 27 048 | 15 658 | 11 390 | 11 390 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 0 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 11 186 | 6 545 | 4 641 | 4 250 | 391 | 324 | 67 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 177 404 | 146 275 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 31 129 | NAP |
| Sweden | 62 228 | 2 931 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 41 044 | 18 253 |
| Average | 51 953 | 41 369 | 11 120 | 10 733 | 946 | 1 193 | 265 | 92 | 219 | 12 796 | 14 593 |
| Median | 22 633 | 12 862 | 8 642 | 7 075 | 643 | 1 419 | 220 | 92 | 219 | 5 835 | 3 550 |
| Minimum | 571 | 571 | 192 | 192 | 329 | 324 | 67 | 92 | 114 | 0 | 79 |
| Maximum | 201 536 | 166 596 | 33 873 | 33 873 | 1 946 | 1 835 | 551 | 92 | 323 | 45 059 | 40 385 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 15% | 30% | 33% | 22% | 19% | 22% | 19% | 30% | 7% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 26% | 26% | 59% | 70% | 63% | 78% | 63% | 30% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Malta: In the second instance courts, Administrative law cases are included in the number of Civil (and commercial) litigious cases.

Poland: The Supreme Administrative Court is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics and identify the number of second instance cases on the one hand, and the number of third instance cases, on the other hand. The total number of administrative law cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court is provided within the frame of Q97.

Table 3.7.2b(2020): Second instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2020 - Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 0,26 | 0,14 | 0,11 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA |
| Belgium | 0,19 | 0,19 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 0,82 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,18 | NA |
| Croatia | 1,43 | 0,73 | 0,55 | 0,50 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,00 | NAP | 0,00 | 0,14 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 0,11 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,02 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 0,50 | 0,46 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,03 |
| Denmark | 0,09 | 0,09 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 0,31 | 0,13 | 0,08 | 0,08 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,09 | NAP |
| Finland | 0,05 | 0,03 | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,00 |
| France | 0,30 | 0,20 | 0,05 | 0,05 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,04 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 0,13 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,05 | 0,05 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,17 | NAP |
| Hungary | 0,34 | 0,09 | 0,21 | 0,20 | 0,01 | NAP | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,01 | 0,02 |
| Ireland | 0,03 | 0,03 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 0,16 | 0,15 | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 0,24 | 0,18 | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,05 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 0,56 | 0,39 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,12 | 0,06 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 0,18 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,04 | NA |
| Malta | 0,11 | 0,11 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | 0,11 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,05 | NAP |
| Poland | 0,47 | 0,29 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,00 | NAP | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | 0,04 | 0,09 |
| Portugal | 0,19 | 0,15 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,04 | NAP |
| Romania | 0,88 | 0,87 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 0,50 | 0,29 | 0,21 | 0,21 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 0,53 | 0,31 | 0,22 | 0,20 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 0,37 | 0,31 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,07 | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,60 | 0,03 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,40 | 0,18 |
| Average | 0,38 | 0,24 | 0,13 | 0,12 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,09 | 0,06 |
| Median | 0,30 | 0,18 | 0,07 | 0,05 | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,05 | 0,05 |
| Minimum | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Maximum | 1,43 | 0,87 | 0,55 | 0,50 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,40 | 0,18 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 15% | 30% | 33% | 22% | 19% | 22% | 19% | 30% | 7% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 26% | 26% | 59% | 70% | 63% | 78% | 63% | 30% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Table 3.7.3a(2020): Second instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2020 - Resolved cases (Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 23 469 | 13 127 | 10 342 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA |
| Belgium | 23 095 | 23 095 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 53 814 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 12 744 | NA |
| Croatia | 67 378 | 38 036 | 23 030 | 20 537 | 2 358 | 2 249 | 109 | NAP | 135 | 6 312 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 790 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 140 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 53 053 | 49 443 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 610 |
| Denmark | 5 177 | 5 177 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 4 015 | 1 784 | 1 045 | 1 045 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 186 | NAP |
| Finland | 2 604 | 1 914 | 625 | 625 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 65 |
| France | 207 617 | 144 706 | 32 205 | 32 205 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 30 706 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 111 956 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 48 058 | 40 418 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 17 585 | NAP |
| Hungary | 35 117 | 9 726 | 21 784 | 20 770 | 684 | NAP | 594 | 90 | 330 | 1 291 | 2 316 |
| Ireland | 1 468 | 1 468 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 109 828 | 102 989 | 6 839 | 6 839 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 5 006 | 3 715 | 193 | 193 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 098 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 17 657 | 11 941 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 4 021 | 1 695 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 169 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 208 | NA |
| Malta | 741 | 741 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | 21 232 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 9 686 | NAP |
| Poland | 183 669 | 118 181 | 19 187 | 18 867 | 320 | NAP | 320 | NAP | NAP | 15 786 | 30 584 |
| Portugal | 20 952 | 17 045 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 907 | NAP |
| Romania | 163 922 | 161 403 | 2 519 | 1 072 | 1 447 | 1 447 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 29 114 | 18 108 | 11 005 | 11 005 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 12 428 | 7 354 | 5 074 | 4 678 | 396 | 327 | 69 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 200 281 | 170 993 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 29 288 | NAP |
| Sweden | 66 197 | 2 824 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 45 106 | 18 267 |
| Average | 54 526 | 44 213 | 11 154 | 10 712 | 1 041 | 1 341 | 273 | 90 | 233 | 13 360 | 13 851 |
| Median | 23 282 | 13 127 | 8 591 | 6 839 | 684 | 1 447 | 215 | 90 | 233 | 6 312 | 3 610 |
| Minimum | 741 | 741 | 193 | 193 | 320 | 327 | 69 | 90 | 135 | 1 | 65 |
| Maximum | 207 617 | 170 993 | 32 205 | 32 205 | 2 358 | 2 249 | 594 | 90 | 330 | 48 058 | 40 418 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 15% | 30% | 33% | 22% | 19% | 22% | 19% | 30% | 7% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 26% | 26% | 59% | 70% | 63% | 78% | 63% | 30% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Malta: In the second instance courts, Administrative law cases are included in the number of Civil (and commercial) litigious cases.

Poland: The Supreme Administrative Court is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics and identify the number of second instance cases on the one hand, and the number of third instance cases, on the other hand. The total number of administrative law cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court is provided within the frame of Q97.

Table 3.7.3b(2020): Second instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2020 - Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 0,26 | 0,15 | 0,12 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA |
| Belgium | 0,20 | 0,20 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 0,78 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,18 | NA |
| Croatia | 1,67 | 0,94 | 0,57 | 0,51 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,00 | NAP | 0,00 | 0,16 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 0,09 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,02 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 0,50 | 0,46 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,03 |
| Denmark | 0,09 | 0,09 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 0,30 | 0,13 | 0,08 | 0,08 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,09 | NAP |
| Finland | 0,05 | 0,03 | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,00 |
| France | 0,31 | 0,21 | 0,05 | 0,05 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,05 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 0,13 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,06 | 0,05 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,16 | NAP |
| Hungary | 0,36 | 0,10 | 0,22 | 0,21 | 0,01 | NAP | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,01 | 0,02 |
| Ireland | 0,03 | 0,03 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 0,19 | 0,17 | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 0,26 | 0,20 | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,06 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 0,63 | 0,43 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,14 | 0,06 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 0,18 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,03 | NA |
| Malta | 0,14 | 0,14 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | 0,12 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,06 | NAP |
| Poland | 0,48 | 0,31 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,00 | NAP | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | 0,04 | 0,08 |
| Portugal | 0,20 | 0,17 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,04 | NAP |
| Romania | 0,85 | 0,84 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 0,53 | 0,33 | 0,20 | 0,20 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 0,59 | 0,35 | 0,24 | 0,22 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 0,42 | 0,36 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,06 | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,64 | 0,03 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,43 | 0,18 |
| Average | 0,40 | 0,26 | 0,13 | 0,12 | 0,02 | 0,03 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,09 | 0,06 |
| Median | 0,31 | 0,18 | 0,06 | 0,05 | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,06 | 0,05 |
| Minimum | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Maximum | 1,67 | 0,94 | 0,57 | 0,51 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,43 | 0,18 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 15% | 30% | 33% | 22% | 19% | 22% | 19% | 30% | 7% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 26% | 26% | 59% | 70% | 63% | 78% | 63% | 30% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Table 3.7.4a(2020): Second instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2020 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. (Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 4 276 | 2 772 | 1 504 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 18 706 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | 2 237 | NA |
| Croatia | 29 411 | 19 194 | 7 370 | 6 540 | 782 | 775 | 7 | NAP | 48 | 2 847 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 4 710 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 031 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 11 398 | 10 685 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 713 |
| Denmark | 2 560 | 2 560 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 1 148 | 585 | 221 | 221 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 342 | NAP |
| Finland | 1 284 | 1 100 | 133 | 133 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 51 |
| France | 289 468 | 240 497 | 18 505 | 18 505 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 30 466 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 81 223 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 55 197 | 19 826 |
| Greece | 65 912 | 34 954 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 28 857 | NAP |
| Hungary | 6 823 | 3 099 | 3 271 | 3 176 | 69 | NAP | 51 | 18 | 26 | 14 | 439 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 295 143 | 289 551 | 5 592 | 5 592 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 1 434 | 992 | 27 | 27 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 415 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 5 405 | 2 152 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 3 104 | 149 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 591 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 240 | NA |
| Malta | 1 701 | 1 701 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | 24 530 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 12 340 | NAP |
| Poland | 128 350 | 60 868 | 10 833 | 10 617 | 216 | NAP | 216 | NAP | NAP | 26 714 | 29 999 |
| Portugal | 13 996 | 4 604 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 9 392 | NAP |
| Romania | 78 204 | 77 067 | 1 137 | 424 | 713 | 713 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 11 550 | 8 798 | 2 752 | 2 752 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 0 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 1 181 | 805 | 376 | 361 | 15 | 11 | 4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 142 509 | 106 207 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 36 302 | NAP |
| Sweden | 12 027 | 989 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 8 438 | 2 600 |
| Average | 50 075 | 43 272 | 4 310 | 4 395 | 359 | 500 | 70 | 18 | 37 | 12 820 | 7 682 |
| Median | 11 550 | 3 852 | 2 128 | 2 752 | 216 | 713 | 29 | 18 | 37 | 3 104 | 713 |
| Minimum | 1 148 | 585 | 27 | 27 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 18 | 26 | 0 | 51 |
| Maximum | 295 143 | 289 551 | 18 505 | 18 505 | 782 | 775 | 216 | 18 | 48 | 55 197 | 29 999 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 15% | 19% | 30% | 30% | 22% | 22% | 22% | 19% | 30% | 7% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 26% | 30% | 59% | 67% | 63% | 78% | 63% | 30% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Malta: In the second instance courts, Administrative law cases are included in the number of Civil (and commercial) litigious cases.

Poland: The Supreme Administrative Court is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics and identify the number of second instance cases on the one hand, and the number of third instance cases, on the other hand. The total number of administrative law cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court is provided within the frame of Q97.

Table 3.7.4b(2020): Second instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2020 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 0,05 | 0,03 | 0,02 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 0,27 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,03 | NA |
| Croatia | 0,73 | 0,48 | 0,18 | 0,16 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,00 | NAP | 0,00 | 0,07 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 0,53 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,12 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 0,11 | 0,10 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,01 |
| Denmark | 0,04 | 0,04 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 0,09 | 0,04 | 0,02 | 0,02 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,03 | NAP |
| Finland | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,00 |
| France | 0,43 | 0,36 | 0,03 | 0,03 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,05 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 0,10 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,07 | 0,02 |
| Greece | 0,61 | 0,33 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,27 | NAP |
| Hungary | 0,07 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,00 | NAP | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 0,50 | 0,49 | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 0,08 | 0,05 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,02 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 0,19 | 0,08 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,11 | 0,01 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 0,25 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,04 | NA |
| Malta | 0,33 | 0,33 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | 0,14 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,07 | NAP |
| Poland | 0,34 | 0,16 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,00 | NAP | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | 0,07 | 0,08 |
| Portugal | 0,14 | 0,04 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,09 | NAP |
| Romania | 0,41 | 0,40 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 0,21 | 0,16 | 0,05 | 0,05 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 0,06 | 0,04 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 0,30 | 0,22 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,08 | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,12 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,08 | 0,03 |
| Average | 0,25 | 0,17 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,07 | 0,02 |
| Median | 0,19 | 0,10 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,07 | 0,01 |
| Minimum | 0,02 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Maximum | 0,73 | 0,49 | 0,18 | 0,16 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,27 | 0,08 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 15% | 19% | 30% | 30% | 22% | 22% | 22% | 19% | 30% | 7% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 26% | 30% | 59% | 67% | 63% | 78% | 63% | 30% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Table 3.7.5(2020): Second instance courts, number of civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases - Pending older than 2 years in 2020 (Q97)

| States | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | | Administrative law cases | |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Number | as a % of all pending cases on 31 Dec | Number | as a % of all pending cases on 31 Dec |
| Austria | 2 | 0,1% | NAP | NAP |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 1 067 | 5,6% | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Denmark | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 0 | 0,0% | 0 | 0,0% |
| Finland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| France | NA | NA | 1 108 | 3,6% |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Italy | 134 251 | 46,4% | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 65 | 6,6% | 3 | 0,7% |
| Lithuania | 15 | 0,7% | 2 | 0,1% |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Malta | 908 | 53,4% | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Poland | NA | NA | 6 843 | 25,6% |
| Portugal | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Romania | 1 740 | 2,3% | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 588 | 6,7% | 0 | - |
| Slovenia | 0 | 0,0% | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Sweden | 19 | 1,9% | 83 | 1,0% |
| Average | 12 605 | 11,2% | 1 148 | 5,2% |
| Median | 65 | 2,3% | 3 | 0,9% |
| Minimum | 0 | 0,0% | 0 | 0,0% |
| Maximum | 134 251 | 53,4% | 6 843 | 25,6% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 |
| % of NA | 59% | 59% | 41% | 42% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 33% | 35% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Malta: In the second instance courts, Administrative law cases are included in the number of Civil (and commercial) litigious cases.

Romania: Cases older than 3 years are presented.

Table 3.7.1(2019): Second instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2019 - Pending cases on 1st Jan. (Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 4 732 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 13 611 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 2 411 | NA |
| Croatia | 47 023 | 34 807 | 9 454 | 7 906 | 1 482 | 1 478 | 4 | NAP | 66 | 2 762 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 4 215 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 939 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 13 224 | 12 291 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 933 |
| Denmark | 2 183 | 2 183 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 988 | 610 | 146 | 146 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 323 | NAP |
| Finland | 1 288 | 1 120 | 117 | 117 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 51 |
| France | 302 841 | 260 673 | 12 700 | 12 700 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 29 468 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 66 211 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 57 216 | 19 399 |
| Greece | NA | 41 354 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 10 738 | 4 883 | 4 445 | 4 197 | 190 | NAP | 174 | 16 | 58 | 561 | 849 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 340 257 | 334 910 | 5 347 | 5 347 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 1 823 | 1 323 | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 500 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 7 990 | 3 917 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 888 | 185 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 683 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 154 | NA |
| Malta | 1 951 | 1 951 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | 27 940 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 13 880 | NAP |
| Poland | 103 913 | 51 551 | 5 537 | 5 369 | 168 | NAP | 168 | NAP | NAP | 27 649 | 19 176 |
| Portugal | 14 803 | 6 175 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 8 628 | NAP |
| Romania | 73 019 | 71 851 | 1 168 | 339 | 829 | 829 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 17 427 | 13 533 | 3 893 | 3 893 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 2 799 | 1 996 | 803 | 763 | 40 | 33 | 7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 139 348 | 116 091 | NA | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 23 257 | NAP |
| Sweden | 13 755 | 750 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 11 108 | 1 897 |
| Average | 52 085 | 49 041 | 3 965 | 3 707 | 542 | 780 | 88 | 16 | 62 | 11 422 | 6 070 |
| Median | 13 418 | 6 175 | 3 893 | 3 893 | 190 | 829 | 88 | 16 | 62 | 3 325 | 933 |
| Minimum | 988 | 610 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 33 | 4 | 16 | 58 | 1 | 51 |
| Maximum | 340 257 | 334 910 | 12 700 | 12 700 | 1 482 | 1 478 | 174 | 16 | 66 | 57 216 | 19 399 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 22% | 30% | 26% | 22% | 19% | 22% | 19% | 26% | 11% | 19% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 30% | 33% | 59% | 70% | 63% | 78% | 67% | 30% | 56% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Poland: The Supreme Administrative Court is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics and identify the number of second instance cases on the one hand, and the number of third instance cases, on the other hand. The total number of administrative law cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court is provided within the frame of Q97.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.7.2a(2019): Second instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2019 - Incoming cases (Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 25 523 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Belgium | 24 177 | 24 177 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 59 922 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 14 421 | NA |
| Croatia | 62 150 | 34 633 | 21 186 | 19 168 | 1 874 | 1 756 | 118 | NAP | 144 | 6 331 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 930 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 234 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 59 324 | 54 478 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 4 846 |
| Denmark | 5 022 | 5 022 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 3 822 | 1 841 | 865 | 865 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 116 | NAP |
| Finland | 2 801 | 2 187 | 569 | 569 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 45 |
| France | 263 044 | 190 203 | 37 157 | 37 157 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 35 684 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 121 042 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 50 788 | 42 062 |
| Greece | NA | 23 187 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 40 152 | 11 857 | 23 619 | 22 469 | 809 | NAP | 693 | 116 | 341 | 2 246 | 2 430 |
| Ireland | 2 685 | 2 685 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 115 428 | 106 921 | 8 507 | 8 507 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 5 272 | 4 170 | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 102 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 17 082 | 11 463 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 683 | 1 936 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 197 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 218 | NA |
| Malta | 694 | 694 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | 23 008 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 10 632 | NAP |
| Poland | 240 192 | 155 341 | 23 774 | 23 378 | 396 | NAP | 396 | NAP | NAP | 16 844 | 44 233 |
| Portugal | 24 466 | 20 123 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 4 343 | NAP |
| Romania | 191 115 | 188 249 | 2 866 | 1 272 | 1 594 | 1 594 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 34 411 | 21 167 | 13 244 | 13 244 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 0 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 13 333 | 7 648 | 5 685 | 5 265 | 420 | 360 | 60 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 224 499 | 182 864 | NA | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 41 635 | NAP |
| Sweden | 64 516 | 2 888 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 44 555 | 17 073 |
| Average | 62 649 | 51 045 | 12 497 | 11 990 | 1 019 | 1 237 | 317 | 116 | 243 | 14 615 | 16 089 |
| Median | 24 995 | 20 123 | 8 507 | 8 507 | 809 | 1 594 | 257 | 116 | 243 | 5 337 | 4 846 |
| Minimum | 694 | 694 | 0 | 0 | 396 | 360 | 60 | 116 | 144 | 0 | 45 |
| Maximum | 263 044 | 190 203 | 37 157 | 37 157 | 1 874 | 1 756 | 693 | 116 | 341 | 50 788 | 44 233 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 15% | 30% | 26% | 22% | 19% | 22% | 19% | 26% | 11% | 19% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 30% | 33% | 59% | 70% | 63% | 78% | 67% | 30% | 56% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Poland: The Supreme Administrative Court is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics and identify the number of second instance cases on the one hand, and the number of third instance cases, on the other hand. The total number of administrative law cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court is provided within the frame of Q97.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.7.2b(2019): Second instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2019 - Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 0,29 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Belgium | 0,21 | 0,21 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 0,87 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,21 | NA |
| Croatia | 1,54 | 0,86 | 0,52 | 0,47 | 0,05 | 0,04 | 0,00 | NAP | 0,00 | 0,16 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 0,10 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,03 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 0,55 | 0,51 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,05 |
| Denmark | 0,09 | 0,09 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 0,29 | 0,14 | 0,07 | 0,07 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,08 | NAP |
| Finland | 0,05 | 0,04 | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,00 |
| France | 0,39 | 0,28 | 0,06 | 0,06 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,05 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 0,15 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,06 | 0,05 |
| Greece | NA | 0,22 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 0,41 | 0,12 | 0,24 | 0,23 | 0,01 | NAP | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,02 | 0,02 |
| Ireland | 0,05 | 0,05 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 0,19 | 0,18 | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 0,28 | 0,22 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,06 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 0,61 | 0,41 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,13 | 0,07 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 0,19 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,03 | NA |
| Malta | 0,13 | 0,13 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | 0,13 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,06 | NAP |
| Poland | 0,63 | 0,41 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,00 | NAP | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | 0,04 | 0,12 |
| Portugal | 0,24 | 0,20 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,04 | NAP |
| Romania | 1,00 | 0,98 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 0,63 | 0,39 | 0,24 | 0,24 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 0,63 | 0,36 | 0,27 | 0,25 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 0,47 | 0,39 | NA | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,09 | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,62 | 0,03 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,43 | 0,16 |
| Average | 0,43 | 0,28 | 0,14 | 0,13 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,09 | 0,07 |
| Median | 0,34 | 0,21 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,06 | 0,05 |
| Minimum | 0,05 | 0,03 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Maximum | 1,54 | 0,98 | 0,52 | 0,47 | 0,05 | 0,04 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,43 | 0,16 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 15% | 30% | 26% | 22% | 19% | 22% | 19% | 26% | 11% | 19% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 30% | 33% | 59% | 70% | 63% | 78% | 67% | 30% | 56% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.7.3a(2019): Second instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2019 - Resolved cases (Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 25 580 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Belgium | 26 663 | 26 663 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 57 658 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 14 567 | NA |
| Croatia | 69 895 | 41 262 | 22 863 | 20 561 | 2 162 | 2 045 | 117 | NAP | 140 | 5 770 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 810 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 205 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 61 251 | 56 248 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 5 003 |
| Denmark | 4 717 | 4 717 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 3 751 | 1 792 | 814 | 814 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 145 | NAP |
| Finland | 2 698 | 2 117 | 523 | 523 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 58 |
| France | 264 733 | 194 479 | 35 994 | 35 994 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 34 260 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 102 945 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 49 744 | 41 506 |
| Greece | NA | 23 477 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 42 247 | 12 999 | 24 139 | 22 884 | 889 | NAP | 773 | 116 | 366 | 2 389 | 2 720 |
| Ireland | 2 498 | 2 498 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 148 023 | 139 548 | 8 475 | 8 475 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 5 151 | 4 143 | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 008 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 17 752 | 12 075 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 732 | 1 945 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 232 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 209 | NA |
| Malta | 780 | 780 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | 23 506 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 10 630 | NAP |
| Poland | 217 234 | 139 755 | 22 220 | 21 863 | 357 | NAP | 357 | NAP | NAP | 16 407 | 38 852 |
| Portugal | 24 387 | 20 486 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 901 | NAP |
| Romania | 191 155 | 188 226 | 2 929 | 1 247 | 1 682 | 1 682 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 38 222 | 23 452 | 14 770 | 14 770 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 0 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 13 708 | 8 030 | 5 678 | 5 239 | 439 | 378 | 61 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 200 117 | 170 065 | NA | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 30 052 | NAP |
| Sweden | 62 280 | 2 756 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 43 166 | 16 358 |
| Average | 62 701 | 51 293 | 12 582 | 12 034 | 1 106 | 1 368 | 327 | 116 | 253 | 13 574 | 15 206 |
| Median | 26 122 | 20 486 | 8 475 | 8 475 | 889 | 1 682 | 237 | 116 | 253 | 4 836 | 5 003 |
| Minimum | 780 | 780 | 0 | 0 | 357 | 378 | 61 | 116 | 140 | 0 | 58 |
| Maximum | 264 733 | 194 479 | 35 994 | 35 994 | 2 162 | 2 045 | 773 | 116 | 366 | 49 744 | 41 506 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 15% | 30% | 26% | 22% | 19% | 22% | 19% | 26% | 11% | 19% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 30% | 33% | 59% | 70% | 63% | 78% | 67% | 30% | 56% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Poland: The Supreme Administrative Court is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics and identify the number of second instance cases on the one hand, and the number of third instance cases, on the other hand. The total number of administrative law cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court is provided within the frame of Q97.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.7.3b(2019): Second instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2019 - Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 0,3 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Belgium | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 0,8 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,2 | NA |
| Croatia | 1,7 | 1,0 | 0,6 | 0,5 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | NAP | 0,0 | 0,1 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 0,1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,0 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 0,6 | 0,5 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 |
| Denmark | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Finland | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 |
| France | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 0,1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,1 | 0,0 |
| Greece | NA | 0,2 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 0,4 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,0 | NAP | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Ireland | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 0,6 | 0,4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 0,2 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,0 | NA |
| Malta | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | 0,1 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Poland | 0,6 | 0,4 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | NAP | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,0 | 0,1 |
| Portugal | 0,2 | 0,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 | NAP |
| Romania | 1,0 | 1,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 0,7 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,3 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 0,0 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 0,6 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 0,4 | 0,4 | NA | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,1 | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,6 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,4 | 0,2 |
| Average | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Median | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 |
| Minimum | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 1,7 | 1,0 | 0,6 | 0,5 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,4 | 0,2 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 15% | 30% | 26% | 22% | 19% | 22% | 19% | 26% | 11% | 19% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 30% | 33% | 59% | 70% | 63% | 78% | 67% | 30% | 56% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.7.4a(2019): Second instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2019 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. (Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 4 675 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 15 875 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 2 265 | NA |
| Croatia | 39 197 | 28 065 | 7 808 | 6 544 | 1 194 | 1 189 | 5 | NAP | 70 | 3 324 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 4 335 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 968 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 11 297 | 10 521 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 776 |
| Denmark | 2 488 | 2 488 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 1 109 | 639 | 182 | 182 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 288 | NAP |
| Finland | 1 391 | 1 190 | 163 | 163 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 38 |
| France | 301 152 | 256 397 | 13 863 | 13 863 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 30 892 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 84 305 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 58 217 | 19 882 |
| Greece | NA | 41 064 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 8 643 | 3 741 | 3 925 | 3 782 | 110 | NAP | 94 | 16 | 33 | 418 | 559 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 307 662 | 302 283 | 5 379 | 5 379 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 1 944 | 1 350 | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 594 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 7 320 | 3 305 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 839 | 176 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 648 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 163 | NA |
| Malta | 1 870 | 1 870 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | 27 510 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 13 870 | NAP |
| Poland | 126 871 | 67 137 | 7 091 | 6 884 | 207 | NAP | 207 | NAP | NAP | 28 086 | 24 557 |
| Portugal | 14 882 | 5 812 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 9 070 | NAP |
| Romania | 72 979 | 71 874 | 1 105 | 364 | 741 | 741 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 13 616 | 11 248 | 2 367 | 2 367 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 2 424 | 1 614 | 810 | 789 | 21 | 15 | 6 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 164 341 | 129 907 | NA | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 34 434 | NAP |
| Sweden | 15 991 | 882 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 12 497 | 2 612 |
| Average | 52 162 | 48 921 | 3 881 | 3 665 | 455 | 648 | 78 | 16 | 52 | 12 433 | 6 943 |
| Median | 12 457 | 5 812 | 2 367 | 2 367 | 207 | 741 | 50 | 16 | 52 | 3 582 | 776 |
| Minimum | 1 109 | 639 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 15 | 5 | 16 | 33 | 1 | 38 |
| Maximum | 307 662 | 302 283 | 13 863 | 13 863 | 1 194 | 1 189 | 207 | 16 | 70 | 58 217 | 24 557 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 22% | 30% | 26% | 22% | 19% | 22% | 19% | 26% | 11% | 19% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 30% | 33% | 59% | 70% | 63% | 78% | 67% | 30% | 56% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Poland: The Supreme Administrative Court is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics and identify the number of second instance cases on the one hand, and the number of third instance cases, on the other hand. The total number of administrative law cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court is provided within the frame of Q97.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.7.4b(2019): Second instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2019 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 0,1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 0,2 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,0 | NA |
| Croatia | 1,0 | 0,7 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | 0,0 | 0,1 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 0,5 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,1 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 |
| Denmark | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 | NAP |
| Finland | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 |
| France | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 0,1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,1 | 0,0 |
| Greece | NA | 0,4 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,0 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 0,3 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | 0,0 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 0,3 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,0 | NA |
| Malta | 0,4 | 0,4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | 0,2 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Poland | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Portugal | 0,1 | 0,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | NAP |
| Romania | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 0,0 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 0,3 | 0,3 | NA | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,1 | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,2 | 0,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | 0,0 |
| Average | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 |
| Median | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 |
| Minimum | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 1,0 | 0,7 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 22% | 30% | 26% | 22% | 19% | 22% | 19% | 26% | 11% | 19% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 30% | 33% | 59% | 70% | 63% | 78% | 67% | 30% | 56% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.7.5(2019): Second instance courts, number of civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases - Pending older than 2 years in 2019 (Q97)

| States | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | | Administrative law cases | |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Number | as a % of all pending cases on 31 Dec | Number | as a % of all pending cases on 31 Dec |
| Austria | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 2 459 | 8,8% | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Denmark | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Estonia | 0 | 0,0% | 0 | 0,0% |
| Finland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| France | NA | NA | 950 | 3,1% |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 134 551 | 44,5% | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Lithuania | 13 | 0,4% | 13 | 0,3% |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Malta | 973 | 52,0% | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Romania | 665 | 0,9% | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 0 | 0,0% | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Sweden | 8 | 0,9% | 456 | 3,6% |
| Average | 17 334 | 13,4% | 355 | 1,8% |
| Median | 339 | 0,9% | 235 | 1,7% |
| Minimum | 0 | 0,0% | 0 | 0,0% |
| Maximum | 134 551 | 52,0% | 950 | 3,6% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 70% | 70% | 59% | 59% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 26% | 26% |

Romania: Cases older than 3 years are presented.

Clearance rate and Disposition time for second instance other than criminal cases

Table 3.8.1(2020): Second instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2020 (Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Austria | 101,7% | 102,1% | 101,3% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA |
| Belgium | 104,1% | 104,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 95,0% | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 100,2% | NA |
| Croatia | 117,0% | 129,4% | 103,0% | 101,2% | 121,2% | 122,6% | 98,2% | NAP | 118,4% | 108,2% | NAP |
| Cyprus | 77,4% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 69,0% | NA |
| Czech Republic | 99,8% | 99,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 101,7% |
| Denmark | 98,2% | 98,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 98,9% | 102,2% | 97,7% | 97,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 95,3% | NAP |
| Finland | 104,5% | 104,4% | 107,6% | 107,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 82,3% |
| France | 103,0% | 105,3% | 95,1% | 95,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 101,6% | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 102,9% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 106,7% | 100,1% |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 98,1% | NAP |
| Hungary | 105,5% | 107,1% | 103,1% | 103,0% | 106,4% | NAP | 107,8% | 97,8% | 102,2% | 145,5% | 105,5% |
| Ireland | 104,6% | 104,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 113,3% | 114,6% | 96,7% | 96,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 111,4% | 109,8% | 100,5% | 100,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 119,5% | NAP |
| Lithuania | 112,2% | 110,7% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 122,4% | 101,6% |
| Luxembourg | NA | 105,1% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 73,0% | NA |
| Malta | 129,8% | 129,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | 109,7% | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 118,5% | NAP |
| Poland | 101,5% | 105,2% | 104,5% | 104,6% | 97,3% | NAP | 97,3% | NAP | NAP | 109,8% | 84,9% |
| Portugal | 104,4% | 107,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 92,4% | NAP |
| Romania | 96,9% | 96,9% | 98,7% | 94,7% | 102,0% | 102,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 107,6% | 115,6% | 96,6% | 96,6% | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | - | NAP |
| Slovenia | 111,1% | 112,4% | 109,3% | 110,1% | 101,3% | 100,9% | 103,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 112,9% | 116,9% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 94,1% | NAP |
| Sweden | 106,4% | 96,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 109,9% | 100,1% |
| Average | 105,3% | 107,9% | 101,2% | 100,7% | 105,6% | 108,5% | 101,6% | 97,8% | 110,3% | 104,0% | 96,6% |
| Median | 104,5% | 105,2% | 100,9% | 100,5% | 102,0% | 102,0% | 100,6% | 97,8% | 110,3% | 104,1% | 100,1% |
| Minimum | 77,4% | 96,3% | 95,1% | 94,7% | 97,3% | 100,9% | 97,3% | 97,8% | 102,2% | 69,0% | 82,3% |
| Maximum | 129,8% | 129,8% | 109,3% | 110,1% | 121,2% | 122,6% | 107,8% | 97,8% | 118,4% | 145,5% | 105,5% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 15% | 30% | 33% | 22% | 19% | 22% | 19% | 30% | 7% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 26% | 26% | 59% | 70% | 63% | 78% | 63% | 30% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Malta: In the second instance courts, Administrative law cases are included in the number of Civil (and commercial) litigious cases.

Poland: The Supreme Administrative Court is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics and identify the number of second instance cases on the one hand, and the number of third instance cases, on the other hand. The total number of administrative law cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court is provided within the frame of Q97.

Table 3.8.2(2020): Second instance courts, disposition time (in days) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2020 (Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Austria | 67 | 77 | 53 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 127 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | 64 | NA |
| Croatia | 159 | 184 | 117 | 116 | 121 | 126 | 23 | NAP | 130 | 165 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 2176 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2688 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 78 | 79 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 72 |
| Denmark | 180 | 180 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 104 | 120 | 77 | 77 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 105 | NAP |
| Finland | 180 | 210 | 78 | 78 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 286 |
| France | 509 | 607 | 210 | 210 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 362 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 265 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 419 | 179 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 599 | NAP |
| Hungary | 71 | 116 | 55 | 56 | 37 | NAP | 31 | 73 | 29 | 4 | 69 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 981 | 1026 | 298 | 298 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 105 | 97 | 51 | 51 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 138 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 112 | 66 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 282 | 32 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 497 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 421 | NA |
| Malta | 838 | 838 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | 422 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 465 | NAP |
| Poland | 255 | 188 | 206 | 205 | 246 | NAP | 246 | NAP | NAP | 618 | 358 |
| Portugal | 244 | 99 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 877 | NAP |
| Romania | 174 | 174 | 165 | 144 | 180 | 180 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 145 | 177 | 91 | 91 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | 0 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 35 | 40 | 27 | 28 | 14 | 12 | 21 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 260 | 227 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 452 | NAP |
| Sweden | 66 | 128 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 68 | 52 |
| Average | 331 | 257 | 119 | 123 | 120 | 106 | 81 | 73 | 79 | 455 | 150 |
| Median | 167 | 177 | 84 | 91 | 121 | 126 | 27 | 73 | 79 | 362 | 72 |
| Minimum | 35 | 40 | 27 | 28 | 14 | 12 | 21 | 73 | 29 | 0 | 32 |
| Maximum | 2 176 | 1 026 | 298 | 298 | 246 | 180 | 246 | 73 | 130 | 2 688 | 358 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 22% | 30% | 30% | 22% | 22% | 22% | 19% | 30% | 7% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 26% | 30% | 59% | 67% | 63% | 78% | 63% | 30% | 59% |

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Table 3.8.1(2019): Second instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2019 (Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Austria | 100,2% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Belgium | 110,3% | 110,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 96,2% | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 101,0% | NA |
| Croatia | 112,5% | 119,1% | 107,9% | 107,3% | 115,4% | 116,5% | 99,2% | NAP | 97,2% | 91,1% | NAP |
| Cyprus | 87,1% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 87,6% | NA |
| Czech Republic | 103,2% | 103,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 103,2% |
| Denmark | 93,9% | 93,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 98,1% | 97,3% | 94,1% | 94,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 102,6% | NAP |
| Finland | 96,3% | 96,8% | 91,9% | 91,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 128,9% |
| France | 100,6% | 102,2% | 96,9% | 96,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 96,0% | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 85,0% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 97,9% | 98,7% |
| Greece | NA | 101,3% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 105,2% | 109,6% | 102,2% | 101,8% | 109,9% | NAP | 111,5% | 100,0% | 107,3% | 106,4% | 111,9% |
| Ireland | 93,0% | 93,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 128,2% | 130,5% | 99,6% | 99,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 97,7% | 99,4% | - | - | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 91,5% | NAP |
| Lithuania | 103,9% | 105,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 101,3% | 100,5% |
| Luxembourg | NA | 102,9% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 95,9% | NA |
| Malta | 112,4% | 112,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | 102,2% | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 100,0% | NAP |
| Poland | 90,4% | 90,0% | 93,5% | 93,5% | 90,2% | NAP | 90,2% | NAP | NAP | 97,4% | 87,8% |
| Portugal | 99,7% | 101,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 89,8% | NAP |
| Romania | 100,0% | 100,0% | 102,2% | 98,0% | 105,5% | 105,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 111,1% | 110,8% | 111,5% | 111,5% | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | - | NAP |
| Slovenia | 102,8% | 105,0% | 99,9% | 99,5% | 104,5% | 105,0% | 101,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 89,1% | 93,0% | NA | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 72,2% | NAP |
| Sweden | 96,5% | 95,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 96,9% | 95,8% |
| Average | 101,3% | 102,5% | 100,0% | 99,4% | 105,1% | 109,0% | 100,6% | 100,0% | 102,3% | 95,2% | 103,8% |
| Median | 100,1% | 101,8% | 99,8% | 98,8% | 105,5% | 105,5% | 100,4% | 100,0% | 102,3% | 96,9% | 100,5% |
| Minimum | 87,1% | 85,0% | 91,9% | 91,9% | 90,2% | 105,0% | 90,2% | 100,0% | 97,2% | 72,2% | 87,8% |
| Maximum | 128,2% | 130,5% | 111,5% | 111,5% | 115,4% | 116,5% | 111,5% | 100,0% | 107,3% | 106,4% | 128,9% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 15% | 30% | 26% | 22% | 19% | 22% | 19% | 26% | 11% | 19% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 30% | 33% | 59% | 70% | 63% | 78% | 67% | 30% | 56% |

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Poland: The Supreme Administrative Court is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics and identify the number of second instance cases on the one hand, and the number of third instance cases, on the other hand. The total number of administrative law cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court is provided within the frame of Q97.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.8.2(2019): Second instance courts, disposition time (in days) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2019 (Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Austria | 67 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 100 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 57 | NA |
| Croatia | 205 | 248 | 125 | 116 | 202 | 212 | 16 | NAP | 183 | 210 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 1953 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1724 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 67 | 68 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 57 |
| Denmark | 193 | 193 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 108 | 130 | 82 | 82 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 92 | NAP |
| Finland | 188 | 205 | 114 | 114 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 239 |
| France | 415 | 481 | 141 | 141 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 329 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 299 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 427 | 175 |
| Greece | NA | 638 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 75 | 105 | 59 | 60 | 45 | NAP | 44 | 50 | 33 | 64 | 75 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 759 | 791 | 232 | 232 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 138 | 119 | | | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 215 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 151 | 100 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 375 | 33 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 488 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 285 | NA |
| Malta | 875 | 875 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | 427 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 476 | NAP |
| Poland | 213 | 175 | 116 | 115 | 212 | NAP | 212 | NAP | NAP | 625 | 231 |
| Portugal | 223 | 104 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 849 | NAP |
| Romania | 139 | 139 | 138 | 107 | 161 | 161 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 130 | 175 | 58 | 58 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | - | NAP |
| Slovenia | 65 | 73 | 52 | 55 | 17 | 14 | 36 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 300 | 279 | NA | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 418 | NAP |
| Sweden | 94 | 117 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 106 | 58 |
| Average | 313 | 276 | 112 | 108 | 127 | 129 | 77 | 50 | 108 | 417 | 124 |
| Median | 169 | 175 | 115 | 110 | 161 | 161 | 40 | 50 | 108 | 329 | 75 |
| Minimum | 65 | 68 | 52 | 55 | 17 | 14 | 16 | 50 | 33 | 57 | 33 |
| Maximum | 1 953 | 875 | 232 | 232 | 212 | 212 | 212 | 50 | 183 | 1 724 | 239 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 22% | 31% | 27% | 22% | 19% | 22% | 19% | 26% | 11% | 19% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 31% | 35% | 59% | 70% | 63% | 78% | 67% | 30% | 56% |

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Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Variations of second instance other than criminal cases

Table 3.9.1: Second instance courts, variation (in percentage) of incoming other than criminal law cases per 100 inhabitants between 2019 and 2020 (Q1, Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|---------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Austria | -9,6% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA |
| Belgium | -8,2% | -8,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | -5,5% | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | -11,8% | NA |
| Croatia | -7,3% | -15,1% | 5,6% | 5,9% | 3,8% | 4,5% | -5,9% | NAP | -20,8% | -7,8% | NAP |
| Cyprus | 9,8% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -13,2% | NA |
| Czech Republic | -10,4% | -9,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -26,7% |
| Denmark | 5,0% | 5,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 6,2% | -5,2% | 23,7% | 23,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 11,6% | NAP |
| Finland | -11,0% | -16,2% | 2,1% | 2,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 75,6% |
| France | -23,4% | -27,7% | -8,8% | -8,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -15,3% | NAP |
| Germany | NA | -10,1% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -11,3% | -4,0% |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | -17,1% | -23,4% | -10,5% | -10,3% | -20,5% | NAP | -20,5% | -20,7% | -5,3% | -60,5% | -9,6% |
| Ireland | -47,7% | -47,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | -16,0% | -16,0% | -16,8% | -16,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | -14,7% | -18,8% | | | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -16,6% | NAP |
| Lithuania | -7,8% | -5,9% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | -10,8% | -13,8% |
| Luxembourg | NA | -7,1% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 30,7% | NA |
| Malta | -17,7% | -17,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | -15,8% | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -23,1% | NAP |
| Poland | -24,6% | -27,7% | -22,8% | -22,9% | -16,9% | NAP | -16,9% | NAP | NAP | -14,7% | -18,6% |
| Portugal | -18,0% | -21,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -2,6% | NAP |
| Romania | -11,5% | -11,5% | -11,0% | -11,0% | -11,0% | -11,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | -21,4% | -26,0% | -14,0% | -14,0% | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | | NAP |
| Slovenia | -16,1% | -14,4% | -18,4% | -19,3% | -6,9% | -10,0% | 11,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | -21,0% | -20,0% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -25,2% | NAP |
| Sweden | -3,5% | 1,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -7,9% | 6,9% |
| Average | -12,8% | -15,6% | -7,1% | -7,1% | -10,3% | -5,5% | -7,9% | -20,7% | -13,1% | -11,9% | 1,4% |
| Median | -13,1% | -15,6% | -10,8% | -10,6% | -11,0% | -10,0% | -11,4% | -20,7% | -13,1% | -11,8% | -9,6% |
| Standard deviation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | -47,7% | -47,7% | -22,8% | -22,9% | -20,5% | -11,0% | -20,5% | -20,7% | -20,8% | -60,5% | -26,7% |
| Maximum | 9,8% | 5,0% | 23,7% | 23,7% | 3,8% | 4,5% | 11,7% | -20,7% | -5,3% | 30,7% | 75,6% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 19% | 33% | 33% | 22% | 19% | 22% | 19% | 30% | 11% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 26% | 26% | 59% | 70% | 63% | 78% | 63% | 30% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court. It was agreed to present the data for the Supreme Court in the second instance cases.

Malta: In the second instance courts, Administrative law cases are included in the number of Civil (and commercial) litigious cases.

Croatia: in 2019, new amendments to Personal Bankruptcy law caused a significant increase of incoming cases.

Table 3.9.2: Second instance courts, variation (in percentage) of resolved other than criminal law cases per 100 inhabitants between 2019 and 2020 (Q1, Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|---------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Austria | -8,3% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA |
| Belgium | -13,4% | -13,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | -6,7% | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | -12,5% | NA |
| Croatia | -3,6% | -7,8% | 0,7% | -0,1% | 9,1% | 10,0% | -6,8% | NAP | -3,6% | 9,4% | NAP |
| Cyprus | -2,5% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -31,7% | NA |
| Czech Republic | -13,4% | -12,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -27,8% |
| Denmark | 9,8% | 9,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 7,0% | -0,4% | 28,4% | 28,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3,6% | NAP |
| Finland | -3,5% | -9,6% | 19,5% | 19,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 12,1% |
| France | -21,6% | -25,6% | -10,5% | -10,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -10,4% | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 8,8% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -3,4% | -2,6% |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | -16,9% | -25,2% | -9,8% | -9,2% | -23,1% | NAP | -23,2% | -22,4% | -9,8% | -46,0% | -14,9% |
| Ireland | -41,2% | -41,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | -25,8% | -26,2% | -19,3% | -19,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | -2,8% | -10,3% | | | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 8,9% | NAP |
| Lithuania | -0,5% | -1,1% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 7,7% | -12,9% |
| Luxembourg | NA | -5,1% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | -0,5% | NA |
| Malta | -5,0% | -5,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | -9,7% | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -8,9% | NAP |
| Poland | -15,5% | -15,4% | -13,6% | -13,7% | -10,4% | NAP | -10,4% | NAP | NAP | -3,8% | -21,3% |
| Portugal | -14,1% | -16,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,2% | NAP |
| Romania | -14,2% | -14,3% | -14,0% | -14,0% | -14,0% | -14,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | -23,8% | -22,8% | -25,5% | -25,5% | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | | NAP |
| Slovenia | -9,3% | -8,4% | -10,6% | -10,7% | -9,8% | -13,5% | 13,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 0,1% | 0,5% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -2,5% | NAP |
| Sweden | 6,3% | 2,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 4,5% | 11,7% |
| Average | -9,5% | -10,9% | -5,5% | -5,5% | -9,6% | -5,8% | -6,8% | -22,4% | -6,7% | -5,7% | -8,0% |
| Median | -8,8% | -10,0% | -10,6% | -10,6% | -10,4% | -13,5% | -8,6% | -22,4% | -6,7% | -2,5% | -12,9% |
| Standard deviation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | -41,2% | -41,2% | -25,5% | -25,5% | -23,1% | -14,0% | -23,2% | -22,4% | -9,8% | -46,0% | -27,8% |
| Maximum | 9,8% | 9,8% | 28,4% | 28,4% | 9,1% | 10,0% | 13,1% | -22,4% | -3,6% | 9,4% | 12,1% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 19% | 33% | 33% | 22% | 19% | 22% | 19% | 30% | 11% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 26% | 26% | 59% | 70% | 63% | 78% | 63% | 30% | 59% |

Table 3.9.3: Second instance courts, variation (in percentage) of Pending other than criminal law cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants between 2019 and 2020 (Q1,

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|--------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Austria | -8,5% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 17,8% | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | -1,2% | NA |
| Croatia | -25,0% | -31,6% | -5,6% | -0,1% | -34,5% | -34,8% | 40,0% | NAP | -31,4% | -14,4% | NAP |
| Cyprus | 8,7% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6,5% | NA |
| Czech Republic | 0,9% | 1,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -8,1% |
| Denmark | 2,9% | 2,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 3,5% | -8,5% | 21,4% | 21,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 18,8% | NAP |
| Finland | -7,7% | -7,6% | -18,4% | -18,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 34,2% |
| France | -3,9% | -6,2% | 33,5% | 33,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -1,4% | NAP |
| Germany | NA | -3,7% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -5,2% | -0,3% |
| Greece | NA | -14,9% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | -21,1% | -17,2% | -16,7% | -16,0% | -37,3% | NAP | -45,7% | 12,5% | -21,2% | -96,7% | -21,5% |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | -4,1% | -4,2% | 4,0% | 4,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | -26,2% | -26,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -30,1% | NAP |
| Lithuania | -26,2% | -34,9% | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | -19,1% | -15,3% |
| Luxembourg | NA | -3,5% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 47,2% | NA |
| Malta | -9,0% | -9,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | -10,8% | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -11,0% | NAP |
| Poland | 1,2% | -9,3% | 52,8% | 54,2% | 4,3% | NAP | 4,3% | NAP | NAP | -4,9% | 22,2% |
| Portugal | -6,0% | -20,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3,6% | NAP |
| Romania | 7,2% | 7,2% | 2,9% | 16,5% | -3,8% | -3,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | -15,2% | -21,8% | 16,3% | 16,3% | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | -100,0% | NAP |
| Slovenia | -51,3% | -50,1% | -53,6% | -54,2% | -28,6% | -26,7% | -33,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | -13,3% | -18,2% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5,4% | NAP |
| Sweden | -24,8% | 12,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -32,5% | -0,5% |
| Average | -9,6% | -12,6% | 3,7% | 5,7% | -20,0% | -21,8% | -8,7% | 12,5% | -26,3% | -14,7% | 1,5% |
| Median | -8,1% | -9,0% | 3,4% | 10,1% | -28,6% | -26,7% | -14,5% | 12,5% | -26,3% | -5,0% | -0,5% |
| Standard deviation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | -51,3% | -50,1% | -53,6% | -54,2% | -37,3% | -34,8% | -45,7% | 12,5% | -31,4% | -100,0% | -21,5% |
| Maximum | 17,8% | 12,1% | 52,8% | 54,2% | 4,3% | -3,8% | 40,0% | 12,5% | -21,2% | 47,2% | 34,2% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 22% | 33% | 30% | 22% | 22% | 22% | 19% | 30% | 11% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 26% | 30% | 59% | 67% | 63% | 78% | 63% | 30% | 59% |

Table 3.9.4: Second instance courts, variation of clearance rate (in percentage points) in different categories of other than criminal law cases between 2019 and 2020 (Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | +1,5 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA |
| Belgium | -6,2 | -6,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | -1,2 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | -0,8 | NA |
| Croatia | +4,5 | +10,3 | -4,9 | -6,1 | +5,8 | +6,1 | -1,0 | NAP | +21,2 | +17,0 | NAP |
| Cyprus | -9,7 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -18,6 | NA |
| Czech Republic | -3,4 | -3,6 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -1,5 |
| Denmark | +4,3 | +4,3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | +0,7 | +4,9 | +3,6 | +3,6 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -7,3 | NAP |
| Finland | +8,1 | +7,6 | +15,7 | +15,7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -46,6 |
| France | +2,4 | +3,0 | -1,8 | -1,8 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | +5,6 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | +17,8 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | +8,7 | +1,4 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | +0,2 | -2,6 | +0,9 | +1,2 | -3,5 | NAP | -3,7 | -2,2 | -5,2 | +39,2 | -6,5 |
| Ireland | +11,6 | +11,6 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | -14,9 | -15,9 | -3,0 | -3,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | +13,7 | +10,4 | - | - | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | +28,0 | NAP |
| Lithuania | +8,2 | +5,3 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | +21,0 | +1,2 |
| Luxembourg | NA | +2,2 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | -22,9 | NA |
| Malta | +17,4 | +17,4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | +7,5 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | +18,5 | NAP |
| Poland | +11,0 | +15,2 | +11,0 | +11,1 | +7,1 | NAP | +7,1 | NAP | NAP | +12,4 | -2,9 |
| Portugal | +4,7 | +5,8 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | +2,6 | NAP |
| Romania | -3,1 | -3,1 | -3,5 | -3,3 | -3,5 | -3,5 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | -3,4 | +4,9 | -14,9 | -14,9 | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | - | NAP |
| Slovenia | +8,3 | +7,4 | +9,5 | +10,6 | -3,2 | -4,1 | +1,3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | +23,8 | +23,9 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | +21,9 | NAP |
| Sweden | +9,8 | +0,9 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | +13,0 | +4,3 |
| Average | +4,0 | +5,5 | +1,3 | +1,3 | +0,5 | -0,5 | +0,9 | -2,2 | +8,0 | +9,2 | -7,2 |
| Median | +4,4 | +5,1 | -0,5 | -0,3 | -3,2 | -3,5 | +0,2 | -2,2 | +8,0 | +12,4 | -1,5 |
| Minimum | -14,9 | -15,9 | -14,9 | -14,9 | -3,5 | -4,1 | -3,7 | -2,2 | -5,2 | -22,9 | -46,6 |
| Maximum | +23,8 | +23,9 | +15,7 | +15,7 | +7,1 | +6,1 | +7,1 | -2,2 | +21,2 | +39,2 | +4,3 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 19% | 35% | 35% | 22% | 19% | 22% | 19% | 30% | 12% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 27% | 27% | 59% | 70% | 63% | 78% | 63% | 31% | 59% |

Table 3.9.5: Second instance courts, variation of disposition time (in percentage) in different categories of other than criminal law cases between 2019 and 2020 (Q97)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | -0,3% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 26,3% | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | 12,9% | NA |
| Croatia | -22,2% | -25,8% | -6,3% | 0,1% | -39,9% | -40,7% | 50,3% | NAP | -28,9% | -21,7% | NAP |
| Cyprus | 11,4% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 56,0% | NA |
| Czech Republic | 16,5% | 15,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 27,3% |
| Denmark | -6,2% | -6,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | -3,3% | -8,0% | -5,4% | -5,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 14,6% | NAP |
| Finland | -4,4% | 2,2% | -31,7% | -31,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 19,8% |
| France | 22,6% | 26,1% | 49,2% | 49,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 10,0% | NAP |
| Germany | NA | -11,4% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -1,9% | 2,4% |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | -5,0% | 10,7% | -7,7% | -7,5% | -18,5% | NAP | -29,4% | 45,0% | -12,6% | -93,8% | -7,8% |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 29,3% | 29,8% | 28,8% | 28,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | -24,1% | -18,1% | - | - | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -35,9% | NAP |
| Lithuania | -25,8% | -34,2% | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | -25,0% | -2,9% |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1,7% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 47,9% | NA |
| Malta | -4,2% | -4,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Netherlands | -1,3% | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -2,4% | NAP |
| Poland | 19,7% | 7,2% | 76,9% | 78,7% | 16,4% | NAP | 16,4% | NAP | NAP | -1,1% | 55,2% |
| Portugal | 9,5% | -4,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3,4% | NAP |
| Romania | 25,0% | 25,0% | 19,6% | 35,5% | 11,8% | 11,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 11,4% | 1,3% | 56,0% | 56,0% | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | - | NAP |
| Slovenia | -46,3% | -45,5% | -48,1% | -48,8% | -20,8% | -15,2% | -41,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | -13,4% | -18,7% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 8,2% | NAP |
| Sweden | -29,2% | 9,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -35,4% | -10,9% |
| Average | -0,6% | -2,4% | +13,1% | +15,5% | -10,2% | -14,7% | -0,9% | +45,0% | -20,8% | -4,3% | +11,9% |
| Median | -2,3% | -1,5% | +7,1% | +14,4% | -18,5% | -15,2% | -6,5% | +45,0% | -20,8% | -1,1% | +2,4% |
| Minimum | -46,3% | -45,5% | -48,1% | -48,8% | -39,9% | -40,7% | -41,1% | +45,0% | -28,9% | -93,8% | -10,9% |
| Maximum | +29,3% | +29,8% | +76,9% | +78,7% | +16,4% | +11,8% | +50,3% | +45,0% | -12,6% | +56,0% | +55,2% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 26% | 35% | 31% | 22% | 22% | 22% | 19% | 30% | 12% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 27% | 31% | 59% | 67% | 63% | 78% | 63% | 31% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court. It was agreed to present the data for the Supreme Court in the second instance cases.

Malta: In the second instance courts, Administrative law cases are included in the number of Civil (and commercial) litigious cases.

Supreme court other than criminal case categories by case status

Table 3.10.1(2020): Supreme courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2020 - Pending cases on 1st Jan. (Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | NA | 848 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3 064 | NA |
| Belgium | 1 532 | 1 155 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 363 | 14 |
| Bulgaria | 8 988 | 4 048 | 3 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 4 937 | NAP |
| Croatia | 13 243 | 12 681 | 431 | 361 | 67 | 67 | NAP | NAP | 3 | 131 | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 5 191 | 1 970 | 47 | 47 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2 884 | 290 |
| Denmark | 156 | 156 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 61 | 28 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 33 | NAP |
| Finland | 3 758 | 314 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 312 | 132 |
| France | 24 729 | 19 231 | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 5 498 | NAP |
| Germany | 9 292 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3 649 | 1 231 |
| Greece | 14 654 | 2 000 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 12 654 | NAP |
| Hungary | 2 620 | 1 508 | 87 | 63 | 19 | NAP | 18 | 1 | 5 | 824 | 201 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 143 134 | 116 635 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 26 101 | 398 |
| Latvia | 1 500 | 647 | 2 | NAP | 1 | 1 | NAP | NAP | 1 | 851 | 0 |
| Lithuania | 328 | 307 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 21 |
| Luxembourg | 109 | 109 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 307 | 445 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 862 | NAP |
| Poland | NA | 4 757 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 254 |
| Portugal | 1 739 | 532 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 207 | NAP |
| Romania | 39 454 | 17 586 | 111 | 1 | 110 | 110 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 21 757 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 3 804 | 1 927 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 877 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 606 | 467 | 16 | 14 | 2 | 2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 123 | NAP |
| Spain | 26 346 | 19 700 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 6 646 | NAP |
| Sweden | 2 273 | 78 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 621 | 574 |
| Average | 13 856 | 9 006 | 100 | 97 | 40 | 45 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 4 920 | 312 |
| Median | 3 189 | 1 155 | 47 | 47 | 19 | 35 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 2 381 | 228 |
| Minimum | 61 | 28 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 33 | 0 |
| Maximum | 143 134 | 116 635 | 431 | 361 | 110 | 110 | 18 | 1 | 5 | 26 101 | 1 231 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 15% | 22% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 7% | 4% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 59% | 59% | 70% | 74% | 85% | 85% | 74% | 19% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Poland: The Supreme Administrative Court is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics and identify the number of second instance cases on the one hand, and the number of third instance cases, on the other hand. The total number of administrative law cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court is provided within the frame of Q97.

Table 3.10.2a(2020): Supreme courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2020 - Incoming cases (Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | NA | 2 278 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6 300 | NA |
| Belgium | 1 475 | 876 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 587 | 11 |
| Bulgaria | 20 862 | 6 693 | 139 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 14 030 | NAP |
| Croatia | 6 162 | 5 770 | 360 | 296 | 45 | 45 | NAP | NAP | 19 | 32 | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 8 402 | 3 927 | 151 | 151 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 4 037 | 287 |
| Denmark | 197 | 197 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 196 | 122 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 74 | NAP |
| Finland | 6 188 | 683 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 5 204 | 301 |
| France | 23 451 | 13 417 | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 10 034 | NAP |
| Germany | 14 472 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 729 | 1 938 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 354 | NAP |
| Hungary | 5 553 | 1 718 | 413 | 372 | 27 | NAP | 24 | 3 | 14 | 3 177 | 245 |
| Ireland | 109 | 109 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 43 829 | 32 208 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 11 281 | 340 |
| Latvia | 1 953 | 1 104 | 23 | NAP | 22 | 22 | NAP | NAP | 1 | 826 | 0 |
| Lithuania | 546 | 447 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 99 |
| Luxembourg | 108 | 108 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 316 | 439 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 877 | NAP |
| Poland | NA | 5 895 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7 008 |
| Portugal | 3 698 | 2 662 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 036 | NAP |
| Romania | 49 338 | 23 746 | 208 | 34 | 174 | 174 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 25 384 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 5 583 | 3 789 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 794 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 2 062 | 1 621 | 76 | 66 | 10 | 10 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 365 | NAP |
| Spain | 22 013 | 12 585 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 9 428 | NAP |
| Sweden | 12 185 | 217 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 7 439 | 4 529 |
| Average | 10 441 | 5 244 | 196 | 184 | 56 | 63 | 24 | 3 | 11 | 5 549 | 1 476 |
| Median | 5 568 | 1 718 | 151 | 151 | 27 | 34 | 24 | 3 | 14 | 3 696 | 294 |
| Minimum | 108 | 108 | 23 | 34 | 10 | 10 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 32 | 0 |
| Maximum | 49 338 | 32 208 | 413 | 372 | 174 | 174 | 24 | 3 | 19 | 25 384 | 7 008 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 15% | 22% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 19% | 7% | 4% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 59% | 59% | 70% | 74% | 85% | 85% | 70% | 19% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Poland: The Supreme Administrative Court is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics and identify the number of second instance cases on the one hand, and the number of third instance cases, on the other hand. The total number of administrative law cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court is provided within the frame of Q97.

Table 3.10.2b(2020): Supreme courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2020 - Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | NA | 0,03 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,07 | NA |
| Belgium | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,01 | 0,00 |
| Bulgaria | 0,30 | 0,10 | 0,00 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,20 | NAP |
| Croatia | 0,15 | 0,14 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 0,08 | 0,04 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,04 | 0,00 |
| Denmark | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,01 | NAP |
| Finland | 0,11 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,09 | 0,01 |
| France | 0,03 | 0,02 | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,01 | NAP |
| Germany | 0,02 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,01 | 0,00 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,03 | NAP |
| Hungary | 0,06 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,03 | 0,00 |
| Ireland | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 0,07 | 0,05 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,02 | 0,00 |
| Latvia | 0,10 | 0,06 | 0,00 | NAP | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | 0,04 | 0,00 |
| Lithuania | 0,02 | 0,02 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,00 |
| Luxembourg | 0,02 | 0,02 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 0,01 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,01 | NAP |
| Poland | NA | 0,02 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,02 |
| Portugal | 0,04 | 0,03 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,01 | NAP |
| Romania | 0,26 | 0,12 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,13 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 0,10 | 0,07 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,03 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 0,10 | 0,08 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,02 | NAP |
| Spain | 0,05 | 0,03 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,02 | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,12 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,07 | 0,04 |
| Average | 0,08 | 0,04 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,04 | 0,01 |
| Median | 0,05 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,03 | 0,00 |
| Minimum | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Maximum | 0,30 | 0,14 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,20 | 0,04 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 15% | 22% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 19% | 7% | 4% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 59% | 59% | 70% | 74% | 85% | 85% | 70% | 19% | 59% |

Table 3.10.3a(2020): Supreme courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2020 - Resolved cases (Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | NA | 2 364 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6 321 | NA |
| Belgium | 1 343 | 853 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 479 | 11 |
| Bulgaria | 22 473 | 6 876 | 139 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 15 458 | NAP |
| Croatia | 7 389 | 7 084 | 259 | 223 | 22 | 22 | NAP | NAP | 14 | 46 | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 8 497 | 4 234 | 160 | 160 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 785 | 318 |
| Denmark | 207 | 207 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 170 | 102 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 68 | NAP |
| Finland | 6 383 | 740 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 5 365 | 278 |
| France | 20 138 | 10 467 | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 9 671 | NAP |
| Germany | 14 413 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6 086 | 2 173 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 968 | NAP |
| Hungary | 6 533 | 2 265 | 446 | 391 | 36 | NAP | 32 | 4 | 19 | 3 450 | 371 |
| Ireland | 124 | 124 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 42 329 | 28 730 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 13 221 | 378 |
| Latvia | 2 295 | 1 332 | 23 | NAP | 21 | 21 | NAP | NAP | 2 | 940 | 0 |
| Lithuania | 466 | 365 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 101 |
| Luxembourg | 108 | 108 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 259 | 393 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 866 | NAP |
| Poland | NA | 7 456 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7 105 |
| Portugal | 3 623 | 2 375 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 248 | NAP |
| Romania | 51 922 | 24 856 | 221 | 34 | 187 | 187 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 26 845 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 5 179 | 3 399 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 780 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 2 233 | 1 797 | 70 | 63 | 7 | 7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 366 | NAP |
| Spain | 17 777 | 9 405 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 8 372 | NAP |
| Sweden | 11 832 | 219 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 7 206 | 4 407 |
| Average | 10 304 | 5 033 | 188 | 174 | 55 | 59 | 32 | 4 | 12 | 5 777 | 1 514 |
| Median | 5 781 | 2 265 | 160 | 160 | 22 | 22 | 32 | 4 | 14 | 3 877 | 345 |
| Minimum | 108 | 102 | 23 | 34 | 7 | 7 | 32 | 4 | 2 | 46 | 0 |
| Maximum | 51 922 | 28 730 | 446 | 391 | 187 | 187 | 32 | 4 | 19 | 26 845 | 7 105 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 15% | 22% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 7% | 4% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 59% | 59% | 70% | 74% | 85% | 85% | 74% | 19% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Poland: The Supreme Administrative Court is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics and identify the number of second instance cases on the one hand, and the number of third instance cases, on the other hand. The total number of administrative law cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court is provided within the frame of Q97.

Table 3.10.3b(2020): Supreme courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2020 - Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | NA | 0,03 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,07 | NA |
| Belgium | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Bulgaria | 0,32 | 0,10 | 0,00 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,22 | NAP |
| Croatia | 0,18 | 0,18 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 0,08 | 0,04 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,04 | 0,00 |
| Denmark | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,01 | NAP |
| Finland | 0,12 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,10 | 0,01 |
| France | 0,03 | 0,02 | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,01 | NAP |
| Germany | 0,02 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,01 | 0,00 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,04 | NAP |
| Hungary | 0,07 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,03 | 0,00 |
| Ireland | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 0,07 | 0,05 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,02 | 0,00 |
| Latvia | 0,12 | 0,07 | 0,00 | NAP | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | 0,05 | 0,00 |
| Lithuania | 0,02 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,00 |
| Luxembourg | 0,02 | 0,02 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 0,01 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | NAP |
| Poland | NA | 0,02 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,02 |
| Portugal | 0,04 | 0,02 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,01 | NAP |
| Romania | 0,27 | 0,13 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,14 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 0,09 | 0,06 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,03 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 0,11 | 0,09 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,02 | NAP |
| Spain | 0,04 | 0,02 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,02 | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,11 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,07 | 0,04 |
| Average | 0,08 | 0,04 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,04 | 0,01 |
| Median | 0,05 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,03 | 0,00 |
| Minimum | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Maximum | 0,32 | 0,18 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,22 | 0,04 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 15% | 22% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 7% | 4% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 59% | 59% | 70% | 74% | 85% | 85% | 74% | 19% | 59% |

Table 3.10.4a(2020): Supreme courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2020 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. (Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | NA | 762 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3 043 | NA |
| Belgium | 1 737 | 1 178 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 545 | 14 |
| Bulgaria | 7 375 | 3 863 | 3 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 3 509 | NAP |
| Croatia | 12 016 | 11 367 | 532 | 434 | 90 | 90 | NAP | NAP | 8 | 117 | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 5 096 | 1 663 | 38 | 38 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 136 | 259 |
| Denmark | 146 | 146 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 87 | 48 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 38 | NAP |
| Finland | 3 563 | 257 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 151 | 155 |
| France | 28 042 | 22 181 | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 5 861 | NAP |
| Germany | 9 351 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3 292 | 995 |
| Greece | 14 339 | 2 300 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 12 039 | NAP |
| Hungary | 1 640 | 961 | 54 | 44 | 10 | NAP | 10 | 0 | 0 | 551 | 75 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 144 634 | 120 113 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 24 161 | 360 |
| Latvia | 1 158 | 419 | 2 | NAP | 2 | 2 | NAP | NAP | 0 | 737 | 0 |
| Lithuania | 408 | 389 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 19 |
| Luxembourg | 109 | 109 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 277 | 460 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 817 | NAP |
| Poland | NA | 3 196 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 157 |
| Portugal | 1 814 | 819 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 995 | NAP |
| Romania | 36 870 | 16 476 | 98 | 1 | 97 | 97 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 20 296 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 4 208 | 2 317 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 891 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 435 | 291 | 22 | 17 | 5 | 5 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 122 | NAP |
| Spain | 30 903 | 22 880 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | 8 023 | NAP |
| Sweden | 2 626 | 76 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 854 | 696 |
| Average | 13 992 | 9 229 | 107 | 107 | 41 | 49 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 4 709 | 273 |
| Median | 3 095 | 961 | 38 | 38 | 10 | 48 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 467 | 156 |
| Minimum | 87 | 48 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 |
| Maximum | 144 634 | 120 113 | 532 | 434 | 97 | 97 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 24 161 | 995 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 15% | 22% | 11% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 7% | 4% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 59% | 59% | 70% | 70% | 85% | 85% | 74% | 19% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Poland: The Supreme Administrative Court is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics and identify the number of second instance cases on the one hand, and the number of third instance cases, on the other hand. The total number of administrative law cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court is provided within the frame of Q97.

Table 3.10.4b(2020): Supreme courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2020 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | NA | 0,01 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,03 | NA |
| Belgium | 0,02 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Bulgaria | 0,11 | 0,06 | 0,00 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,05 | NAP |
| Croatia | 0,30 | 0,28 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 0,05 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,03 | 0,00 |
| Denmark | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 0,01 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | NAP |
| Finland | 0,06 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,06 | 0,00 |
| France | 0,04 | 0,03 | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,01 | NAP |
| Germany | 0,01 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Greece | 0,13 | 0,02 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,11 | NAP |
| Hungary | 0,02 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,01 | 0,00 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 0,24 | 0,20 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,04 | 0,00 |
| Latvia | 0,06 | 0,02 | 0,00 | NAP | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | 0,04 | 0,00 |
| Lithuania | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,00 |
| Luxembourg | 0,02 | 0,02 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 0,01 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | NAP |
| Poland | NA | 0,01 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,00 |
| Portugal | 0,02 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,01 | NAP |
| Romania | 0,19 | 0,09 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,11 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 0,08 | 0,04 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,03 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 0,02 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,01 | NAP |
| Spain | 0,07 | 0,05 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,02 | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,03 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,02 | 0,01 |
| Average | 0,07 | 0,04 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,03 | 0,00 |
| Median | 0,03 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,02 | 0,00 |
| Minimum | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Maximum | 0,30 | 0,28 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,11 | 0,01 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 15% | 22% | 11% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 7% | 4% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 59% | 59% | 70% | 70% | 85% | 85% | 74% | 19% | 59% |

Table 3.10.5(2020): Supreme courts, number of civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases - Pending older than 2 years in 2020 (Q99)

| States | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | | Administrative law cases | |
|---------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | Absolute number | % of pending cases | Absolute number | % of pending cases |
| Austria | NA | NA | 205 | 7,4% |
| Belgium | 164 | 13,4% | 47 | 12,7% |
| Bulgaria | NA | NA | 53 | 1,3% |
| Croatia | 5 476 | - | 59 | - |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Denmark | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Estonia | 0 | 0,0% | 0 | 0,0% |
| Finland | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| France | NA | NA | 132 | 2,5% |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Italy | 57 631 | 49,4% | 12 610 | 48,9% |
| Latvia | 13 | 2,1% | 124 | 14,6% |
| Lithuania | 3 | 1,0% | NAP | NAP |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Romania | 421 | 2,4% | 460 | 2,1% |
| Slovak Republic | 83 | 4,3% | 138 | 7,4% |
| Slovenia | 3 | 0,6% | 29 | 23,6% |
| Spain | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Sweden | 0 | 0,0% | 17 | 1,0% |
| Average | 6 379 | 8,1% | 1 156 | 11,0% |
| Median | 48 | 2,1% | 92 | 7,4% |
| Minimum | 0 | 0,0% | 0 | 0,0% |
| Maximum | 57 631 | 49,4% | 12 610 | 48,9% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 26 | 27 | 26 |
| % of NA | 56% | 58% | 41% | 42% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 8% | 15% | 15% |

Table 3.10.1(2019): Supreme courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2019 - Pending cases on 1st Jan. (Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 2 966 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2 206 | NA |
| Belgium | 1 463 | 1 119 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 344 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 10 063 | 3 917 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 6 146 | NAP |
| Croatia | 14 219 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 5 274 | 2 404 | 35 | 35 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2 503 | 124 |
| Denmark | 133 | 133 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 73 | 29 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 44 | NAP |
| Finland | 3 791 | 292 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 337 | 162 |
| France | 25 062 | 19 635 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 5 427 | NAP |
| Germany | 9 495 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3 549 | 1 113 |
| Greece | 15 496 | 2 012 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 13 484 | NAP |
| Hungary | 3 448 | 1 744 | 139 | 104 | 32 | NAP | 30 | 2 | 3 | 1 218 | 347 |
| Ireland | 181 | 181 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 138 641 | 110 979 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 27 288 | 374 |
| Latvia | 1 651 | 653 | 1 | NAP | 1 | 1 | NAP | NAP | 0 | 958 | 39 |
| Lithuania | 250 | 226 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 24 |
| Luxembourg | 104 | 104 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 037 | 378 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 659 | NAP |
| Poland | NA | 4 596 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 332 |
| Portugal | 1 442 | 378 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 064 | NAP |
| Romania | 39 695 | 17 884 | 116 | 0 | 116 | 116 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 21 695 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 4 257 | 2 157 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2 100 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 912 | 690 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 213 | NAP |
| Spain | 26 113 | 17 084 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 9 029 | NAP |
| Sweden | 2 211 | 99 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 711 | 401 |
| Average | 12 832 | 8 486 | 60 | 37 | 37 | 39 | 30 | 2 | 2 | 5 420 | 324 |
| Median | 3 207 | 905 | 35 | 22 | 17 | 1 | 30 | 2 | 2 | 2 206 | 332 |
| Minimum | 73 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 44 | 24 |
| Maximum | 138 641 | 110 979 | 139 | 104 | 116 | 116 | 30 | 2 | 3 | 27 288 | 1 113 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 11% | 19% | 19% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 7% | 7% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 63% | 67% | 74% | 78% | 85% | 85% | 78% | 22% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Poland: The Supreme Administrative Court is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics and identify the number of second instance cases on the one hand, and the number of third instance cases, on the other hand. The total number of administrative law cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court is provided within the frame of Q97.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.10.2a(2019): Supreme courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2019 - Incoming cases (Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 9 335 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6 968 | NA |
| Belgium | 1 392 | 920 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 472 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 23 075 | 8 015 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 15 060 | NAP |
| Croatia | 6 166 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 9 097 | 4 340 | 195 | 195 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 4 261 | 144 |
| Denmark | 302 | 302 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 210 | 140 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 70 | NAP |
| Finland | 7 177 | 725 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 6 113 | 339 |
| France | 27 287 | 17 071 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 10 216 | NAP |
| Germany | 13 606 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 522 | 2 401 |
| Greece | 5 864 | 2 343 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 521 | NAP |
| Hungary | 5 161 | 2 139 | 426 | 374 | 31 | NAP | 29 | 2 | 21 | 2 188 | 408 |
| Ireland | 323 | 323 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 50 769 | 38 330 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 12 044 | 395 |
| Latvia | 2 008 | 1 142 | 22 | NAP | 19 | 19 | NAP | NAP | 3 | 844 | NA |
| Lithuania | 585 | 476 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 109 |
| Luxembourg | 116 | 116 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 447 | 421 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 026 | NAP |
| Poland | NA | 7 585 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 1 163 |
| Portugal | 4 107 | 2 943 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 164 | NAP |
| Romania | 59 978 | 29 625 | 253 | 41 | 212 | 212 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 30 100 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 5 816 | 3 857 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 959 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 2 370 | 1 970 | 53 | 45 | 8 | 8 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 347 | NAP |
| Spain | 22 997 | 13 171 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 9 826 | NAP |
| Sweden | 11 837 | 277 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 7 096 | 4 464 |
| Average | 11 293 | 6 192 | 190 | 164 | 68 | 80 | 29 | 2 | 12 | 6 252 | 1 178 |
| Median | 5 840 | 2 055 | 195 | 120 | 25 | 19 | 29 | 2 | 12 | 4 261 | 402 |
| Minimum | 116 | 116 | 22 | 41 | 8 | 8 | 29 | 2 | 3 | 70 | 109 |
| Maximum | 59 978 | 38 330 | 426 | 374 | 212 | 212 | 29 | 2 | 21 | 30 100 | 4 464 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 11% | 19% | 19% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 7% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 63% | 67% | 74% | 78% | 85% | 85% | 78% | 22% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Poland: The Supreme Administrative Court is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics and identify the number of second instance cases on the one hand, and the number of third instance cases, on the other hand. The total number of administrative law cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court is provided within the frame of Q97.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.10.2b(2019): Supreme courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2019 - Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 0,10 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,08 | NA |
| Belgium | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 0,33 | 0,12 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,22 | NAP |
| Croatia | 0,15 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 0,09 | 0,04 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,04 | 0,00 |
| Denmark | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 0,02 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,01 | NAP |
| Finland | 0,13 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,11 | 0,01 |
| France | 0,04 | 0,03 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,02 | NAP |
| Germany | 0,02 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,01 | 0,00 |
| Greece | 0,05 | 0,02 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,03 | NAP |
| Hungary | 0,05 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,02 | 0,00 |
| Ireland | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 0,08 | 0,06 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,02 | 0,00 |
| Latvia | 0,11 | 0,06 | 0,00 | NAP | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | 0,04 | NA |
| Lithuania | 0,02 | 0,02 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,00 |
| Luxembourg | 0,02 | 0,02 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 0,01 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,01 | NAP |
| Poland | NA | 0,02 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,00 |
| Portugal | 0,04 | 0,03 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,01 | NAP |
| Romania | 0,31 | 0,15 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,16 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 0,11 | 0,07 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,04 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 0,11 | 0,09 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,02 | NAP |
| Spain | 0,05 | 0,03 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,02 | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,11 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,07 | 0,04 |
| Average | 0,08 | 0,04 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,05 | 0,01 |
| Median | 0,05 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,02 | 0,00 |
| Minimum | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Maximum | 0,33 | 0,15 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,22 | 0,04 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 11% | 19% | 19% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 7% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 63% | 67% | 74% | 78% | 85% | 85% | 78% | 22% | 59% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.10.3a(2019): Supreme courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2019 - Resolved cases (Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 8 691 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6 412 | NA |
| Belgium | 1 268 | 818 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 450 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 25 085 | 7 846 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 17 239 | NAP |
| Croatia | 7 140 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 9 180 | 4 774 | 183 | 183 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 880 | 159 |
| Denmark | 272 | 272 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 223 | 141 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 82 | NAP |
| Finland | 7 215 | 703 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 6 138 | 374 |
| France | 27 795 | 17 475 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 10 320 | NAP |
| Germany | 13 784 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 671 | 2 283 |
| Greece | 5 983 | 2 217 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 766 | NAP |
| Hungary | 5 989 | 2 375 | 478 | 415 | 44 | NAP | 41 | 3 | 19 | 2 582 | 554 |
| Ireland | 343 | 343 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 46 596 | 32 685 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 13 551 | 360 |
| Latvia | 2 159 | 1 187 | 21 | NAP | 19 | 19 | NAP | NAP | 2 | 951 | NA |
| Lithuania | 507 | 395 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 112 |
| Luxembourg | 111 | 111 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 177 | 354 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 823 | NAP |
| Poland | NA | 7 424 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 1 236 |
| Portugal | 3 810 | 2 789 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 021 | NAP |
| Romania | 60 219 | 29 923 | 258 | 40 | 218 | 218 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 30 038 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 6 269 | 4 087 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2 182 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 2 676 | 2 193 | 46 | 40 | 6 | 6 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 437 | NAP |
| Spain | 22 910 | 10 555 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 12 355 | NAP |
| Sweden | 11 763 | 298 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 7 174 | 4 291 |
| Average | 11 299 | 5 862 | 197 | 170 | 72 | 81 | 41 | 3 | 11 | 6 583 | 1 171 |
| Median | 6 129 | 2 205 | 183 | 112 | 32 | 19 | 41 | 3 | 11 | 3 880 | 464 |
| Minimum | 111 | 111 | 21 | 40 | 6 | 6 | 41 | 3 | 2 | 82 | 112 |
| Maximum | 60 219 | 32 685 | 478 | 415 | 218 | 218 | 41 | 3 | 19 | 30 038 | 4 291 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 11% | 19% | 19% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 7% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 63% | 67% | 74% | 78% | 85% | 85% | 78% | 22% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Poland: The Supreme Administrative Court is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics and identify the number of second instance cases on the one hand, and the number of third instance cases, on the other hand. The total number of administrative law cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court is provided within the frame of Q97.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.10.3b(2019): Supreme courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2019 - Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 0,10 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,07 | NA |
| Belgium | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 0,36 | 0,11 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,25 | NAP |
| Croatia | 0,18 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 0,09 | 0,04 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,04 | 0,00 |
| Denmark | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 0,02 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,01 | NAP |
| Finland | 0,13 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,11 | 0,01 |
| France | 0,04 | 0,03 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,02 | NAP |
| Germany | 0,02 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,01 | 0,00 |
| Greece | 0,06 | 0,02 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,04 | NAP |
| Hungary | 0,06 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,03 | 0,01 |
| Ireland | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 0,08 | 0,05 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,02 | 0,00 |
| Latvia | 0,11 | 0,06 | 0,00 | NAP | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | 0,05 | NA |
| Lithuania | 0,02 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,00 |
| Luxembourg | 0,02 | 0,02 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 0,01 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | NAP |
| Poland | NA | 0,02 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,00 |
| Portugal | 0,04 | 0,03 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,01 | NAP |
| Romania | 0,31 | 0,15 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,15 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 0,11 | 0,07 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,04 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 0,13 | 0,10 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,02 | NAP |
| Spain | 0,05 | 0,02 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,03 | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,11 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,07 | 0,04 |
| Average | 0,09 | 0,04 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,05 | 0,01 |
| Median | 0,06 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,03 | 0,00 |
| Minimum | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Maximum | 0,36 | 0,15 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,25 | 0,04 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 11% | 19% | 19% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 7% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 63% | 67% | 74% | 78% | 85% | 85% | 78% | 22% | 59% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.10.4a(2019): Supreme courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2019 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. (Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 3 610 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2 762 | NA |
| Belgium | 1 590 | 1 221 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 369 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 8 053 | 4 086 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 3 967 | NAP |
| Croatia | 13 243 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 5 191 | 1 970 | 47 | 47 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2 884 | 109 |
| Denmark | 163 | 163 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 61 | 28 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 33 | NAP |
| Finland | 3 753 | 314 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 3 312 | 127 |
| France | 24 554 | 19 231 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 5 323 | NAP |
| Germany | 9 317 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3 400 | 1 231 |
| Greece | 15 377 | 2 138 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 13 239 | NAP |
| Hungary | 2 620 | 1 508 | 87 | 63 | 19 | NAP | 18 | 1 | 5 | 824 | 201 |
| Ireland | 161 | 161 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 142 814 | 116 624 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 25 781 | 409 |
| Latvia | 1 500 | 608 | 2 | NAP | 1 | 1 | NAP | NAP | 1 | 851 | NA |
| Lithuania | 328 | 307 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 21 |
| Luxembourg | 109 | 109 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 1 307 | 445 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 862 | NAP |
| Poland | NA | 4 757 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 259 |
| Portugal | 1 739 | 532 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 207 | NAP |
| Romania | 39 454 | 17 586 | 111 | 1 | 110 | 110 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 21 757 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 3 804 | 1 927 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 877 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 606 | 467 | 16 | 14 | 2 | 2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 123 | NAP |
| Spain | 26 346 | 19 700 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 6 646 | NAP |
| Sweden | 2 285 | 78 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 633 | 574 |
| Average | 12 833 | 8 816 | 53 | 31 | 33 | 38 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 5 097 | 366 |
| Median | 3 115 | 915 | 47 | 31 | 11 | 2 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 2 762 | 230 |
| Minimum | 61 | 28 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 33 | 21 |
| Maximum | 142 814 | 116 624 | 111 | 63 | 110 | 110 | 18 | 1 | 5 | 25 781 | 1 231 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 11% | 19% | 19% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 7% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 63% | 67% | 74% | 78% | 85% | 85% | 78% | 22% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Poland: The Supreme Administrative Court is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics and identify the number of second instance cases on the one hand, and the number of third instance cases, on the other hand. The total number of administrative law cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court is provided within the frame of Q97.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.10.4b(2019): Supreme courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2019 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | 0,04 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,03 | NA |
| Belgium | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 0,12 | 0,06 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,06 | NAP |
| Croatia | 0,33 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 0,05 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,03 | 0,00 |
| Denmark | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | NAP |
| Finland | 0,07 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,06 | 0,00 |
| France | 0,04 | 0,03 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,01 | NAP |
| Germany | 0,01 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Greece | 0,14 | 0,02 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,12 | NAP |
| Hungary | 0,03 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,01 | 0,00 |
| Ireland | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 0,24 | 0,19 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,04 | 0,00 |
| Latvia | 0,08 | 0,03 | 0,00 | NAP | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | 0,04 | NA |
| Lithuania | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,00 |
| Luxembourg | 0,02 | 0,02 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 0,01 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,00 | NAP |
| Poland | NA | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 0,00 |
| Portugal | 0,02 | 0,01 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,01 | NAP |
| Romania | 0,20 | 0,09 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,11 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 0,07 | 0,04 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,03 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 0,03 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,01 | NAP |
| Spain | 0,06 | 0,04 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,01 | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,02 | 0,00 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,02 | 0,01 |
| Average | 0,07 | 0,03 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,03 | 0,00 |
| Median | 0,03 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,02 | 0,00 |
| Minimum | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Maximum | 0,33 | 0,19 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,12 | 0,01 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 11% | 19% | 19% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 7% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 63% | 67% | 74% | 78% | 85% | 85% | 78% | 22% | 59% |

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.10.5(2019): Supreme courts, number of civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases - Pending older than 2 years in 2019 (Q99)

| States | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | | Administrative law cases | |
|---------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | Absolute number | % of pending cases | Absolute number | % of pending cases |
| Austria | NA | NA | 96 | 3,5% |
| Belgium | NA | NA | 1 280 | 346,9% |
| Bulgaria | NA | NA | 85 | 2,1% |
| Croatia | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Denmark | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Estonia | 0 | 0,0% | 0 | 0,0% |
| Finland | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| France | NA | NA | 89 | 1,7% |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 0 | 0,0% | 0 | 0,0% |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 52 408 | 44,9% | 11 567 | 44,9% |
| Latvia | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Lithuania | 0 | 0,0% | NAP | NAP |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Romania | 448 | 2,5% | 494 | 2,3% |
| Slovak Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 3 | 0,6% | 27 | 22,0% |
| Spain | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Sweden | 1 | 1,3% | 1 | 0,1% |
| Average | 7 551 | 7,1% | 1 364 | 42,3% |
| Median | 1 | 0,6% | 87 | 2,2% |
| Minimum | 0 | 0,0% | 0 | 0,0% |
| Maximum | 52 408 | 44,9% | 11 567 | 346,9% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 67% | 67% | 44% | 44% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 19% | 19% |

Romania: Cases older than 3 years are presented.

Clearance rate and Disposition time for Supreme court other than criminal cases

Table 3.11.1(2020): Supreme courts, clearance rate (in percentage) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2020 (Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Austria | NA | 103,8% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 100,3% | NA |
| Belgium | 91,1% | 97,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 81,6% | 100,0% |
| Bulgaria | 107,7% | 102,7% | 100,0% | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 110,2% | NAP |
| Croatia | 119,9% | 122,8% | 71,9% | 75,3% | 48,9% | 48,9% | NAP | NAP | 73,7% | 143,8% | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 101,1% | 107,8% | 106,0% | 106,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 93,8% | 110,8% |
| Denmark | 105,1% | 105,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 86,7% | 83,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 91,9% | NAP |
| Finland | 103,2% | 108,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 103,1% | 92,4% |
| France | 85,9% | 78,0% | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 96,4% | NAP |
| Germany | 99,6% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 106,2% | 112,1% |
| Greece | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 118,3% | NAP |
| Hungary | 117,6% | 131,8% | 108,0% | 105,1% | 133,3% | NAP | 133,3% | 133,3% | 135,7% | 108,6% | 151,4% |
| Ireland | 113,8% | 113,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 96,6% | 89,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 117,2% | 111,2% |
| Latvia | 117,5% | 120,7% | 100,0% | NAP | 95,5% | 95,5% | NAP | NAP | 200,0% | 113,8% | - |
| Lithuania | 85,3% | 81,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 102,0% |
| Luxembourg | 100,0% | 100,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 95,7% | 89,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 98,7% | NAP |
| Poland | NA | 126,5% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 101,4% |
| Portugal | 98,0% | 89,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 120,5% | NAP |
| Romania | 105,2% | 104,7% | 106,3% | 100,0% | 107,5% | 107,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 105,8% | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 92,8% | 89,7% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 99,2% | NAP |
| Slovenia | 108,3% | 110,9% | 92,1% | 95,5% | 70,0% | 70,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 100,3% | NAP |
| Spain | 80,8% | 74,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 88,8% | NAP |
| Sweden | 97,1% | 100,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 96,9% | 97,3% |
| Average | 100,4% | 101,4% | 97,8% | 96,4% | 91,0% | 80,5% | 133,3% | 133,3% | 136,5% | 104,8% | 108,7% |
| Median | 99,8% | 102,7% | 100,0% | 100,0% | 95,5% | 82,7% | 133,3% | 133,3% | 135,7% | 101,7% | 102,0% |
| Minimum | 80,8% | 74,7% | 71,9% | 75,3% | 48,9% | 48,9% | 133,3% | 133,3% | 73,7% | 81,6% | 92,4% |
| Maximum | 119,9% | 131,8% | 108,0% | 106,0% | 133,3% | 107,5% | 133,3% | 133,3% | 200,0% | 143,8% | 151,4% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 |
| % of NA | 11% | 7% | 15% | 22% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 7% | 4% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 59% | 59% | 70% | 74% | 85% | 85% | 74% | 19% | 62% |

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Poland: The Supreme Administrative Court is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics and identify the number of second instance cases on the one hand, and the number of third instance cases, on the other hand. The total number of administrative law cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court is provided within the frame of Q97.

Table 3.11.2(2020): Supreme courts, disposition time (in days) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2020 (Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Austria | NA | 118 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 176 | NA |
| Belgium | 472 | 504 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 415 | 465 |
| Bulgaria | 120 | 205 | 8 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 83 | NAP |
| Croatia | 594 | 586 | 750 | 710 | 1493 | 1493 | NAP | NAP | 209 | 928 | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 219 | 143 | 87 | 87 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 302 | 297 |
| Denmark | 257 | 257 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 187 | 172 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 204 | NAP |
| Finland | 204 | 127 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 214 | 204 |
| France | 508 | 773 | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 221 | NAP |
| Germany | 237 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 197 | 167 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1107 | NAP |
| Hungary | 92 | 155 | 44 | 41 | 101 | NAP | 114 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 74 |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 1247 | 1526 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 667 | 348 |
| Latvia | 184 | 115 | 32 | NAP | 35 | 35 | NAP | NAP | 0 | 286 | - |
| Lithuania | 320 | 389 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 69 |
| Luxembourg | 368 | 368 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 370 | 427 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 344 | NAP |
| Poland | NA | 156 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 8 |
| Portugal | 183 | 126 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 291 | NAP |
| Romania | 259 | 242 | 162 | 11 | 189 | 189 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 276 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 297 | 249 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 388 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 71 | 59 | 115 | 98 | 261 | 261 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 122 | NAP |
| Spain | 635 | 888 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | 350 | NAP |
| Sweden | 81 | 127 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 94 | 58 |
| Average | 329 | 351 | 171 | 189 | 416 | 494 | 114 | 0 | 70 | 336 | 188 |
| Median | 257 | 224 | 87 | 87 | 189 | 225 | 114 | 0 | 0 | 281 | 167 |
| Minimum | 71 | 59 | 8 | 11 | 35 | 35 | 114 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 8 |
| Maximum | 1 247 | 1 526 | 750 | 710 | 1 493 | 1 493 | 114 | 0 | 209 | 1 107 | 465 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 15% | 11% | 15% | 22% | 11% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 7% | 4% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 59% | 59% | 70% | 70% | 85% | 85% | 74% | 19% | 59% |

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Table 3.11.1(2019): Supreme courts, clearance rate (in percentage) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2019 (Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Austria | 93,1% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 92,0% | NA |
| Belgium | 91,1% | 88,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 95,3% | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 108,7% | 97,9% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 114,5% | NAP |
| Croatia | 115,8% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 100,9% | 110,0% | 93,8% | 93,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 91,1% | 110,4% |
| Denmark | 90,1% | 90,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 106,2% | 100,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 117,1% | NAP |
| Finland | 100,5% | 97,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 100,4% | 110,3% |
| France | 101,9% | 102,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 101,0% | NAP |
| Germany | 101,3% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 102,7% | 95,1% |
| Greece | 102,0% | 94,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 107,0% | NAP |
| Hungary | 116,0% | 111,0% | 112,2% | 111,0% | 141,9% | NAP | 141,4% | 150,0% | 90,5% | 118,0% | 135,8% |
| Ireland | 106,2% | 106,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 91,8% | 85,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 112,5% | 91,1% |
| Latvia | 107,5% | 103,9% | 95,5% | NAP | 100,0% | 100,0% | NAP | NAP | 66,7% | 112,7% | NA |
| Lithuania | 86,7% | 83,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 102,8% |
| Luxembourg | 95,7% | 95,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 81,3% | 84,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 80,2% | NAP |
| Poland | NA | 97,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 106,3% |
| Portugal | 92,8% | 94,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 87,7% | NAP |
| Romania | 100,4% | 101,0% | 102,0% | 97,6% | 102,8% | 102,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 99,8% | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 107,8% | 106,0% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 111,4% | NAP |
| Slovenia | 112,9% | 111,3% | 86,8% | 88,9% | 75,0% | 75,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 125,9% | NAP |
| Spain | 99,6% | 80,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 125,7% | NAP |
| Sweden | 99,4% | 107,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 101,1% | 96,1% |
| Average | 100,4% | 97,7% | 98,1% | 97,8% | 104,9% | 92,6% | 141,4% | 150,0% | 78,6% | 105,1% | 106,0% |
| Median | 100,7% | 97,9% | 95,5% | 95,7% | 101,4% | 100,0% | 141,4% | 150,0% | 78,6% | 102,7% | 104,5% |
| Minimum | 81,3% | 80,1% | 86,8% | 88,9% | 75,0% | 75,0% | 141,4% | 150,0% | 66,7% | 80,2% | 91,1% |
| Maximum | 116,0% | 111,3% | 112,2% | 111,0% | 141,9% | 102,8% | 141,4% | 150,0% | 90,5% | 125,9% | 135,8% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 11% | 19% | 19% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 7% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 63% | 67% | 74% | 78% | 85% | 85% | 78% | 22% | 59% |

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Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.11.2(2019): Supreme courts, disposition time (in days) for different categories of other than criminal law cases in 2019 (Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases** |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Austria | 152 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 157 | NA |
| Belgium | 458 | 545 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 299 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 117 | 190 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 84 | NAP |
| Croatia | 677 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 206 | 151 | 94 | 94 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 271 | 250 |
| Denmark | 219 | 219 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 100 | 72 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 147 | NAP |
| Finland | 190 | 163 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 197 | 124 |
| France | 322 | 402 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 188 | NAP |
| Germany | 247 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 219 | 197 |
| Greece | 938 | 352 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1283 | NAP |
| Hungary | 160 | 232 | 66 | 55 | 158 | NAP | 160 | 122 | 96 | 116 | 132 |
| Ireland | 171 | 171 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 1119 | 1302 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 694 | 415 |
| Latvia | 254 | 187 | 35 | NAP | 19 | 19 | NAP | NAP | 183 | 327 | NA |
| Lithuania | 236 | 284 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 68 |
| Luxembourg | 358 | 358 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 405 | 459 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 382 | NAP |
| Poland | NA | 234 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | 76 |
| Portugal | 167 | 70 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 431 | NAP |
| Romania | 239 | 215 | 157 | 9 | 184 | 184 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 264 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 221 | 172 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 314 | NAP |
| Slovenia | 83 | 78 | 127 | 128 | 122 | 122 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 103 | NAP |
| Spain | 420 | 681 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 196 | NAP |
| Sweden | 71 | 96 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 83 | 49 |
| Average | 314 | 301 | 96 | 72 | 121 | 108 | 160 | 122 | 139 | 303 | 164 |
| Median | 229 | 217 | 94 | 75 | 140 | 122 | 160 | 122 | 139 | 219 | 128 |
| Minimum | 71 | 70 | 35 | 9 | 19 | 19 | 160 | 122 | 96 | 83 | 49 |
| Maximum | 1 119 | 1 302 | 157 | 128 | 184 | 184 | 160 | 122 | 183 | 1 283 | 415 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 11% | 19% | 19% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 7% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 63% | 67% | 74% | 78% | 85% | 85% | 78% | 22% | 59% |

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Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Variations of Supreme court other than criminal cases

Table 3.12.1: Supreme courts, variation (in percentage) of incoming other than criminal law cases per 100 inhabitants between 2019 and 2020 (Q1, Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|--------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Austria | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -9,9% | NA |
| Belgium | 5,1% | -5,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 23,4% | NAP |
| Bulgaria | -9,1% | -16,1% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | -6,4% | NAP |
| Croatia | 0,5% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | -7,9% | -9,8% | -22,8% | -22,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -5,5% | 98,7% |
| Denmark | -35,0% | -35,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | -7,0% | -13,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 5,3% | NAP |
| Finland | -13,9% | -5,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -15,0% | -11,3% |
| France | -14,5% | -21,8% | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -2,3% | NAP |
| Germany | 6,4% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3,8% | -19,3% |
| Greece | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -4,7% | NAP |
| Hungary | 6,3% | -20,7% | -4,2% | -1,8% | -14,0% | NAP | -18,3% | 48,2% | -34,2% | 43,4% | -40,7% |
| Ireland | -66,6% | -66,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | -12,2% | -14,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -4,8% | -12,5% |
| Latvia | -2,0% | -2,6% | 5,3% | NAP | 16,7% | 16,7% | NAP | NAP | -66,4% | -1,4% | NA |
| Lithuania | -6,7% | -6,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -9,2% |
| Luxembourg | -8,2% | -8,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | -9,4% | 3,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -14,9% | NAP |
| Poland | NA | -21,9% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 505,2% |
| Portugal | -10,0% | -9,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -11,0% | NAP |
| Romania | -16,8% | -18,9% | -16,8% | -16,1% | -16,9% | -16,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | -14,7% | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | -4,0% | -1,8% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -8,5% | NAP |
| Slovenia | -13,5% | -18,2% | 42,5% | 45,8% | 24,2% | 24,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 4,5% | NAP |
| Spain | -4,1% | -4,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | -3,9% | NAP |
| Sweden | 2,4% | -22,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 4,3% | 1,0% |
| Average | -10,0% | -15,2% | 0,8% | 1,3% | 2,5% | 8,0% | -18,3% | 48,2% | -50,3% | -0,9% | 64,0% |
| Median | -8,0% | -13,2% | -4,2% | -8,9% | 1,3% | 16,7% | -18,3% | 48,2% | -50,3% | -4,7% | -10,3% |
| Standard deviation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | -66,6% | -66,6% | -22,8% | -22,8% | -16,9% | -16,9% | -18,3% | 48,2% | -66,4% | -15,0% | -40,7% |
| Maximum | 6,4% | 3,9% | 42,5% | 45,8% | 24,2% | 24,2% | -18,3% | 48,2% | -34,2% | 43,4% | 505,2% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 15% | 22% | 26% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 22% | 11% | 7% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 59% | 59% | 70% | 74% | 85% | 85% | 70% | 19% | 63% |

Table 3.12.2: Supreme courts, variation (in percentage) of resolved other than criminal law cases per 100 inhabitants between 2019 and 2020 (Q1, Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|---------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Austria | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -1,8% | NA |
| Belgium | 5,1% | 3,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 5,6% | NAP |
| Bulgaria | -10,0% | -11,9% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | -9,9% | NAP |
| Croatia | 4,0% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | -7,7% | -11,6% | -12,8% | -12,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -2,7% | 99,4% |
| Denmark | -24,1% | -24,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | -24,0% | -27,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -17,4% | NAP |
| Finland | -11,7% | 5,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -12,7% | -25,8% |
| France | -27,9% | -40,4% | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -6,8% | NAP |
| Germany | 4,6% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7,3% | -4,8% |
| Greece | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 5,4% | NAP |
| Hungary | 7,7% | -5,8% | -7,8% | -6,9% | -19,2% | NAP | -22,9% | 31,7% | -1,2% | 32,0% | -33,9% |
| Ireland | -64,3% | -64,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | -7,6% | -10,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -0,8% | 6,7% |
| Latvia | 7,1% | 13,1% | 10,4% | NAP | 11,4% | 11,4% | NAP | NAP | 0,8% | -0,4% | NA |
| Lithuania | -8,1% | -7,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -9,9% |
| Luxembourg | -4,0% | -4,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 6,6% | 10,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 4,8% | NAP |
| Poland | NA | 0,9% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 477,3% |
| Portugal | -4,9% | -14,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 22,2% | NAP |
| Romania | -12,8% | -15,9% | -13,3% | -14,0% | -13,2% | -13,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | -9,6% | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | -17,4% | -16,9% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -18,5% | NAP |
| Slovenia | -17,1% | -18,6% | 51,2% | 56,5% | 15,9% | 15,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | -16,8% | NAP |
| Spain | -22,3% | -10,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -32,1% | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,1% | -26,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -0,1% | 2,2% |
| Average | -10,4% | -13,3% | 5,5% | 5,7% | -1,3% | 4,7% | -22,9% | 31,7% | -0,2% | -2,7% | 63,9% |
| Median | -7,9% | -11,6% | -7,8% | -9,9% | -0,9% | 11,4% | -22,9% | 31,7% | -0,2% | -1,8% | -1,3% |
| Standard deviation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | -64,3% | -64,3% | -13,3% | -14,0% | -19,2% | -13,2% | -22,9% | 31,7% | -1,2% | -32,1% | -33,9% |
| Maximum | 7,7% | 13,1% | 51,2% | 56,5% | 15,9% | 15,9% | -22,9% | 31,7% | 0,8% | 32,0% | 477,3% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 15% | 22% | 26% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 19% | 11% | 7% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 59% | 59% | 70% | 74% | 85% | 85% | 74% | 19% | 63% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Croatia: in 2019, new amendments to Personal Bankruptcy law caused a significant increase of incoming cases.

Greece: In 2017 new management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Table 3.12.3: Supreme courts, variation (in percentage) of Pending other than criminal law cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants between 2019 and 2020 (Q1, Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|---------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Austria | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 9,8% | NA |
| Belgium | 8,4% | -4,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 46,5% | NAP |
| Bulgaria | -8,0% | -5,0% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | -11,1% | NAP |
| Croatia | -8,8% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | -2,1% | -15,8% | -19,4% | -19,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 8,4% | 136,9% |
| Denmark | -10,7% | -10,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 42,1% | 70,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 14,7% | NAP |
| Finland | -5,2% | -18,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -5,0% | 21,9% |
| France | 13,6% | 14,8% | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 9,5% | NAP |
| Germany | 0,4% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -3,2% | -19,2% |
| Greece | -6,7% | 7,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -9,0% | NAP |
| Hungary | -38,2% | -37,1% | -38,7% | -31,0% | -48,0% | NAP | -45,1% | -100,0% | -100,0% | -34,0% | -63,1% |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 3,0% | 4,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -4,7% | -10,5% |
| Latvia | -22,2% | -30,6% | 0,8% | NAP | 101,5% | 101,5% | NAP | NAP | -100,0% | -12,7% | NA |
| Lithuania | 24,3% | 26,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -9,6% |
| Luxembourg | -1,4% | -1,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | -2,7% | 3,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -5,6% | NAP |
| Poland | NA | -32,5% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -39,1% |
| Portugal | 4,3% | 53,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -17,6% | NAP |
| Romania | -5,4% | -5,2% | -10,7% | 1,2% | -10,8% | -10,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | -5,6% | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 10,6% | 20,2% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,7% | NAP |
| Slovenia | -28,7% | -38,1% | 36,6% | 20,7% | 148,4% | 148,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | -1,4% | NAP |
| Spain | 17,5% | 16,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | 20,9% | NAP |
| Sweden | 14,4% | -3,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 13,0% | 20,7% |
| Average | -0,1% | 0,8% | -6,3% | -7,1% | 47,8% | 79,7% | -45,1% | -100,0% | -100,0% | 0,7% | 4,7% |
| Median | -1,7% | -3,0% | -10,7% | -9,1% | 45,4% | 101,5% | -45,1% | -100,0% | -100,0% | -3,2% | -10,0% |
| Standard deviation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | -38,2% | -38,1% | -38,7% | -31,0% | -48,0% | -10,8% | -45,1% | -100,0% | -100,0% | -34,0% | -63,1% |
| Maximum | 42,1% | 70,8% | 36,6% | 20,7% | 148,4% | 148,4% | -45,1% | -100,0% | -100,0% | 46,5% | 136,9% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 15% | 22% | 26% | 15% | 19% | 11% | 11% | 19% | 11% | 7% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 59% | 59% | 70% | 70% | 85% | 85% | 74% | 19% | 63% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Croatia: in 2019, new amendments to Personal Bankruptcy law caused a significant increase of incoming cases.

Greece: In 2017 new management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Table 3.12.4: Supreme courts, variation of clearance rate (in percentage points) in different categories of other than criminal law cases between 2019 and 2020 (Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | +8,3 | NA |
| Belgium | -0,0 | +8,5 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -13,7 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | -1,0 | +4,8 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | -4,3 | NAP |
| Croatia | +4,1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | +0,2 | -2,2 | +12,1 | +12,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | +2,7 | +0,4 |
| Denmark | +15,0 | +15,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | -19,5 | -17,1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -25,3 | NAP |
| Finland | +2,6 | +11,4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | +2,7 | -18,0 |
| France | -16,0 | -24,4 | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -4,6 | NAP |
| Germany | -1,7 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | +3,5 | +17,0 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | +11,3 | NAP |
| Hungary | +1,6 | +20,8 | -4,2 | -5,9 | -8,6 | NAP | -8,0 | -16,7 | +45,2 | -9,4 | +15,6 |
| Ireland | +7,6 | +7,6 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | +4,8 | +3,9 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | +4,7 | +20,0 |
| Latvia | +10,0 | +16,7 | +4,5 | NAP | -4,5 | -4,5 | NAP | NAP | +133,3 | +1,1 | NA |
| Lithuania | -1,3 | -1,3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -0,7 |
| Luxembourg | +4,3 | +4,3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | +14,3 | +5,4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | +18,5 | NAP |
| Poland | NA | +28,6 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -4,9 |
| Portugal | +5,2 | -5,5 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | +32,7 | NAP |
| Romania | +4,8 | +3,7 | +4,3 | +2,4 | +4,6 | +4,6 | NAP | NAP | NAP | +6,0 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | -15,0 | -16,3 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -12,2 | NAP |
| Slovenia | -4,6 | -0,5 | +5,3 | +6,6 | -5,0 | -5,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | -25,7 | NAP |
| Spain | -18,9 | -5,4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -36,9 | NAP |
| Sweden | -2,3 | -6,7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -4,2 | +1,2 |
| Average | -0,3 | +2,4 | +4,4 | +3,8 | -3,4 | -1,6 | -8,0 | -16,7 | +89,3 | -2,4 | +3,8 |
| Median | +0,9 | +3,9 | +4,5 | +4,5 | -4,8 | -4,5 | -8,0 | -16,7 | +89,3 | +1,1 | +0,8 |
| Minimum | -19,5 | -24,4 | -4,2 | -5,9 | -8,6 | -5,0 | -8,0 | -16,7 | +45,2 | -36,9 | -18,0 |
| Maximum | +15,0 | +28,6 | +12,1 | +12,1 | +4,6 | +4,6 | -8,0 | -16,7 | +133,3 | +32,7 | +20,0 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 15% | 22% | 26% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 19% | 11% | 7% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 59% | 59% | 70% | 74% | 85% | 85% | 74% | 19% | 63% |

Table 3.12.5: Supreme courts, variation of disposition time (in percentage) in different categories of other than criminal law cases between 2019 and 2020 (Q99)

| States | Total number of other than criminal law cases | Civil (and commercial) litigious cases | Total non-litigious cases | General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases * | Registry cases | Non-litigious land registry cases | Non-litigious business registry cases | Other registry cases | Other non-litigious cases | Administrative law cases | Other cases |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1+2+3+4 | 1 | 2 = 2.1+2.2+2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 = 2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3 | 2.2.1 | 2.2.2 | 2.2.3 | 2.3 | 3 | 4 |
| Austria | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 11,8% | NA |
| Belgium | 3,1% | -7,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 38,8% | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 2,2% | 7,9% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | -1,4% | NAP |
| Croatia | -12,3% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 6,1% | -4,8% | -7,5% | -7,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 11,5% | 18,8% |
| Denmark | 17,7% | 17,7% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 87,1% | 137,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 38,9% | NAP |
| Finland | 7,3% | -22,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 8,8% | 64,2% |
| France | 57,6% | 92,6% | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 17,5% | NAP |
| Germany | -4,0% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -9,8% | -15,1% |
| Greece | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -13,7% | NAP |
| Hungary | -42,6% | -33,2% | -33,5% | -25,9% | -35,7% | NAP | -28,8% | -100,0% | -100,0% | -50,0% | -44,3% |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 11,5% | 17,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -3,9% | -16,2% |
| Latvia | -27,4% | -38,6% | -8,7% | NAP | 81,0% | 81,0% | NAP | NAP | -100,0% | -12,4% | NA |
| Lithuania | 35,3% | 37,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,3% |
| Luxembourg | 2,8% | 2,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | -8,7% | -6,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -9,9% | NAP |
| Poland | NA | -33,1% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | -89,5% |
| Portugal | 9,7% | 80,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | -32,6% | NAP |
| Romania | 8,4% | 12,8% | 3,1% | 17,6% | 2,8% | 2,8% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 4,4% | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 33,9% | 44,6% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 23,5% | NAP |
| Slovenia | -14,0% | -24,0% | -9,6% | -22,9% | 114,3% | 114,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 18,4% | NAP |
| Spain | 51,2% | 30,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | 78,2% | NAP |
| Sweden | 14,3% | 32,6% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 13,0% | 18,1% |
| Average | +11,4% | +17,2% | -11,3% | -9,7% | +40,6% | +66,0% | -28,8% | -100,0% | -100,0% | +6,9% | -7,9% |
| Median | +7,3% | +10,3% | -8,7% | -15,2% | +41,9% | +81,0% | -28,8% | -100,0% | -100,0% | +8,8% | -7,4% |
| Minimum | -42,6% | -38,6% | -33,5% | -25,9% | -35,7% | +2,8% | -28,8% | -100,0% | -100,0% | -50,0% | -89,5% |
| Maximum | +87,1% | +137,0% | +3,1% | +17,6% | +114,3% | +114,3% | -28,8% | -100,0% | -100,0% | +78,2% | +64,2% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 15% | 19% | 22% | 26% | 15% | 19% | 11% | 11% | 19% | 11% | 7% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 59% | 59% | 70% | 70% | 85% | 85% | 74% | 19% | 63% |

EC Templates for first instance cases

Table 3.13.1 (EC): Disposition time* (in days) for total of first instance other than criminal cases, from 2012 to 2020 (Q91)**

** Other than criminal cases refer to the CEPEJ categories: Civil (and commercial) litigious cases, general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, non-litigious land registry cases, non-litigious business registry cases, other non-litigious registry cases, other non-litigious cases, administrative law cases and other cases

| States / Entities | EC Code | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|
| Austria | 20 | 54 | 53 | NA | 53 | 57 | 59 | 57 | 59 | 63 |
| Belgium | 1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 2 | 74 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 84 | 83 | 91 | 93 | 107 |
| Croatia | 11 | 133 | 129 | 134 | 132 | 117 | 114 | 102 | 130 | 120 |
| Cyprus | 13 | 534 | NA | 903 | 839 | 862 | 1 118 | 737 | 882 | 1 087 |
| Czech Republic | 3 | 116 | 76 | 157 | 164 | 155 | 163 | 162 | 158 | 170 |
| Denmark | 4 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 19 | 17 |
| Estonia | 6 | 44 | NA | 33 | 39 | 40 | 24 | 30 | 32 | 25 |
| Finland | 26 | 101 | 97 | 103 | 111 | 113 | 118 | 86 | 105 | 97 |
| France | 10 | 275 | 274 | 304 | 304 | 312 | 300 | 381 | 388 | 554 |
| Germany | 5 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | 8 | 677 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 17 | NA | NA | 63 | 59 | 57 | 63 | 63 | 69 | 80 |
| Ireland | 7 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Italy | 12 | 391 | 369 | 377 | 393 | 387 | 399 | 373 | 367 | 471 |
| Latvia | 14 | 186 | 167 | 179 | 38 | 33 | 29 | 28 | 25 | 28 |
| Lithuania | 15 | 44 | 53 | 54 | 50 | 41 | 44 | 53 | 52 | 68 |
| Luxembourg | 16 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 158 |
| Malta | 18 | 707 | 789 | 558 | 447 | 446 | 331 | 322 | 344 | 414 |
| Netherlands | 19 | 84 | 91 | 91 | 87 | 83 | 83 | 80 | 80 | 91 |
| Poland | 21 | 50 | - | 55 | - | 85 | 73 | 82 | 111 | 110 |
| Portugal | 22 | 860 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Romania | 23 | 161 | 128 | 148 | 154 | 154 | 161 | 154 | 152 | 186 |
| Slovak Republic | 25 | 218 | 235 | 231 | 240 | 98 | 107 | 111 | 135 | 87 |
| Slovenia | 24 | 113 | 111 | 102 | 82 | 72 | 65 | 61 | 56 | 69 |
| Spain | 9 | NA | - | 242 | 238 | 227 | 258 | 276 | 274 | 349 |
| Sweden | 27 | 149 | 146 | 133 | 126 | 133 | 151 | 152 | 138 | 123 |

Greece: In 2017 new IT management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Italy: Only since 2014 the 29 regional administrative courts data are taken into account in the number of cases on first instance.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

$$*CEPEJ \text{ Calculated Disposition Time (days)} = \frac{\text{Number of pending cases at the end of a period}}{\text{Number of resolved cases in a period}} \times 365$$

Table 3.13.2 (EC): Disposition time* (in days) for first instance civil and commercial litigious cases, from 2012 to 2020 (Q91)

| States / Entities | EC Code | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Austria | 20 | 135 | 135 | 130 | 131 | 133 | 141 | 138 | 137 | 156 |
| Belgium | 1 | NA | NA | NA | 87 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 2 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 11 | 457 | 386 | 380 | 391 | 364 | 387 | 374 | 488 | 655 |
| Cyprus | 13 | NA | 638 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 3 | 174 | 187 | 163 | 159 | 153 | 157 | 149 | 140 | 165 |
| Denmark | 4 | 165 | 164 | 177 | 174 | 176 | 172 | 207 | 222 | 190 |
| Estonia | 6 | 167 | 130 | 125 | 136 | 139 | 140 | 143 | 147 | 135 |
| Finland | 26 | 325 | 288 | 289 | 332 | 252 | 258 | 273 | 280 | 300 |
| France | 10 | 311 | 308 | 348 | 346 | 353 | 341 | 420 | 432 | 637 |
| Germany | 5 | 183 | 192 | 198 | 190 | 196 | 204 | 220 | 217 | 237 |
| Greece | 8 | 469 | 407 | 330 | 378 | 610 | 479 | 559 | 637 | NA |
| Hungary | 17 | 97 | 169 | 144 | 159 | 159 | 181 | 151 | 152 | 165 |
| Ireland | 7 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Italy | 12 | 590 | 608 | 532 | 527 | 514 | 548 | 527 | 532 | 674 |
| Latvia | 14 | 241 | 247 | 255 | 238 | 217 | 208 | 236 | 213 | 239 |
| Lithuania | 15 | 88 | 94 | 97 | 96 | 88 | 85 | 84 | 87 | 117 |
| Luxembourg | 16 | 73 | 53 | 103 | 86 | 91 | 108 | 123 | 139 | 161 |
| Malta | 18 | 685 | 750 | 536 | 445 | 432 | 435 | 440 | 465 | 550 |
| Netherlands | 19 | NA | NA | 132 | 115 | 121 | 124 | 110 | 110 | 127 |
| Poland | 21 | 195 | - | 203 | - | 225 | 232 | 273 | 270 | 317 |
| Portugal | 22 | 369 | 386 | NA | 315 | 289 | 250 | 229 | 200 | 280 |
| Romania | 23 | 193 | 187 | 146 | 154 | 153 | 167 | 157 | 152 | 168 |
| Slovak Republic | 25 | 437 | 505 | 524 | 401 | 130 | 171 | 157 | 170 | 204 |
| Slovenia | 24 | 318 | 301 | 270 | 277 | 280 | 292 | 283 | 281 | 350 |
| Spain | 9 | 264 | - | 318 | 325 | 282 | 329 | 362 | 353 | 468 |
| Sweden | 27 | 179 | 171 | 157 | 152 | 164 | 159 | 166 | 167 | 161 |

Greece: In 2017 new IT management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

$$*CEPEJ \text{ Calculated Disposition Time (days)} = \frac{\text{Number of pending cases at the end of a period}}{\text{Number of resolved cases in a period}} \times 365$$

Table 3.13.3 (EC): Disposition time* (in days) for first instance administrative law cases, from 2012 to 2020 (Q91)

| States / Entities | EC Code | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| Austria | 20 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 380 | 446 | 449 | 440 | 388 |
| Belgium | 1 | NA | NA | 625 | 444 | 429 | 497 | 370 | 418 | 399 |
| Bulgaria | 2 | 150 | 110 | 124 | 122 | 108 | 116 | 112 | 107 | 124 |
| Croatia | 11 | 523 | 493 | 426 | 413 | 319 | 258 | 197 | 187 | 179 |
| Cyprus | 13 | 1 270 | 775 | 1 775 | 1 391 | 1 582 | 2 162 | 487 | 495 | 863 |
| Czech Republic | 3 | NAP | NAP | 415 | 437 | 421 | 408 | 412 | 356 | 317 |
| Denmark | 4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Estonia | 6 | 108 | 139 | 141 | 117 | 108 | 108 | 119 | 136 | 142 |
| Finland | 26 | 248 | 277 | 280 | 271 | 279 | 255 | 235 | 254 | 274 |
| France | 10 | 302 | 284 | 305 | 313 | 314 | 290 | 285 | 284 | 333 |
| Germany | 5 | 354 | 357 | 367 | 349 | 375 | 421 | 435 | 397 | 426 |
| Greece | 8 | 1 520 | 1 148 | NA | 964 | 1 086 | 735 | 601 | NA | 551 |
| Hungary | 17 | 147 | 115 | 148 | 110 | 109 | 116 | 109 | 103 | 110 |
| Ireland | 7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 12 | 886 | 1 043 | 984 | 1 008 | 925 | 887 | 889 | 821 | 862 |
| Latvia | 14 | 300 | 203 | 155 | 200 | 228 | 249 | 248 | 225 | 220 |
| Lithuania | 15 | 144 | 290 | 310 | 236 | 72 | 76 | 129 | 96 | 112 |
| Luxembourg | 16 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 513 |
| Malta | 18 | 1 457 | 2 036 | 1 408 | 495 | 1 464 | 1 147 | 1 057 | 839 | 924 |
| Netherlands | 19 | 163 | 164 | 171 | 168 | 178 | 165 | 200 | 215 | 304 |
| Poland | 21 | 112 | - | 139 | - | 143 | 121 | 118 | 123 | 150 |
| Portugal | 22 | NA | NA | NA | 989 | 911 | 988 | 928 | 846 | 847 |
| Romania | 23 | 272 | 106 | 179 | 170 | 170 | 114 | 117 | 138 | 690 |
| Slovak Republic | 25 | 733 | 746 | 397 | 374 | 203 | 317 | 401 | 518 | 585 |
| Slovenia | 24 | 130 | 126 | 112 | 122 | 282 | 448 | 406 | 516 | 443 |
| Spain | 9 | 427 | - | 361 | 317 | 312 | 322 | 331 | 338 | 406 |
| Sweden | 27 | 126 | 126 | 114 | 105 | 115 | 147 | 146 | 125 | 107 |

Greece: In 2017 new IT management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Italy: Only since 2014 the 29 regional administrative courts data are taken into account in the number of cases on first instance.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

$$* \text{ CEPEJ Calculated Disposition Time (days)} = \frac{\text{Number of pending cases at the end of a period}}{\text{Number of resolved cases in a period}} \times 365$$

Table 3.13.4 (EC): Clearance rate* (in percentage) for total of first instance other than criminal cases, from 2012 to 2020 (Q91)**

** Other than criminal cases refer to the CEPEJ categories: Civil (and commercial) litigious cases, general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, non-litigious land registry cases, non-litigious business registry cases, other non-litigious registry cases, other non-litigious cases, administrative law cases and other cases

| States / Entities | EC Code | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Austria | 20 | 99,6% | 100,8% | NA | 100,2% | 100,4% | 100,6% | 100,2% | 100,4% | 99,7% |
| Belgium | 1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 102,2% | NA | 108,4% | 100,8% | 98,1% |
| Bulgaria | 2 | 98,9% | 100,9% | 102,0% | 99,0% | 98,8% | 97,4% | 97,6% | 99,1% | 100,9% |
| Croatia | 11 | 102,0% | 102,2% | 103,2% | 101,6% | 101,8% | 101,7% | 104,5% | 92,8% | 103,6% |
| Cyprus | 13 | 87,0% | NA | 88,5% | 90,2% | 106,2% | 113,2% | 124,9% | 97,9% | 88,3% |
| Czech Republic | 3 | 113,7% | 96,8% | 97,3% | 102,3% | 105,2% | 101,0% | 102,3% | 100,8% | 98,2% |
| Denmark | 4 | 101,1% | 100,3% | 100,0% | 100,0% | 99,6% | 99,7% | 99,6% | 100,6% | 100,8% |
| Estonia | 6 | 111,4% | NA | 98,2% | 139,7% | 97,7% | 104,0% | 100,5% | 100,0% | 101,3% |
| Finland | 26 | 94,8% | 99,9% | 102,3% | 98,8% | 98,1% | 96,4% | 106,0% | 94,8% | 105,1% |
| France | 10 | 100,2% | 98,2% | 94,9% | 97,7% | 98,5% | 103,7% | 96,3% | 99,4% | 93,6% |
| Germany | 5 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | 8 | 65,4% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 17 | 104,2% | 97,5% | 102,7% | 101,4% | 102,1% | 99,2% | 106,0% | 100,7% | 98,3% |
| Ireland | 7 | NA | NA | 72,8% | 76,6% | 76,1% | 81,6% | 78,6% | 75,4% | 62,0% |
| Italy | 12 | 108,4% | 106,6% | 109,3% | 111,7% | 104,5% | 102,9% | 102,9% | 103,3% | 102,6% |
| Latvia | 14 | 112,4% | 105,7% | 100,4% | 101,0% | 101,0% | 101,1% | 100,2% | 100,0% | 99,0% |
| Lithuania | 15 | 100,5% | 97,3% | 98,8% | 100,5% | 101,7% | 102,0% | 101,0% | 101,2% | 96,7% |
| Luxembourg | 16 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 101,6% | 98,7% | 95,6% | 92,6% | 95,2% |
| Malta | 18 | 108,2% | 104,1% | 102,2% | 110,5% | 107,4% | 95,8% | 97,1% | 91,3% | 90,9% |
| Netherlands | 19 | 98,8% | 98,5% | 99,1% | 100,6% | 100,2% | 99,6% | 100,7% | 99,6% | 98,5% |
| Poland | 21 | 100,6% | - | 101,9% | - | 92,9% | 100,6% | 99,0% | 90,2% | 104,3% |
| Portugal | 22 | 96,0% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Romania | 23 | 95,7% | 110,1% | 111,1% | 106,1% | 101,3% | 99,4% | 103,5% | 100,2% | 96,7% |
| Slovak Republic | 25 | 90,9% | 90,7% | 101,9% | 105,1% | 106,2% | 108,6% | 111,4% | 91,1% | 113,0% |
| Slovenia | 24 | 105,6% | 101,9% | 103,8% | 107,4% | 106,1% | 103,9% | 102,0% | 101,8% | 98,9% |
| Spain | 9 | NA | - | 101,1% | 99,7% | 104,6% | 93,8% | 91,7% | 93,6% | 89,8% |
| Sweden | 27 | 101,7% | 100,7% | 103,1% | 103,5% | 95,9% | 93,4% | 97,1% | 100,4% | 102,2% |

Greece: In 2017 new IT management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Italy: Only since 2014 the 29 regional administrative courts data are taken into account in the number of cases on first instance.

Ireland: The low CR is a result of a specifics of the system where the cases resolved out of court are not obliged to report back to courts

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

$$* \text{ CEPEJ Clearance Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Resolved cases in a period}}{\text{Incoming Cases in a period}} \times 100$$

Table 3.13.5 (EC): Clearance rate* (in percentage) for first instance civil and commercial litigious cases from 2012 to 2020 (Q91)

| States / Entities | EC Code | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Austria | 20 | 100,6% | 101,0% | 103,0% | 102,0% | 102,0% | 98,9% | 100,8% | 100,4% | 99,8% |
| Belgium | 1 | NA | NA | 97,9% | 98,9% | 102,5% | 112,3% | 112,5% | 100,8% | 98,8% |
| Bulgaria | 2 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 11 | 95,0% | 101,2% | 113,4% | 107,1% | 118,1% | 108,7% | 112,5% | 87,5% | 85,0% |
| Cyprus | 13 | NA | 78,3% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 3 | 98,8% | 90,2% | 104,7% | 107,3% | 110,0% | 101,4% | 101,6% | 101,4% | 98,0% |
| Denmark | 4 | 109,0% | 107,1% | 102,2% | 101,9% | 101,2% | 102,4% | 95,0% | 91,8% | 111,1% |
| Estonia | 6 | 112,5% | 107,6% | 104,2% | 102,1% | 97,6% | 99,3% | 100,6% | 94,2% | 99,8% |
| Finland | 26 | 103,2% | 106,3% | 104,6% | 94,2% | 124,8% | 110,8% | 102,2% | 99,9% | 93,6% |
| France | 10 | 99,2% | 97,5% | 94,4% | 97,7% | 99,0% | 102,5% | 95,8% | 99,7% | 92,9% |
| Germany | 5 | 100,4% | 99,4% | 100,2% | 102,0% | 102,7% | 101,3% | 97,2% | 98,9% | 98,1% |
| Greece | 8 | 57,7% | 80,1% | 113,1% | 101,7% | 99,1% | 96,0% | 86,3% | 86,2% | NA |
| Hungary | 17 | 105,1% | 97,9% | 104,3% | 99,0% | 98,4% | 96,4% | 116,3% | 104,4% | 100,2% |
| Ireland | 7 | NA | NA | 55,6% | 63,2% | 59,2% | 72,8% | 63,1% | 63,0% | 60,3% |
| Italy | 12 | 131,3% | 118,1% | 119,3% | 120,1% | 113,2% | 106,4% | 102,9% | 104,5% | 104,0% |
| Latvia | 14 | 117,7% | 109,2% | 98,5% | 108,6% | 107,4% | 119,4% | 103,4% | 102,1% | 96,1% |
| Lithuania | 15 | 100,5% | 98,9% | 97,5% | 102,5% | 98,4% | 102,1% | 103,6% | 101,3% | 93,9% |
| Luxembourg | 16 | 172,8% | 181,6% | 96,8% | 105,4% | 100,0% | 96,3% | 93,5% | 88,0% | 92,5% |
| Malta | 18 | 113,8% | 109,6% | 101,3% | 107,3% | 107,3% | 97,0% | 93,4% | 91,8% | 90,5% |
| Netherlands | 19 | NA | NA | 99,1% | 100,4% | 100,7% | 99,1% | 101,2% | 100,2% | 99,7% |
| Poland | 21 | 88,5% | - | 99,3% | - | 98,8% | 93,8% | 92,1% | 99,3% | 105,3% |
| Portugal | 22 | 97,7% | 103,2% | NA | 116,3% | 112,3% | 113,0% | 109,2% | 105,0% | 97,8% |
| Romania | 23 | 99,0% | 112,2% | 108,7% | 104,7% | 102,0% | 99,2% | 102,7% | 100,4% | 100,1% |
| Slovak Republic | 25 | 81,6% | 80,6% | 91,7% | 132,8% | 132,0% | 129,2% | 130,6% | 109,9% | 99,7% |
| Slovenia | 24 | 101,5% | 102,4% | 109,1% | 104,9% | 106,4% | 108,0% | 109,8% | 109,4% | 100,5% |
| Spain | 9 | 99,6% | - | 98,0% | 94,7% | 103,1% | 87,9% | 86,7% | 94,0% | 86,3% |
| Sweden | 27 | 98,8% | 101,0% | 103,9% | 103,9% | 99,3% | 99,7% | 97,5% | 97,5% | 102,8% |

Greece: In 2017 new IT management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Ireland: The low CR is a result of a specifics of the system where the cases resolved out of court are not obliged to report back to courts.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

$$* \text{ CEPEJ Clearance Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Resolved cases in a period}}{\text{Incoming Cases in a period}} \times 100$$

Table 3.13.6 (EC): Clearance rate* (in percentage) for first instance administrative law cases, from 2012 to 2020 (Q91)

| States / Entities | EC Code | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Austria | 20 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 90,8% | 79,5% | 89,7% | 110,7% | 126,0% |
| Belgium | 1 | NA | NA | 88,2% | 116,8% | 120,9% | 100,8% | 118,8% | 111,8% | 108,5% |
| Bulgaria | 2 | 92,1% | 108,6% | 100,8% | 99,0% | 104,2% | 94,7% | 99,7% | 98,6% | 100,1% |
| Croatia | 11 | 41,1% | 64,3% | 85,8% | 92,7% | 109,3% | 126,5% | 115,9% | 108,8% | 106,9% |
| Cyprus | 13 | 74,0% | 57,5% | 103,5% | 119,8% | 112,8% | 73,6% | 219,2% | 169,8% | 83,8% |
| Czech Republic | 3 | NAP | NAP | 90,9% | 92,1% | 80,2% | 91,7% | 88,0% | 107,2% | 112,6% |
| Denmark | 4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Estonia | 6 | 105,5% | 90,9% | 90,4% | 104,5% | 105,6% | 99,4% | 100,0% | 94,3% | 92,5% |
| Finland | 26 | 101,0% | 94,8% | 97,1% | 101,8% | 79,4% | 107,4% | 112,3% | 99,8% | 98,7% |
| France | 10 | 106,7% | 104,2% | 96,3% | 98,3% | 99,1% | 102,1% | 98,4% | 96,5% | 95,2% |
| Germany | 5 | 101,7% | 99,7% | 100,3% | 102,6% | 92,3% | 84,0% | 97,1% | 109,0% | 110,0% |
| Greece | 8 | 143,2% | 153,4% | NA | 183,4% | 148,1% | 166,0% | 163,5% | NA | 162,8% |
| Hungary | 17 | 108,0% | 104,3% | 92,1% | 105,3% | 99,7% | 102,1% | 101,7% | 102,5% | 89,3% |
| Ireland | 7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 12 | 279,8% | 190,2% | 155,6% | 141,9% | 153,5% | 156,2% | 136,3% | 131,1% | 136,4% |
| Latvia | 14 | 130,5% | 163,3% | 143,9% | 106,0% | 95,3% | 99,7% | 105,2% | 105,3% | 107,0% |
| Lithuania | 15 | 98,1% | 65,4% | 89,4% | 99,7% | 144,4% | 113,0% | 87,6% | 104,6% | 97,5% |
| Luxembourg | 16 | 69,8% | 93,5% | 93,5% | 90,7% | 97,7% | 94,3% | 86,0% | 75,2% | 87,4% |
| Malta | 18 | 40,2% | 40,1% | 148,7% | 410,7% | 114,4% | 146,9% | 91,2% | 120,8% | 106,2% |
| Netherlands | 19 | 97,5% | 100,3% | 98,9% | 103,0% | 95,3% | 105,1% | 95,2% | 93,7% | 86,3% |
| Poland | 21 | 99,6% | - | 96,5% | - | 103,0% | 107,1% | 105,1% | 98,6% | 95,0% |
| Portugal | 22 | NA | NA | NA | 79,8% | 111,5% | 105,0% | 111,0% | 106,2% | 126,1% |
| Romania | 23 | 78,1% | 130,2% | 161,0% | 132,7% | 91,8% | 102,2% | 118,0% | 100,3% | 48,4% |
| Slovak Republic | 25 | 47,2% | 84,6% | 124,8% | 124,1% | 112,0% | 118,1% | 96,1% | 81,4% | 86,8% |
| Slovenia | 24 | 110,0% | 101,8% | 103,0% | 101,0% | 87,1% | 67,5% | 91,3% | 88,9% | 106,7% |
| Spain | 9 | 123,7% | - | 112,5% | 117,3% | 111,6% | 104,5% | 99,6% | 92,2% | 99,5% |
| Sweden | 27 | 104,8% | 100,7% | 102,8% | 103,7% | 93,9% | 89,8% | 96,8% | 101,7% | 102,3% |

Greece: In 2017 new IT management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Italy: Only since 2014 the 29 regional administrative courts data are taken into account in the number of cases on first instance.

Ireland: The low CR is a result of a specifics of the system where the cases resolved out of court are not obliged to report back to courts

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

$$* \text{ CEPEJ Clearance Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Resolved cases in a period}}{\text{Incoming Cases in a period}} \times 100$$

Table 3.13.7 (EC): Number of first instance other than criminal* pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants, from 2012 to 2020 (Q1, Q91)

* Other than criminal cases refer to the CEPEJ categories: Civil (and commercial) litigious cases, general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, non-litigious land registry cases, non-litigious business registry cases, other non-litigious registry cases, other non-litigious cases, administrative law cases and other cases

| States / Entities | EC Code | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Austria | 20 | 6,1 | 5,8 | NA | 5,5 | 5,8 | 5,9 | 5,8 | 5,8 | 6,0 |
| Belgium | 1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 2 | 1,1 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 1,1 | 1,2 | 1,3 | 1,4 | 1,3 |
| Croatia | 11 | 9,6 | 9,2 | 8,4 | 7,9 | 7,5 | 7,2 | 6,3 | 8,2 | 7,5 |
| Cyprus | 13 | 5,4 | NA | 6,1 | 7,2 | 6,0 | 6,2 | 6,0 | 5,5 | 6,3 |
| Czech Republic | 3 | 3,6 | 3,3 | 3,8 | 4,9 | 4,4 | 4,3 | 4,0 | 3,9 | 4,0 |
| Denmark | 4 | 2,1 | 2,0 | 2,1 | 2,1 | 2,3 | 2,4 | 2,6 | 2,5 | 2,3 |
| Estonia | 6 | 2,8 | NA | 1,6 | 2,7 | 2,7 | 1,4 | 1,8 | 2,0 | 1,6 |
| Finland | 26 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,3 | 2,4 | 2,5 | 2,8 | 2,3 | 2,6 | 2,4 |
| France | 10 | 2,5 | 2,6 | 2,7 | 2,8 | 2,8 | 2,7 | 2,8 | 2,8 | 3,0 |
| Germany | 5 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | 8 | 7,8 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 17 | NA | NA | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,4 | 1,5 | 1,4 | 1,3 | 1,4 |
| Ireland | 7 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Italy | 12 | 7,8 | 7,5 | 7,4 | 6,9 | 6,7 | 6,4 | 6,1 | 5,9 | 6,0 |
| Latvia | 14 | 2,0 | 1,8 | 1,8 | 1,6 | 1,5 | 1,3 | 1,3 | 1,3 | 1,5 |
| Lithuania | 15 | 1,1 | 1,4 | 1,6 | 1,5 | 1,4 | 1,2 | 1,1 | 1,0 | 1,3 |
| Luxembourg | 16 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,9 |
| Malta | 18 | 2,2 | 2,2 | 2,4 | 2,1 | 1,9 | 2,0 | 2,1 | 2,3 | 2,2 |
| Netherlands | 19 | 1,7 | 1,8 | 1,8 | 1,8 | 1,7 | 1,6 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,6 |
| Poland | 21 | 3,6 | - | 4,0 | - | 6,1 | 6,0 | 6,3 | 9,8 | 8,7 |
| Portugal | 22 | 15,5 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Romania | 23 | 3,7 | 3,1 | 3,3 | 3,3 | 3,2 | 3,3 | 3,0 | 3,0 | 3,3 |
| Slovak Republic | 25 | 6,4 | 7,5 | 7,3 | 6,8 | 4,9 | 5,0 | 3,7 | 5,0 | 3,3 |
| Slovenia | 24 | 14,7 | 13,8 | 12,2 | 9,3 | 7,2 | 5,9 | 5,3 | 4,7 | 4,9 |
| Spain | 9 | NA | - | 3,1 | 3,1 | 2,8 | 3,0 | 3,4 | 3,7 | 4,2 |
| Sweden | 27 | 0,9 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 0,7 | 0,8 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 0,9 |

Greece: In 2017 new IT management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Italy: Only since 2014 the 29 regional administrative courts data are taken into account in the number of cases on first instance.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.13.8 (EC): Number of first instance civil and commercial litigious pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants, from 2012 to 2020 (Q1, Q91)

| States / Entities | EC Code | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Austria | 20 | 0,5 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 |
| Belgium | 1 | NA | NA | NA | 1,6 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 2 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 11 | 5,1 | 5,1 | 4,6 | 4,4 | 3,8 | 3,6 | 3,3 | 3,7 | 4,2 |
| Cyprus | 13 | NA | 6,1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 3 | 1,6 | 2,1 | 2,1 | 1,8 | 1,4 | 1,5 | 1,3 | 1,3 | 1,3 |
| Denmark | 4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,4 | 0,5 | 0,4 |
| Estonia | 6 | 0,7 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,4 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,5 |
| Finland | 26 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| France | 10 | 2,2 | 2,2 | 2,4 | 2,4 | 2,4 | 2,4 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,6 |
| Germany | 5 | 1,0 | 0,9 | 1,0 | 0,9 | 0,9 | 0,9 | 0,9 | 0,9 | 0,9 |
| Greece | 8 | 4,3 | 5,6 | 2,3 | 2,2 | 2,3 | 2,3 | 2,6 | 2,9 | NA |
| Hungary | 17 | 1,2 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 0,9 | 0,7 | 0,6 | 0,6 |
| Ireland | 7 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Italy | 12 | 5,5 | 5,3 | 4,5 | 4,4 | 4,1 | 3,9 | 3,8 | 3,7 | 3,7 |
| Latvia | 14 | 1,7 | 1,5 | 1,6 | 1,4 | 1,3 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 0,9 | 1,0 |
| Lithuania | 15 | 0,9 | 0,9 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 1,0 |
| Luxembourg | 16 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,4 | 0,5 |
| Malta | 18 | 2,1 | 2,1 | 2,2 | 2,0 | 1,8 | 1,9 | 2,0 | 2,1 | 2,0 |
| Netherlands | 19 | NA | NA | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,3 |
| Poland | 21 | 1,3 | - | 1,8 | - | 1,9 | 2,1 | 2,4 | 2,4 | 2,3 |
| Portugal | 22 | 3,5 | 3,4 | NA | 3,1 | 2,7 | 2,3 | 2,0 | 1,8 | 1,9 |
| Romania | 23 | 2,7 | 2,4 | 3,0 | 3,0 | 2,9 | 3,0 | 2,8 | 2,8 | 2,8 |
| Slovak Republic | 25 | 2,9 | 3,4 | 3,7 | 3,0 | 1,7 | 2,1 | 1,3 | 1,1 | 1,1 |
| Slovenia | 24 | 2,7 | 2,6 | 2,3 | 2,2 | 2,0 | 1,9 | 1,7 | 1,5 | 1,5 |
| Spain | 9 | 2,8 | - | 1,8 | 2,0 | 1,7 | 2,0 | 2,3 | 2,5 | 2,8 |
| Sweden | 27 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 |

Greece: In 2017 new IT management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.13.9 (EC): Number of first instance administrative law pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants, from 2012 to 2020 (Q1, Q91)

| States / Entities | EC Code | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Austria | 20 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | 0,8 | 0,9 | 0,8 | 0,7 |
| Belgium | 1 | NA | NA | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 |
| Bulgaria | 2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Croatia | 11 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 |
| Cyprus | 13 | 0,6 | 0,9 | 0,9 | 0,9 | 0,9 | 0,9 | 0,7 | 0,5 | 0,6 |
| Czech Republic | 3 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Denmark | 4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Estonia | 6 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Finland | 26 | 0,3 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 |
| France | 10 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,3 |
| Germany | 5 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 0,9 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 0,9 |
| Greece | 8 | 3,5 | 3,1 | NA | 2,4 | 2,2 | 1,9 | 1,5 | NA | 1,0 |
| Hungary | 17 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,1 |
| Ireland | 7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 12 | 0,6 | 0,5 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,2 |
| Latvia | 14 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Lithuania | 15 | 0,1 | 0,3 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,2 |
| Luxembourg | 16 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,2 |
| Malta | 18 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Netherlands | 19 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,4 |
| Poland | 21 | 0,1 | - | 0,1 | - | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Portugal | 22 | NA | NA | NA | 0,7 | 0,7 | 0,7 | 0,7 | 0,7 | 0,6 |
| Romania | 23 | 0,6 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,4 |
| Slovak Republic | 25 | 0,3 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Slovenia | 24 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 |
| Spain | 9 | 0,6 | - | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,4 | 0,4 |
| Sweden | 27 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,4 | 0,6 | 0,6 | 0,6 | 0,6 |

Greece: In 2017 new IT management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Italy: Only since 2014 the 29 regional administrative courts data are taken into account in the number of cases on first instance.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.13.10 (EC): Number of first instance other than criminal* incoming cases per 100 inhabitants, from 2012 to 2020 (Q1, Q91)

* Other than criminal cases refer to the CEPEJ categories: Civil (and commercial) litigious cases, general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, non-litigious land registry cases, non-litigious business registry cases, other non-litigious registry cases, other non-litigious cases, administrative law cases and other cases

| States / Entities | EC Code | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Austria | 20 | 41,3 | 39,9 | NA | 37,8 | 37,6 | 36,7 | 37,0 | 36,2 | 35,0 |
| Belgium | 1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 8,7 | 4,4 | 9,3 | 8,6 | 8,0 |
| Bulgaria | 2 | 5,4 | 4,9 | 4,4 | 4,8 | 4,8 | 5,6 | 5,4 | 5,4 | 4,5 |
| Croatia | 11 | 25,8 | 25,6 | 22,2 | 21,6 | 23,2 | 22,9 | 21,7 | 24,6 | 22,1 |
| Cyprus | 13 | 4,3 | NA | 2,8 | 3,5 | 2,4 | 1,8 | 2,4 | 2,3 | 2,4 |
| Czech Republic | 3 | 10,0 | 16,5 | 9,1 | 10,8 | 9,8 | 9,5 | 8,8 | 9,0 | 8,7 |
| Denmark | 4 | 46,9 | 41,2 | 40,4 | 45,4 | 38,8 | 39,5 | 39,2 | 49,3 | 47,5 |
| Estonia | 6 | 20,6 | NA | 18,1 | 18,0 | 24,7 | 20,3 | 22,6 | 22,7 | 23,4 |
| Finland | 26 | 9,7 | 9,5 | 8,1 | 8,1 | 8,2 | 9,0 | 9,1 | 9,5 | 8,5 |
| France | 10 | 3,3 | 3,5 | 3,4 | 3,4 | 3,4 | 3,2 | 2,8 | 2,7 | 2,1 |
| Germany | 5 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | 8 | 6,4 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 17 | 11,4 | 11,8 | 8,6 | 9,2 | 8,9 | 8,6 | 7,5 | 6,8 | 6,4 |
| Ireland | 7 | NA | NA | 5,4 | 5,3 | 5,0 | 4,7 | 4,6 | 4,7 | 4,2 |
| Italy | 12 | 6,7 | 7,0 | 6,6 | 5,7 | 6,0 | 5,7 | 5,8 | 5,7 | 4,5 |
| Latvia | 14 | 3,5 | 3,8 | 3,6 | 15,7 | 16,2 | 16,4 | 16,5 | 18,7 | 19,3 |
| Lithuania | 15 | 9,3 | 10,1 | 10,7 | 11,1 | 11,7 | 9,5 | 7,5 | 7,2 | 7,0 |
| Luxembourg | 16 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1,8 | 1,8 | 1,9 | 2,3 | 2,1 |
| Malta | 18 | 1,1 | 1,0 | 1,5 | 1,6 | 1,5 | 2,3 | 2,5 | 2,6 | 2,1 |
| Netherlands | 19 | 7,5 | 7,4 | 7,5 | 7,4 | 7,3 | 7,2 | 6,9 | 7,0 | 6,4 |
| Poland | 21 | 26,1 | - | 26,0 | - | 28,0 | 30,3 | 28,6 | 35,6 | 27,6 |
| Portugal | 22 | 6,8 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Romania | 23 | 8,6 | 8,0 | 7,3 | 7,3 | 7,5 | 7,5 | 7,0 | 7,3 | 6,7 |
| Slovak Republic | 25 | 11,8 | 12,8 | 11,3 | 9,9 | 17,0 | 15,7 | 10,9 | 14,7 | 12,4 |
| Slovenia | 24 | 45,1 | 44,7 | 42,3 | 38,8 | 34,4 | 32,2 | 30,7 | 30,1 | 26,2 |
| Spain | 9 | NA | - | 4,6 | 4,8 | 4,2 | 4,6 | 4,9 | 5,3 | 4,9 |
| Sweden | 27 | 2,1 | 2,1 | 2,0 | 1,9 | 2,3 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,7 | 2,7 |

Greece: In 2017 new IT management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Italy: Only since 2014 the 29 regional administrative courts data are taken into account in the number of cases on first instance.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.13.11 (EC): Number of first instance civil and commercial litigious incoming cases per 100 inhabitants, from 2012 to 2020 (Q1, Q91)

| States / Entities | EC Code | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Austria | 20 | 1,2 | 1,2 | 1,1 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 0,9 | 0,9 | 0,8 |
| Belgium | 1 | 6,8 | 6,7 | 6,7 | 6,8 | 6,4 | 1,9 | 6,7 | 6,1 | 6,1 |
| Bulgaria | 2 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 11 | 4,3 | 4,8 | 3,9 | 3,8 | 3,3 | 3,1 | 2,9 | 3,2 | 2,7 |
| Cyprus | 13 | NA | 4,5 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 3 | 3,5 | 4,5 | 4,6 | 3,8 | 3,1 | 3,4 | 3,3 | 3,3 | 2,9 |
| Denmark | 4 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 0,7 | 0,7 | 0,7 | 0,7 | 0,7 | 0,8 | 0,7 |
| Estonia | 6 | 1,3 | 1,3 | 1,3 | 1,2 | 1,2 | 1,2 | 1,2 | 1,4 | 1,4 |
| Finland | 26 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,2 |
| France | 10 | 2,6 | 2,7 | 2,6 | 2,6 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,2 | 2,1 | 1,6 |
| Germany | 5 | 2,0 | 1,8 | 1,8 | 1,7 | 1,6 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,5 |
| Greece | 8 | 5,8 | 6,2 | 2,2 | 2,1 | 1,4 | 1,9 | 2,0 | 1,9 | NA |
| Hungary | 17 | 4,4 | 1,8 | 1,8 | 1,8 | 1,9 | 1,8 | 1,4 | 1,4 | 1,3 |
| Ireland | 7 | 3,9 | 4,2 | 3,1 | 3,0 | 2,7 | 2,7 | 2,7 | 2,7 | 3,3 |
| Italy | 12 | 2,6 | 2,7 | 2,6 | 2,5 | 2,6 | 2,5 | 2,6 | 2,4 | 1,9 |
| Latvia | 14 | 2,2 | 2,0 | 2,3 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 1,5 | 1,4 | 1,6 | 1,5 |
| Lithuania | 15 | 3,6 | 3,6 | 4,0 | 3,6 | 4,4 | 4,1 | 3,6 | 3,3 | 3,3 |
| Luxembourg | 16 | 0,9 | 0,8 | 0,9 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 0,9 | 1,2 | 1,2 |
| Malta | 18 | 1,0 | 0,9 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,4 | 1,6 | 1,8 | 1,8 | 1,4 |
| Netherlands | 19 | NA | NA | 1,0 | 1,0 | 0,9 | 0,9 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 0,7 |
| Poland | 21 | 2,8 | - | 3,2 | - | 3,1 | 3,5 | 3,4 | 3,3 | 2,5 |
| Portugal | 22 | 3,5 | 3,1 | NA | 3,1 | 3,0 | 2,9 | 2,9 | 3,1 | 2,5 |
| Romania | 23 | 5,2 | 4,2 | 6,9 | 6,8 | 6,8 | 6,6 | 6,4 | 6,7 | 6,1 |
| Slovak Republic | 25 | 3,0 | 3,0 | 2,8 | 2,1 | 3,7 | 3,5 | 2,3 | 2,1 | 2,0 |
| Slovenia | 24 | 3,0 | 3,1 | 2,9 | 2,8 | 2,5 | 2,2 | 2,0 | 1,8 | 1,5 |
| Spain | 9 | 3,8 | - | 2,2 | 2,3 | 2,1 | 2,5 | 2,7 | 2,7 | 2,5 |
| Sweden | 27 | 0,7 | 0,7 | 0,7 | 0,6 | 0,6 | 0,6 | 0,6 | 0,7 | 0,6 |

Greece: In 2017 new IT management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.13.12 (EC): Number of first instance administrative law incoming cases per 100 inhabitants, from 2012 to 2020 (Q1, Q91)

| States / Entities | EC Code | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Austria | 20 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,6 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 0,6 | 0,5 |
| Belgium | 1 | NA | NA | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,2 |
| Bulgaria | 2 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,5 | 0,4 |
| Croatia | 11 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 |
| Cyprus | 13 | 0,2 | 0,8 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,3 |
| Czech Republic | 3 | NAP | NAP | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Denmark | 4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Estonia | 6 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 |
| Finland | 26 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,7 | 0,5 | 0,4 | 0,5 | 0,4 |
| France | 10 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 |
| Germany | 5 | 0,9 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 0,9 | 1,0 | 0,9 | 0,8 | 0,7 |
| Greece | 8 | 0,6 | 0,6 | NA | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,6 | 0,6 | NA | 0,4 |
| Hungary | 17 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,3 |
| Ireland | 7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA |
| Italy | 12 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Latvia | 14 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Lithuania | 15 | 0,3 | 0,6 | 0,5 | 0,6 | 0,5 | 0,4 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,5 |
| Luxembourg | 16 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 |
| Malta | 18 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Netherlands | 19 | 0,7 | 0,7 | 0,6 | 0,6 | 0,7 | 0,6 | 0,6 | 0,6 | 0,6 |
| Poland | 21 | 0,2 | - | 0,2 | - | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 |
| Portugal | 22 | NA | NA | NA | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,2 |
| Romania | 23 | 1,1 | 1,0 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,6 | 0,7 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 |
| Slovak Republic | 25 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Slovenia | 24 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| Spain | 9 | 0,4 | - | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,3 |
| Sweden | 27 | 1,1 | 1,1 | 1,1 | 1,0 | 1,4 | 1,6 | 1,6 | 1,7 | 1,8 |

Greece: In 2017 new IT management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Italy: Only since 2014 the 29 regional administrative courts data are taken into account in the number of cases on first instance.

Slovak Republic: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

First instance criminal cases

Table 3.14.1(2020): First instance courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Pending cases on 1st Jan. (Q94)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 22 930 | 5 469 | 8 283 | NAP |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 21 184 | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 82 475 | 27 040 | 44 977 | 10 728 |
| Cyprus | 45 674 | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 13 017 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 19 143 | 9 781 | 9 362 | NAP |
| Estonia | 1 859 | 597 | 675 | 587 |
| Finland | 20 227 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 247 214 | 109 040 | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 42 484 | 20 753 | 21 731 | NAP |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 1 193 323 | 1 094 651 | 98 672 | NAP |
| Latvia | 5 895 | 4 052 | 1 843 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 2 907 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Malta | 11 899 | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Poland | 374 052 | 173 746 | 78 511 | 121 795 |
| Portugal | 41 395 | 38 178 | 1 654 | 1 563 |
| Romania | 106 622 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 22 452 | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 28 879 | 9 170 | 12 393 | 7 316 |
| Spain | 358 146 | 253 301 | 104 845 | NAP |
| Sweden | 42 178 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 122 837 | 156 996 | 40 999 | 28 398 |
| Median | 25 905 | 23 897 | 17 062 | 7 316 |
| Minimum | 1 859 | 597 | 675 | 587 |
| Maximum | 1 193 323 | 1 094 651 | 109 040 | 121 795 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 26% | 48% | 48% | 33% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 7% | 7% | 48% |

Table 3.14.2a(2020): First instance courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Incoming cases (Q94)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 66 767 | 21 966 | 24 453 | NAP |
| Belgium | 191 132 | 33 531 | 157 601 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 130 282 | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 196 602 | 17 944 | 126 616 | 52 042 |
| Cyprus | 59 300 | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 65 131 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 162 899 | 26 889 | 136 010 | NAP |
| Estonia | 20 392 | 5 210 | 5 952 | 9 230 |
| Finland | 56 932 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 965 679 | 497 526 | 468 153 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 640 143 | 390 866 | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 360 839 | 125 130 | 235 709 | NAP |
| Ireland | 360 576 | 21 322 | 382 455 | NAP |
| Italy | 1 042 721 | 922 368 | 120 353 | NAP |
| Latvia | 15 022 | 8 391 | 6 631 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 17 225 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | 1 995 |
| Malta | 11 086 | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | 223 723 | 159 476 | 64 247 | NAP |
| Poland | 1 862 695 | 351 326 | 330 848 | 1 180 521 |
| Portugal | 63 435 | 51 701 | 4 416 | 7 318 |
| Romania | 341 899 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 65 860 | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 73 368 | 9 550 | 27 970 | 35 848 |
| Spain | 623 828 | 248 714 | 375 114 | NAP |
| Sweden | 119 936 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 295 722 | 196 324 | 178 587 | 214 492 |
| Median | 125 109 | 42 616 | 131 313 | 22 539 |
| Minimum | 11 086 | 5 210 | 4 416 | 1 995 |
| Maximum | 1 862 695 | 922 368 | 468 153 | 1 180 521 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 33% | 33% | 30% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 7% | 7% | 48% |

Table 3.14.2b(2020): First instance courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q94)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 0,75 | 0,25 | 0,27 | NAP |
| Belgium | 1,66 | 0,29 | 1,37 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 1,88 | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 4,87 | 0,44 | 3,14 | 1,29 |
| Cyprus | 6,62 | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 0,61 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 2,79 | 0,46 | 2,33 | NAP |
| Estonia | 1,53 | 0,39 | 0,45 | 0,69 |
| Finland | 1,03 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 1,43 | 0,74 | 0,69 | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 0,77 | 0,47 | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 3,65 | 1,27 | 2,38 | NAP |
| Ireland | 7,24 | 0,43 | 7,68 | NAP |
| Italy | 1,76 | 1,56 | 0,20 | NAP |
| Latvia | 0,79 | 0,44 | 0,35 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 0,62 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | 0,31 |
| Malta | 2,15 | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | 1,28 | 0,91 | 0,37 | NAP |
| Poland | 4,87 | 0,92 | 0,87 | 3,09 |
| Portugal | 0,62 | 0,50 | 0,04 | 0,07 |
| Romania | 1,78 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 1,21 | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 3,48 | 0,45 | 1,33 | 1,70 |
| Spain | 1,32 | 0,53 | 0,79 | NAP |
| Sweden | 1,16 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 2,30 | 0,65 | 1,42 | 1,19 |
| Median | 1,60 | 0,48 | 0,74 | 0,99 |
| Minimum | 0,61 | 0,25 | 0,04 | 0,07 |
| Maximum | 7,24 | 1,56 | 7,68 | 3,09 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 33% | 33% | 30% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 7% | 7% | 48% |

Table 3.14.3a(2020): First instance courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Resolved cases (Q94)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 65 549 | 22 120 | 23 966 | NAP |
| Belgium | 180 946 | 35 035 | 145 911 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 128 186 | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 173 197 | 15 769 | 105 375 | 52 053 |
| Cyprus | 56 142 | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 65 264 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 155 064 | 22 648 | 132 416 | NAP |
| Estonia | 20 385 | 5 114 | 5 926 | 9 345 |
| Finland | 50 834 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 882 087 | 490 172 | 391 915 | NAP |
| Germany | 1 166 493 | 628 662 | 381 932 | 155 899 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 350 933 | 122 476 | 228 457 | NAP |
| Ireland | 224 048 | 17 535 | 194 796 | NAP |
| Italy | 945 778 | 834 920 | 110 858 | NAP |
| Latvia | 13 696 | 7 941 | 5 755 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 16 779 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | 13 858 | 4 272 | 7 998 | 1 588 |
| Malta | 7 321 | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | 213 096 | 158 827 | 54 269 | NAP |
| Poland | 1 826 322 | 333 815 | 322 399 | 1 170 108 |
| Portugal | 59 309 | 48 078 | 3 952 | 7 279 |
| Romania | 342 634 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 65 808 | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 70 425 | 7 546 | 28 237 | 34 642 |
| Spain | 593 304 | 234 348 | 358 956 | NAP |
| Sweden | 115 152 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 300 100 | 175 840 | 147 242 | 204 416 |
| Median | 121 669 | 35 035 | 110 858 | 34 642 |
| Minimum | 7 321 | 4 272 | 3 952 | 1 588 |
| Maximum | 1 826 322 | 834 920 | 391 915 | 1 170 108 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 30% | 30% | 26% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 7% | 7% | 48% |

Table 3.14.3b(2020): First instance courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q94)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 0,73 | 0,25 | 0,27 | NAP |
| Belgium | 1,57 | 0,30 | 1,27 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 1,85 | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 4,29 | 0,39 | 2,61 | 1,29 |
| Cyprus | 6,27 | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 0,61 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 2,66 | 0,39 | 2,27 | NAP |
| Estonia | 1,53 | 0,38 | 0,45 | 0,70 |
| Finland | 0,92 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 1,31 | 0,73 | 0,58 | NAP |
| Germany | 1,40 | 0,76 | 0,46 | 0,19 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 3,55 | 1,24 | 2,31 | NAP |
| Ireland | 4,50 | 0,35 | 3,91 | NAP |
| Italy | 1,60 | 1,41 | 0,19 | NAP |
| Latvia | 0,72 | 0,42 | 0,30 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 0,60 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | 2,18 | 0,67 | 1,26 | 0,25 |
| Malta | 1,42 | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | 1,22 | 0,91 | 0,31 | NAP |
| Poland | 4,78 | 0,87 | 0,84 | 3,06 |
| Portugal | 0,58 | 0,47 | 0,04 | 0,07 |
| Romania | 1,79 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 1,21 | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 3,34 | 0,36 | 1,34 | 1,64 |
| Spain | 1,25 | 0,49 | 0,76 | NAP |
| Sweden | 1,11 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 2,04 | 0,61 | 1,13 | 1,03 |
| Median | 1,48 | 0,47 | 0,76 | 0,70 |
| Minimum | 0,58 | 0,25 | 0,04 | 0,07 |
| Maximum | 6,27 | 1,41 | 3,91 | 3,06 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 30% | 30% | 26% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 7% | 7% | 48% |

Table 3.14.4a(2020): First instance courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. (Q94)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 23 968 | 5 315 | 8 770 | NAP |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 23 280 | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 105 697 | 29 337 | 65 651 | 10 709 |
| Cyprus | 48 832 | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 12 884 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 26 978 | 14 022 | 12 956 | NAP |
| Estonia | 1 688 | 642 | 574 | 472 |
| Finland | 26 325 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 258 492 | 117 953 | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 52 390 | 23 407 | 28 983 | NAP |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 1 290 266 | 1 182 099 | 108 167 | NAP |
| Latvia | 7 221 | 4 502 | 2 719 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 3 353 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Malta | 15 883 | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | 81 040 | 56 620 | 24 420 | NAP |
| Poland | 410 425 | 191 257 | 86 960 | 132 208 |
| Portugal | 45 521 | 41 801 | 2 118 | 1 602 |
| Romania | 105 887 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 22 504 | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 31 823 | 11 174 | 12 126 | 8 523 |
| Spain | 400 834 | 276 013 | 124 821 | NAP |
| Sweden | 46 962 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 132 560 | 161 129 | 45 863 | 30 703 |
| Median | 31 823 | 29 337 | 24 420 | 8 523 |
| Minimum | 1 688 | 642 | 574 | 472 |
| Maximum | 1 290 266 | 1 182 099 | 124 821 | 132 208 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 44% | 44% | 33% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 7% | 7% | 48% |

Table 3.14.4b(2020): First instance courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants (Q1, 2021)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 0,27 | 0,06 | 0,10 | NAP |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 0,34 | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 2,62 | 0,73 | 1,63 | 0,27 |
| Cyprus | 5,45 | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 0,12 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 0,46 | 0,24 | 0,22 | NAP |
| Estonia | 0,13 | 0,05 | 0,04 | 0,04 |
| Finland | 0,48 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 0,31 | 0,14 | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 0,53 | 0,24 | 0,29 | NAP |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 2,18 | 1,99 | 0,18 | NAP |
| Latvia | 0,38 | 0,24 | 0,14 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 0,12 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Malta | 3,09 | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | 0,46 | 0,32 | 0,14 | NAP |
| Poland | 1,07 | 0,50 | 0,23 | 0,35 |
| Portugal | 0,44 | 0,41 | 0,02 | 0,02 |
| Romania | 0,55 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 0,41 | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 1,51 | 0,53 | 0,57 | 0,40 |
| Spain | 0,85 | 0,58 | 0,26 | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,45 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 1,04 | 0,48 | 0,31 | 0,21 |
| Median | 0,46 | 0,32 | 0,18 | 0,27 |
| Minimum | 0,12 | 0,05 | 0,02 | 0,02 |
| Maximum | 5,45 | 1,99 | 1,63 | 0,40 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 44% | 44% | 33% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 7% | 7% | 48% |

Table 3.14.5(2020): First instance courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Pending cases older than 2 years (Q94)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases 1+2+3 | | Severe criminal cases 1 | | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases 2 | | Other criminal cases 3 | |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Number | As % of total pending cases | Number | As % of total pending cases | Number | As % of total pending cases | Number | As % of total pending cases |
| Austria | 870 | 3,6% | 201 | 3,8% | 405 | 4,6% | NAP | NAP |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | NA | NA | 14 501 | 49,4% | NA | NA | 1 467 | 13,7% |
| Cyprus | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 1 069 | 8,3% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Denmark | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Estonia | 59 | 3,5% | 28 | 4,4% | 19 | 3,3% | 12 | 2,5% |
| Finland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | NA | NA | 408 895 | 34,6% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 913 | 12,6% | 898 | 19,9% | 15 | 0,6% | NAP | NAP |
| Lithuania | 208 | 6,2% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Malta | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Poland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | 15 941 | 35,0% | 15 413 | 36,9% | 86 | 4,1% | 442 | 27,6% |
| Romania | 4 316 | 4,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 2 511 | 11,2% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 4 272 | 13,4% | 3 222 | 28,8% | 521 | 4,3% | 529 | 6,2% |
| Spain | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Sweden | 1 859 | 4,0% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 859 | NA |
| Average | 3 202 | 10,2% | 63 308 | 25,4% | 209 | 3,4% | 862 | 12,5% |
| Median | 1 464 | 7,3% | 3 222 | 28,8% | 86 | 4,1% | 529 | 10,0% |
| Minimum | 59 | 3,5% | 28 | 3,8% | 15 | 0,6% | 12 | 2,5% |
| Maximum | 15 941 | 35,0% | 408 895 | 49,4% | 521 | 4,6% | 1 859 | 27,6% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 63% | 63% | 67% | 67% | 74% | 74% | 41% | 44% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 41% | 41% |

Clearance rate and Disposition time for first instance criminal cases

Table 3.15.1(2020): First instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) for criminal law cases in 2020 (Q94)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 98,2% | 100,7% | 98,0% | NAP |
| Belgium | 94,7% | 104,5% | 92,6% | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 98,4% | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 88,1% | 87,9% | 83,2% | 100,0% |
| Cyprus | 94,7% | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 100,2% | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 95,2% | 84,2% | 97,4% | NAP |
| Estonia | 100,0% | 98,2% | 99,6% | 101,2% |
| Finland | 89,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 91,3% | 98,5% | 83,7% | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 98,2% | 97,7% | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 97,3% | 97,9% | 96,9% | NAP |
| Ireland | 62,1% | 82,2% | 50,9% | NAP |
| Italy | 90,7% | 90,5% | 92,1% | NAP |
| Latvia | 91,2% | 94,6% | 86,8% | NAP |
| Lithuania | 97,4% | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | 79,6% |
| Malta | 66,0% | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | 95,2% | 99,6% | 84,5% | NAP |
| Poland | 98,0% | 95,0% | 97,4% | 99,1% |
| Portugal | 93,5% | 93,0% | 89,5% | 99,5% |
| Romania | 100,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 99,9% | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 96,0% | 79,0% | 101,0% | 96,6% |
| Spain | 95,1% | 94,2% | 95,7% | NAP |
| Sweden | 96,0% | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 92,9% | 93,6% | 90,4% | 96,0% |
| Median | 95,2% | 94,8% | 94,1% | 99,3% |
| Minimum | 62,1% | 79,0% | 50,9% | 79,6% |
| Maximum | 100,2% | 104,5% | 101,0% | 101,2% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 33% | 33% | 30% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 7% | 7% | 48% |

Table 3.15.2(2020): First instance courts, disposition time (in days) for criminal law cases in 2020 (Q94)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 133 | 88 | 134 | NAP |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 66 | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 223 | 679 | 227 | 75 |
| Cyprus | 317 | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 72 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 64 | 226 | 36 | NAP |
| Estonia | 30 | 46 | 35 | 18 |
| Finland | 189 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Germany | NA | 150 | 113 | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 54 | 70 | 46 | NAP |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 498 | 517 | 356 | NAP |
| Latvia | 192 | 207 | 172 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 73 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Malta | 792 | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | 139 | 130 | 164 | NAP |
| Poland | 82 | 209 | 98 | 41 |
| Portugal | 280 | 317 | 196 | 80 |
| Romania | 113 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 125 | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 165 | 540 | 157 | 90 |
| Spain | 247 | 430 | 127 | NAP |
| Sweden | 149 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 191 | 278 | 143 | 61 |
| Median | 139 | 209 | 134 | 75 |
| Minimum | 30 | 46 | 35 | 18 |
| Maximum | 792 | 679 | 356 | 90 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 44% | 44% | 33% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 7% | 7% | 48% |

Second instance criminal cases

Table 3.16.1(2020): Second instance courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Pending cases on 1st Jan. (Q98)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 1 488 | 820 | 668 | NAP |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 1 611 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Croatia | 13 856 | 2 484 | 11 311 | 61 |
| Cyprus | 278 | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 1 672 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 2 114 | 2 114 | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 136 | 126 | 10 | NAP |
| Finland | 2 760 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 43 287 | NA | NA | NA |
| Germany | NA | 20 987 | 1 614 | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 5 360 | 5 342 | 18 | NAP |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 267 997 | 263 401 | 4 596 | NAP |
| Latvia | 650 | 450 | 200 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 759 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 843 | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 26 664 | 13 996 | 1 141 | 11 527 |
| Portugal | 3 577 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 7 166 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 1 085 | 1 085 | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 606 | 494 | 104 | 8 |
| Spain | 8 778 | 6 281 | 2 497 | NAP |
| Sweden | 3 444 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 18 768 | 26 465 | 2 216 | 3 865 |
| Median | 2 114 | 2 299 | 905 | 61 |
| Minimum | 136 | 126 | 10 | 8 |
| Maximum | 267 997 | 263 401 | 11 311 | 11 527 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 48% | 52% | 30% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 7% | 11% | 59% |

Table 3.16.2a(2020): Second instance courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Incoming cases (Q98)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 10 216 | 6 752 | 3 464 | NAP |
| Belgium | 26 499 | 16 530 | 9 969 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 11 268 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Croatia | 22 548 | 8 346 | 13 274 | 928 |
| Cyprus | 249 | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 21 950 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 6 000 | 6 000 | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 1 993 | 1 874 | 119 | NAP |
| Finland | 4 876 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 37 811 | NA | NA | NA |
| Germany | NA | 45 005 | 12 760 | NA |
| Greece | 18 375 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 33 696 | 33 348 | 348 | NAP |
| Ireland | 12 215 | 1 405 | 10 810 | NAP |
| Italy | 91 318 | 88 819 | 2 499 | NAP |
| Latvia | 2 736 | 1 344 | 1 392 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 4 466 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | 418 | 374 | 44 | NAP |
| Malta | 311 | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | 26 972 | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 172 048 | 40 360 | 4 354 | 127 334 |
| Portugal | 8 778 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 22 243 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 9 080 | 9 080 | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 4 597 | 3 297 | 979 | 321 |
| Spain | 44 098 | 30 772 | 13 326 | NAP |
| Sweden | 10 765 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 23 289 | 19 554 | 5 641 | 42 861 |
| Median | 11 017 | 8 346 | 3 464 | 928 |
| Minimum | 249 | 374 | 44 | 321 |
| Maximum | 172 048 | 88 819 | 13 326 | 127 334 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 37% | 41% | 30% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 7% | 11% | 59% |

Table 3.16.2b(2020): Second instance courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q98)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 0,11 | 0,08 | 0,04 | NAP |
| Belgium | 0,23 | 0,14 | 0,09 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 0,16 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Croatia | 0,56 | 0,21 | 0,33 | 0,02 |
| Cyprus | 0,03 | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 0,21 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 0,10 | 0,10 | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 0,15 | 0,14 | 0,01 | NAP |
| Finland | 0,09 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 0,06 | NA | NA | NA |
| Germany | NA | 0,05 | 0,02 | NA |
| Greece | 0,17 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 0,34 | 0,34 | 0,00 | NAP |
| Ireland | 0,25 | 0,03 | 0,22 | NAP |
| Italy | 0,15 | 0,15 | 0,00 | NAP |
| Latvia | 0,14 | 0,07 | 0,07 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 0,16 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | 0,07 | 0,06 | 0,01 | NAP |
| Malta | 0,06 | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | 0,15 | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 0,45 | 0,11 | 0,01 | 0,33 |
| Portugal | 0,09 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 0,12 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 0,17 | 0,17 | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 0,22 | 0,16 | 0,05 | 0,02 |
| Spain | 0,09 | 0,06 | 0,03 | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,10 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 0,17 | 0,12 | 0,07 | 0,12 |
| Median | 0,15 | 0,11 | 0,03 | 0,02 |
| Minimum | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,00 | 0,02 |
| Maximum | 0,56 | 0,34 | 0,33 | 0,33 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 37% | 41% | 30% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 7% | 11% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court. It was agreed to present the data for the Supreme Court in the second instance cases.

Table 3.16.3a(2020): Second instance courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Resolved cases (Q98)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 10 170 | 6 699 | 3 471 | NAP |
| Belgium | 26 656 | 16 644 | 10 012 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 11 174 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Croatia | 30 858 | 8 581 | 12 451 | 9 826 |
| Cyprus | 270 | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 21 630 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 5 857 | 5 857 | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 1 982 | 1 860 | 122 | NAP |
| Finland | 5 094 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 38 730 | NA | NA | NA |
| Germany | 58 412 | 45 169 | 13 118 | 125 |
| Greece | 20 003 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 34 507 | 34 163 | 344 | NAP |
| Ireland | 13 293 | 1 719 | 11 574 | NAP |
| Italy | 85 612 | 82 375 | 3 237 | NAP |
| Latvia | 2 774 | 1 352 | 1 422 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 4 418 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | 459 | 398 | 61 | NAP |
| Malta | 463 | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | 25 482 | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 170 278 | 39 928 | 4 317 | 126 033 |
| Portugal | 8 894 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 22 061 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 9 054 | 9 054 | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 4 852 | 3 479 | 1 051 | 322 |
| Spain | 45 415 | 31 733 | 13 682 | NAP |
| Sweden | 9 960 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 24 754 | 19 267 | 5 759 | 34 077 |
| Median | 11 174 | 8 581 | 3 471 | 5 074 |
| Minimum | 270 | 398 | 61 | 125 |
| Maximum | 170 278 | 82 375 | 13 682 | 126 033 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 0% | 37% | 41% | 26% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 7% | 11% | 59% |

Table 3.16.3b(2020): Second instance courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q98)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 0,11 | 0,07 | 0,04 | NAP |
| Belgium | 0,23 | 0,14 | 0,09 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 0,16 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Croatia | 0,76 | 0,21 | 0,31 | 0,24 |
| Cyprus | 0,03 | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 0,20 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 0,10 | 0,10 | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 0,15 | 0,14 | 0,01 | NAP |
| Finland | 0,09 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 0,06 | NA | NA | NA |
| Germany | 0,07 | 0,05 | 0,02 | 0,00 |
| Greece | 0,19 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 0,35 | 0,35 | 0,00 | NAP |
| Ireland | 0,27 | 0,03 | 0,23 | NAP |
| Italy | 0,14 | 0,14 | 0,01 | NAP |
| Latvia | 0,15 | 0,07 | 0,08 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 0,16 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | 0,07 | 0,06 | 0,01 | NAP |
| Malta | 0,09 | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | 0,15 | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 0,45 | 0,10 | 0,01 | 0,33 |
| Portugal | 0,09 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 0,11 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 0,17 | 0,17 | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 0,23 | 0,16 | 0,05 | 0,02 |
| Spain | 0,10 | 0,07 | 0,03 | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,10 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 0,18 | 0,13 | 0,07 | 0,15 |
| Median | 0,15 | 0,10 | 0,03 | 0,13 |
| Minimum | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Maximum | 0,76 | 0,35 | 0,31 | 0,33 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 0% | 37% | 41% | 26% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 7% | 11% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court. It was agreed to present the data for the Supreme Court in the second instance cases.

Table 3.16.4a(2020): Second instance courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. (Q98)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 1 534 | 873 | 661 | NAP |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 1 705 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Croatia | 14 446 | 2 250 | 12 133 | 63 |
| Cyprus | 257 | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 1 992 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 2 257 | 2 257 | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 146 | 139 | 7 | NAP |
| Finland | 2 542 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 42 368 | NA | NA | NA |
| Germany | NA | 20 807 | 1 246 | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 4 549 | 4 527 | 22 | NAP |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 273 703 | 269 845 | 3 858 | NAP |
| Latvia | 612 | 442 | 170 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 807 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 691 | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | 24 270 | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 28 434 | 14 428 | 1 178 | 12 828 |
| Portugal | 3 461 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 7 348 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 1 111 | 1 111 | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 351 | 312 | 32 | 7 |
| Spain | 7 327 | 5 196 | 2 131 | NAP |
| Sweden | 4 249 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 19 280 | 26 849 | 2 144 | 4 299 |
| Median | 2 400 | 2 254 | 920 | 63 |
| Minimum | 146 | 139 | 7 | 7 |
| Maximum | 273 703 | 269 845 | 12 133 | 12 828 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 48% | 52% | 30% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 7% | 11% | 59% |

Table 3.16.4b(2020): Second instance courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q98)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 0,02 | 0,01 | 0,01 | NAP |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 0,02 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Croatia | 0,36 | 0,06 | 0,30 | 0,00 |
| Cyprus | 0,03 | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 0,02 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 0,04 | 0,04 | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,00 | NAP |
| Finland | 0,05 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 0,06 | NA | NA | NA |
| Germany | NA | 0,03 | 0,00 | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,00 | NAP |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 0,46 | 0,46 | 0,01 | NAP |
| Latvia | 0,03 | 0,02 | 0,01 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 0,03 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 0,13 | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | 0,14 | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 0,07 | 0,04 | 0,00 | 0,03 |
| Portugal | 0,03 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 0,04 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 0,02 | 0,02 | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 0,02 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Spain | 0,02 | 0,01 | 0,00 | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,04 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 0,08 | 0,06 | 0,03 | 0,01 |
| Median | 0,04 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Minimum | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Maximum | 0,46 | 0,46 | 0,30 | 0,03 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 48% | 52% | 30% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 7% | 11% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court. It was agreed to present the data for the Supreme Court in the second instance cases.

Table 3.16.5(2020): Second instance courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Pending cases older than 2 years (Q98)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | | Severe criminal cases | | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | | Other criminal cases | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | |
| | Number | As % of total pending cases | Number | As % of total pending cases | Number | As % of total pending cases | Number | As % of total pending cases |
| Austria | 1 | 0,1% | 1 | 0,1% | 0 | 0,0% | NAP | NAP |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | NA | NA | 124 | 5,5% | NA | NA | 8 | 12,7% |
| Cyprus | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 32 | 1,6% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Denmark | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 0 | 0,0% | 0 | 0,0% | 0 | 0,0% | NAP | NAP |
| Finland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Italy | 131 118 | 47,9% | 130 282 | 48,3% | 836 | 21,7% | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 20 | 3,3% | 20 | 4,5% | 0 | 0,0% | NAP | NAP |
| Lithuania | 7 | 0,9% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Romania | 107 | 1,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 7 | 0,6% | 7 | 0,6% | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 2 | 0,6% | 0 | 0,0% | 2 | 6,3% | 0 | 0,0% |
| Spain | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Sweden | 38 | 0,9% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 38 | NA |
| Average | 13 133 | 5,7% | 18 633 | 8,4% | 168 | 5,6% | 15 | 6,3% |
| Median | 14 | 0,9% | 7 | 0,6% | 0 | 0,0% | 8 | 6,3% |
| Minimum | 0 | 0,0% | 0 | 0,0% | 0 | 0,0% | 0 | 0,0% |
| Maximum | 131 118 | 47,9% | 130 282 | 48,3% | 836 | 21,7% | 38 | 12,7% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 63% | 63% | 67% | 67% | 70% | 70% | 41% | 44% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 7% | 7% | 11% | 11% | 48% | 48% |

Clearance rate and Disposition time for second instance criminal cases

Table 3.17.1(2020): Second instance courts, clearance rate (in percentage) for criminal law cases in 2020 (Q98)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 99,5% | 99% | 100% | NAP |
| Belgium | 100,6% | 101% | 100% | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 99,2% | NA | NA | NAP |
| Croatia | 136,9% | 103% | 94% | 1058,8% |
| Cyprus | 108,4% | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 98,5% | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 97,6% | 98% | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 99,4% | 99% | 103% | NAP |
| Finland | 104,5% | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 102,4% | NA | NA | NA |
| Germany | NA | 100% | 103% | NA |
| Greece | 108,9% | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 102,4% | 102% | 99% | NAP |
| Ireland | 108,8% | 122% | 107% | NAP |
| Italy | 93,8% | 93% | 130% | NAP |
| Latvia | 101,4% | 101% | 102% | NAP |
| Lithuania | 98,9% | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | 109,8% | 106% | 139% | NAP |
| Malta | 148,9% | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | 94,5% | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 99,0% | 99% | 99% | 99,0% |
| Portugal | 101,3% | NA | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 99,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 99,7% | 100% | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 105,5% | 106% | 107% | 100,3% |
| Spain | 103,0% | 103% | 103% | NAP |
| Sweden | 92,5% | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 104,4% | 102,1% | 106,6% | 419,4% |
| Median | 101,0% | 100,6% | 102,5% | 100,3% |
| Minimum | 92,5% | 92,7% | 93,8% | 99,0% |
| Maximum | 148,9% | 122,3% | 138,6% | 1058,8% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 37% | 41% | 30% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 7% | 11% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court. It was agreed to present the data for the Supreme Court in the second instance cases.

Table 3.17.2(2020): Second instance courts, disposition time (in days) for criminal law cases in 2020 (Q98)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 55 | 48 | 70 | NAP |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 56 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Croatia | 171 | 96 | 356 | 2 |
| Cyprus | 347 | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 34 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 141 | 141 | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 27 | 27 | 21 | NAP |
| Finland | 182 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 399 | NA | NA | NA |
| Germany | NA | 168 | 35 | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 48 | 48 | 23 | NAP |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Italy | 1 167 | 1196 | 435 | NAP |
| Latvia | 81 | 119 | 44 | NAP |
| Lithuania | 67 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Malta | 545 | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | 348 | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 61 | 132 | 100 | 37 |
| Portugal | 142 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Romania | 122 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 45 | 45 | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 26 | 33 | 11 | 8 |
| Spain | 59 | 60 | 57 | NAP |
| Sweden | 156 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 194 | 176 | 115 | 16 |
| Median | 101 | 78 | 50 | 8 |
| Minimum | 26 | 27 | 11 | 2 |
| Maximum | 1 167 | 1 196 | 435 | 37 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 48% | 52% | 30% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 7% | 11% | 59% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court. It was agreed to present the data for the Supreme Court in the second instance cases.

Supreme court criminal cases

Table 3.18.1(2020): Supreme courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Pending cases on 1st Jan. (Q100)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 621 | 165 | NAP | NAP |
| Belgium | 380 | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 293 | 231 | 22 | 40 |
| Croatia | 724 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 183 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 35 | 35 | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 10 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Finland | 205 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 3 302 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Germany | 784 | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 325 | 325 | NAP | NAP |
| Ireland | 12 | 12 | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 23 583 | 21 261 | 510 | 1 812 |
| Latvia | 141 | NA | NA | NA |
| Lithuania | 93 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | 39 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 2 363 | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 1 819 | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | 156 | 156 | NAP | NAP |
| Romania | 145 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 268 | 268 | NA | NAP |
| Slovenia | 303 | 294 | 9 | NAP |
| Spain | 4 373 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Sweden | 188 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 1 681 | 2 527 | 180 | 926 |
| Median | 281 | 231 | 22 | 926 |
| Minimum | 10 | 12 | 9 | 40 |
| Maximum | 23 583 | 21 261 | 510 | 1 812 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 41% | 44% | 26% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 26% | 44% | 67% |

Table 3.18.2a(2020): Supreme courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Incoming cases (Q100)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 1 393 | 679 | NAP | NAP |
| Belgium | 1 353 | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 1 035 | 525 | 88 | 422 |
| Croatia | 2 100 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 1 410 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 60 | 60 | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 101 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Finland | 833 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 7 199 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Germany | 2 984 | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 1 414 | 1 414 | NAP | NAP |
| Ireland | 33 | 33 | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 38 508 | 31 695 | 598 | 6 215 |
| Latvia | 686 | NA | NA | NA |
| Lithuania | 261 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | 42 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 3 414 | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 3 226 | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | 959 | 959 | NAP | NAP |
| Romania | 353 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 1 016 | 1 016 | NA | NAP |
| Slovenia | 663 | 622 | 42 | NAP |
| Spain | 7 506 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Sweden | 2 236 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 3 283 | 4 111 | 243 | 3 319 |
| Median | 1 194 | 679 | 88 | 3 319 |
| Minimum | 33 | 33 | 42 | 422 |
| Maximum | 38 508 | 31 695 | 598 | 6 215 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 41% | 44% | 26% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 26% | 44% | 67% |

Table 3.18.2b(2020): Supreme courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q100)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 0,016 | 0,008 | NAP | NAP |
| Belgium | 0,012 | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 0,015 | 0,008 | 0,001 | 0,006 |
| Croatia | 0,052 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 0,013 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 0,001 | 0,001 | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 0,008 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Finland | 0,015 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 0,011 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Germany | 0,004 | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 0,014 | 0,014 | NAP | NAP |
| Ireland | 0,001 | 0,001 | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 0,065 | 0,053 | 0,001 | 0,010 |
| Latvia | 0,036 | NA | NA | NA |
| Lithuania | 0,009 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | 0,007 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 0,020 | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 0,008 | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | 0,009 | 0,009 | NAP | NAP |
| Romania | 0,002 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 0,019 | 0,019 | NA | NAP |
| Slovenia | 0,031 | 0,029 | 0,002 | NAP |
| Spain | 0,016 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,022 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 0,017 | 0,016 | 0,001 | 0,008 |
| Median | 0,014 | 0,009 | 0,001 | 0,008 |
| Minimum | 0,001 | 0,001 | 0,001 | 0,006 |
| Maximum | 0,065 | 0,053 | 0,002 | 0,010 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 41% | 44% | 26% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 26% | 44% | 67% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court. It was agreed to present the data for the Supreme Court in the second instance cases.

Table 3.18.3a(2020): Supreme courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Resolved cases (Q100)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 1 428 | 698 | NAP | NAP |
| Belgium | 1 372 | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 1 062 | 541 | 81 | 440 |
| Croatia | 2 120 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 1 443 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 62 | 62 | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 88 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Finland | 778 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 7 503 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Germany | 3 110 | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 1 474 | 1 474 | NAP | NAP |
| Ireland | 34 | 34 | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 37 618 | 31 558 | 558 | 5 502 |
| Latvia | 650 | NA | NA | NA |
| Lithuania | 265 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | 50 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 3 246 | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 3 570 | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | 942 | 942 | NAP | NAP |
| Romania | 364 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 1 006 | 1 006 | NA | NAP |
| Slovenia | 688 | 650 | 38 | NAP |
| Spain | 5 577 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Sweden | 2 156 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 3 192 | 4 107 | 226 | 2 971 |
| Median | 1 217 | 698 | 81 | 2 971 |
| Minimum | 34 | 34 | 38 | 440 |
| Maximum | 37 618 | 31 558 | 558 | 5 502 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 41% | 44% | 26% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 26% | 44% | 67% |

Table 3.18.3b(2020): Supreme courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q100)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 0,016 | 0,008 | NAP | NAP |
| Belgium | 0,012 | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 0,015 | 0,008 | 0,001 | 0,006 |
| Croatia | 0,053 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 0,013 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 0,001 | 0,001 | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 0,007 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Finland | 0,014 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 0,011 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Germany | 0,004 | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 0,015 | 0,015 | NAP | NAP |
| Ireland | 0,001 | 0,001 | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 0,063 | 0,053 | 0,001 | 0,009 |
| Latvia | 0,034 | NA | NA | NA |
| Lithuania | 0,009 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | 0,008 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 0,019 | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 0,009 | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | 0,009 | 0,009 | NAP | NAP |
| Romania | 0,002 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 0,018 | 0,018 | NA | NAP |
| Slovenia | 0,033 | 0,031 | 0,002 | NAP |
| Spain | 0,012 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,021 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 0,017 | 0,016 | 0,001 | 0,008 |
| Median | 0,013 | 0,009 | 0,001 | 0,008 |
| Minimum | 0,001 | 0,001 | 0,001 | 0,006 |
| Maximum | 0,063 | 0,053 | 0,002 | 0,009 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 41% | 44% | 26% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 26% | 44% | 67% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court. It was agreed to present the data for the Supreme Court in the second instance cases.

Table 3.18.4a(2020): Supreme courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. (Q100)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 586 | 146 | NAP | NAP |
| Belgium | 361 | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 266 | 215 | 29 | 22 |
| Croatia | 704 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 150 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 33 | 33 | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 23 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Finland | 260 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 2 998 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Germany | 658 | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 265 | 265 | NAP | NAP |
| Ireland | 11 | 11 | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 24 473 | 21 398 | 550 | 2 525 |
| Latvia | 177 | NA | NA | NA |
| Lithuania | 86 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | 31 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 2 318 | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 1 475 | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | 173 | 173 | NAP | NAP |
| Romania | 134 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 278 | 278 | NA | NAP |
| Slovenia | 278 | 266 | 12 | NAP |
| Spain | 6 302 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Sweden | 268 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 1 763 | 2 532 | 197 | 1 274 |
| Median | 267 | 215 | 29 | 1 274 |
| Minimum | 11 | 11 | 12 | 22 |
| Maximum | 24 473 | 21 398 | 550 | 2 525 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 41% | 44% | 26% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 26% | 44% | 67% |

Table 3.18.4b(2020): Supreme courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants (Q1, Q100)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 0,007 | 0,002 | NAP | NAP |
| Belgium | 0,003 | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 0,004 | 0,003 | 0,000 | 0,000 |
| Croatia | 0,017 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 0,001 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 0,001 | 0,001 | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 0,002 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Finland | 0,005 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 0,004 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Germany | 0,001 | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 0,003 | 0,003 | NAP | NAP |
| Ireland | 0,000 | 0,000 | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 0,041 | 0,036 | 0,001 | 0,004 |
| Latvia | 0,009 | NA | NA | NA |
| Lithuania | 0,003 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | 0,005 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 0,013 | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 0,004 | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | 0,002 | 0,002 | NAP | NAP |
| Romania | 0,001 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 0,005 | 0,005 | NA | NAP |
| Slovenia | 0,013 | 0,013 | 0,001 | NAP |
| Spain | 0,013 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Sweden | 0,003 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 0,007 | 0,007 | 0,001 | 0,002 |
| Median | 0,004 | 0,003 | 0,001 | 0,002 |
| Minimum | 0,000 | 0,000 | 0,000 | 0,000 |
| Maximum | 0,041 | 0,036 | 0,001 | 0,004 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 41% | 44% | 26% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 26% | 44% | 67% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court. It was agreed to present the data for the Supreme Court in the second instance cases.

Table 3.18.5(2020): Supreme courts, number of criminal law cases in 2020 - Pending cases older than 2 years (Q100)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | | Severe criminal cases | | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | | Other criminal cases | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | |
| | Number | As % of total pending cases | Number | As % of total pending cases | Number | As % of total pending cases | Number | As % of total pending cases |
| Austria | 9 | 1,5% | 0 | 0,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Belgium | 61 | 16,9% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 4 | 1,5% | 4 | 1,9% | 0 | 0,0% | 0 | 0,0% |
| Croatia | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Denmark | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Estonia | 0 | 0,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Finland | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Hungary | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 48 | 0,2% | 43 | 0,2% | 5 | 0,9% | 0 | 0,0% |
| Latvia | 0 | 0,0% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Lithuania | 0 | 0,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Romania | 4 | 3,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Slovenia | 2 | 0,7% | 2 | 0,8% | 0 | 0,0% | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Sweden | 1 | 0,4% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 | NA |
| Average | 13 | 2,4% | 12 | 0,7% | 2 | 0,3% | 0 | 0,0% |
| Median | 3 | 0,5% | 3 | 0,5% | 0 | 0,0% | 0 | 0,0% |
| Minimum | 0 | 0,0% | 0 | 0,0% | 0 | 0,0% | 0 | 0,0% |
| Maximum | 61 | 16,9% | 43 | 1,9% | 5 | 0,9% | 1 | 0,0% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 56% | 56% | 56% | 56% | 44% | 44% | 26% | 30% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 30% | 30% | 44% | 44% | 63% | 63% |

Clearance rate and Disposition time for Supreme court criminal cases

Table 3.19.1(2020): Supreme courts, clearance rate (in percentage) for criminal law cases in 2020 (Q100)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 102,5% | 102,8% | NAP | NAP |
| Belgium | 101,4% | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 102,6% | 103,0% | 92,0% | 104,3% |
| Croatia | 101,0% | NA | NA | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 102,3% | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 103,3% | 103,3% | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 87,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Finland | 93,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 104,2% | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Germany | 104,2% | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 104,2% | 104,2% | NAP | NAP |
| Ireland | 103,0% | 103,0% | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 97,7% | 99,6% | 93,3% | 88,5% |
| Latvia | 94,8% | NA | NA | NA |
| Lithuania | 101,5% | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | 119,0% | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 95,1% | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 110,7% | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | 98,2% | 98,2% | NAP | NAP |
| Romania | 103,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 99,0% | 99,0% | NA | NAP |
| Slovenia | 103,8% | 104,5% | 90,5% | NAP |
| Spain | 74,3% | NA | NA | NAP |
| Sweden | 96,4% | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 100,1% | 102,0% | 91,9% | 96,4% |
| Median | 101,9% | 103,0% | 92,0% | 96,4% |
| Minimum | 74,3% | 98,2% | 90,5% | 88,5% |
| Maximum | 119,0% | 104,5% | 93,3% | 104,3% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 41% | 44% | 26% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 26% | 44% | 67% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court. It was agreed to present the data for the Supreme Court in the second instance cases.

Table 3.19.2(2020): Supreme courts, disposition time (in days) for criminal law cases in 2020 (Q100)

| States | Total number of criminal law cases | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Other criminal cases |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | 1+2+3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 150 | 76 | NAP | NAP |
| Belgium | 96 | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 91 | 145 | 131 | 18 |
| Croatia | 121 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 38 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Denmark | 194 | 194 | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 95 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Finland | 122 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 146 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Germany | 77 | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 66 | 66 | NAP | NAP |
| Ireland | 118 | 118 | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 237 | 247 | 360 | 168 |
| Latvia | 99 | NA | NA | NA |
| Lithuania | 118 | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | 226 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 261 | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 151 | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | 67 | 67 | NAP | NAP |
| Romania | 134 | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 101 | 101 | NA | NAP |
| Slovenia | 147 | 149 | 115 | NAP |
| Spain | 412 | NA | NA | NAP |
| Sweden | 45 | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | 138 | 129 | 202 | 93 |
| Median | 120 | 118 | 131 | 93 |
| Minimum | 38 | 66 | 115 | 18 |
| Maximum | 412 | 247 | 360 | 168 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 41% | 44% | 26% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 26% | 44% | 67% |

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court. It was agreed to present the data for the Supreme Court in the second instance cases.

Indicator 3: The performance of courts at all stages of the proceedings

Comments provided by the national correspondents organised by country

Question 091. First instance courts: number of other than criminal law cases.

Question 092. If courts deal with "civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases", please indicate the case categories included:

Question 093. Please indicate the case categories included in the category "other cases":

Question 094. First instance courts: number of criminal law cases.

Question 097. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of "other than criminal law" cases.

Question 098. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of criminal law cases.

Question 099. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of "other than criminal law" cases:

Question 100. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of criminal law cases.

Question 101. Number of specific litigious cases received and processed by first instance courts.

Austria

Q091 (General Comment): The statistical database of the Federal Ministry of Justice of Austria subdivides civil and commercial cases into several categories. One of these categories is "litigious cases". Data concerning the number of cases pending for more than 1, 2 and 3 years is only provided for main categories, which a single case qualifies for during the entire proceeding (for example payment procedure, family law procedure). A case can change its status from litigious to non-litigious (or vice-versa) during the procedure depending on the procedural steps of the parties. Therefore, the statistical database only counts the number of litigious cases pending at the end of a certain period as a whole and not those, pending for more than a certain period of time, since this number would not provide reliable information.

Q091 (2020): "Non litigious business registry cases": Sec. 3a para. 2 of the COVID-19 act concerning corporate law ("Gesellschaftsrechtliches COVID-19-Gesetz") allows corporations to file their annual accounts and other documents, that have to be published by law, not only within 9 but within 12 months from the account date (mostly: December 31st of a year). Usually, the duty to file these reports within 9 months leads to a high number of incoming files in September. 2020 the special rules lead to such high incoming file numbers in December and thereby to an increase in pending cases at the end of the year. "4. Other cases": The number of incoming and resolved cases surged due to an increase of "general civil proceedings, that are not allocated to other categories of cases" because the district administrative authorities (Bezirksverwaltungsbehörden) had to notify the district courts of every single person against which a quarantine measure (SARS-CoV-2) had been taken. In concerns of statistical data every such notification resulted in an incoming (and resolved) case.

Q091 (2019): There is a lack of horizontal consistency concerning the category "general civil and commercial non-litigious cases". Figures provided by the statistical system were double checked in this respect and are correct.

Q091 (2017): Due to the absolute low numbers of pending cases on 1 Jan./31 Dec. high deviations in percentage are normal. Note to 2.1.1.: Because of an inaccuracy by analysing pending non-litigious business registry cases the count had to be corrected on 1st December 2017. Therefore the pending cases on 31.12.2016 do not comply with those of 01.01.2017.

Q091 (2016): Due to the low absolute numbers of pending cases on 1 Jan./31 Dec. high deviations in percentage are normal.

Q091 (2015): In the category litigious are counted all proceedings (in civil matters, labour and social security cases at first instance courts) which are marked as being litigious in the court register (f.e. from the second court hearing on).

Civil and commercial non-litigious cases include commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, Bankruptcy proceedings, composition proceedings, non-litigious proceedings about rent, non profit cooperative association for housing, home ownership, proceedings about Lease of farm land, wardship cases in connection with administration of assets, custody and maintenance, uncontested payment orders, enforcement cases.

Category "other" includes Probate Proceedings, cases concerning the Administration of justice, Cancellation proceedings and proceedings in connection with [official] declaration of death authentication of signatures, proceedings to render legal assistance in civil matters for other courts (also international ones), General civil proceedings, that are not allocated to other categories of cases, Some Non litigious family matters.

Q091 (2012): In 2012, a legislative reform entailed more obligations for companies to register.

Q092 (2014): For the year 2014, this category has been extended to the enforcement cases.

Q094 (2020): The distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases is possible only for the criminal courts. However the total number includes administrative criminal law cases as well, where distinction is not possible.

Q094 (2018): The distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases is possible only for the criminal courts. However the total number includes administrative criminal law cases as well, where distinction is not possible.

Q094 (2016): Administrative criminal cases are included in misdemeanour and in total

Q097 (General Comment): From January 1st, 2014 there are 11 newly found courts for administrative law in Austria, namely 9 regional administrative courts, 1 Federal Administrative Court and 1 Federal Tax Court (all courts of first instances).

Furthermore, there is also the Supreme Administrative Court (final instance). With regard to administrative law cases there is no second instance. The statistical evidence of the Federal Ministry of Justice of Austria does not distinguish between the types of second instance cases mentioned under 2.1., 2.2. and 2.3. Data regarding the general categories "litigious cases" (1.) and "non-litigious cases" (2.) is available.

The number of "Other cases" (4.) is included in the category "litigious cases" (1.).

Q097 (2017): In the area of appeal cases concerning other than criminal law cases only the categories of general civil law, labour law and social law are gathered. The administrative cases are NAP in second instance since they are presented in first and final instance.

Q097 (2016): In the area of appeal cases concerning other than criminal law cases only the categories of general civil law, labour law and social law are gathered. The administrative cases are NAP in second instance since they are presented in first and final instance.

Q098 (2020): "Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases": compared to the previous 10 years the pending, incoming and resolved cases in this category in the year 2020 showed a slight decrease. There is no specific explanation for this circumstance.

Q098 (2016): There is significant discrepancy in the number of incoming and resolved misdemeanour cases because the administrative criminal cases of second instance are included in third instance.

Q099 (2020): Discrepancy between number of pending administrative cases on 31 December 2019 and number of pending administrative cases on 1 January 2020: the number of 3 064 pending administrative cases on 1 January 2020 corresponds to 2762 procedures adopted from previous years and 302 procedures completed in previous years and reopened in the reference year.

Pending administrative law cases older than 2 years: the observed increase is a consequence of the high number of cases in the field of asylum and aliens.

Q099 (2019): The reason for the increased number of incoming administrative cases and accordingly the increase in the number of pending administrative cases is related to the high number of cases in the field of asylum and aliens law characterizing the period 2016 - 2019.

Q099 (2018): The reasons for this increase of the incoming administrative cases is related to the high number of cases in the field of asylum and aliens law.

Q099 (2017): To 3.:

Because of the model of business cases installed at the Supreme Administrative Court pending cases at the begin of a reporting year have to be analysed by calculation. Incoming cases are subtracted from the sum of resolved cases and of pending cases at the end of the reporting year. New applications within the same case cause a reopening of the concerned cases. Thus the number of pending cases changes. Therefore a completely consistent image of figures of pending cases from the end of previous year and those from the begin of the current year is not feasible.

Q099 (2016): The big variation is due to the fact that this cycle the administrative cases were included. The administrative courts were established January 1st 2014. After their establishment the data of the administrative courts is introduced this cycle for the first time.

Q100 (2020): The total figure includes data on administrative criminal cases before the Supreme Administrative Court.

Q100 (2016): The big variation is due to the fact that this cycle the administrative cases were included. The administrative courts were established January 1st 2014. After their establishment the data of the administrative courts is introduced this cycle for the first time.

Q101 (General Comment): For intentional homicide cases include only the cases against known offenders. The intentional homicide cases includes facts of murder, manslaughter, killing on demand, involvement in suicide and killing a child at birth (sec 75 to 79 criminal code).

For robbery cases include only the cases against known offenders and facts of robbery theft and heavy robbery (sec 131, 142 and 143 Austrian Criminal Code).

Q101 (2020): Insolvency cases: the observed decreases between 2019 and 2020 are due to the pandemic. Data on intentional homicide and robbery cases were delivered for the year 2018 due to a special evaluation that had taken place. Because of this special evaluation data for 2018 was available. The standard statistical tools do not enable enquiries to pending cases of a certain category (regarding certain criminal offences) to a specific date in the past.

Q101 (2019): The decrease in the number of incoming cases related to the right of entry and stay of aliens stems from the decline in migration flows. Accordingly, the number of pending cases at the end of 2019 decreased.

Belgium

Q091 (2019): Regarding the category "4. other cases" which refers to "protection cases", the statistical service does not have figures for 2019, following discussions on the counting rules between the courts. However, we kept the total for "other than criminal" cases since protection cases represent more or less 10,000 cases, or 1% of the total. Their actual number will not change the total figure significantly.

"Administrative cases pending at the end of the year": the lack of horizontal consistency is due to the fact that the number of judgments does not necessarily correspond to the number of closed cases. For example, a judgement that closes two cases is recorded as one stop

Q091 (2018): Civil and commercial cases include cases of justices of the peace, courts of first instance, civil, family and youth sections, labour courts and company courts (known as "commercial courts")

Civil and family courts: no data for pending cases. New rules for counting and recording cases mean that the statistics are not comparable to previous years. In particular, cases where there is a permanent referral are now counted as a case.

Concerning juvenile courts: no data for completed or pending cases due to the lack of uniform practice and low registration of completed cases.

Concerning registry cases: these are immediate acts, which is why the number of incoming cases is equal to the number of resolved cases. Administrative affairs: Council of State, Aliens Litigation Council, Raad voor Vergunningsbetwistingen, het Milieuhandhavingscollege en de Raad voor Verkiezingsbetwistingen.

Q091 (2017): The difference with the 2016 data is due to the lack of data on justices of the peace cases. In respect of justices of the peace, from July 2017 to June 2018, a deployment of new codes was carried out at the national level. The support service of the College of Courts and Tribunals is currently in the process of defining accounting rules for justices of the peace. For this reason, no figures were issued in 2018 pertaining to 2017 data.

Civil data are not included or only partially included for 5 courts; Youth courts: no data from Brussels (Dutch-speaking); no data for resolved cases and pending cases; No data for civil cases from police courts; Commercial courts: no data for pending cases + new counting rules for resolved cases. For this reason, comparison with previous data is made difficult; not all activities carried out in commercial courts are reflected in the statistics provided. Indeed, the following services are not covered: commercial investigation service, business continuity law, bankruptcy and dissolutions/liquidations.

Q091 (2016): Administrative cases: Council of State, Aliens Litigation Council, Raad voor Vergunningsbetwistingen, het Milieuhandhavingscollege en de Raad voor Verkiezingsbetwistingen.

The sharp decrease in administrative cases is due to immigration cases. There are 5 administrative courts, two of which are at federal (national) level: the State Council and the Aliens Litigation Council. It is within the latter that there has been a decrease in the number of cases. Immigration and asylum cases are handled by the Conseil du Contentieux des Etrangers. The Aliens Litigation Council is an independent administrative court, which deals with cases "in the first instance", i.e. full substantive litigation or "in cassation", i.e. a decision "in annulment" or "suspension". The Council may be seized with appeals against decisions of the "Commissariat général aux Réfugiés et aux Apatrides", against decisions of the "Office des Etrangers" and against all other individual decisions taken pursuant to the Act of 15 December 1980 on access to the territory, residence, establishment and removal of aliens (Aliens Act).

Please also note that figures for juvenile courts as well as figures for civil cases treated by the police courts are not included in this cycle. These figures present very small number from the total number of cases.

Q091 (2015): The pending cases of commercial courts, first instance (civil, youth, family) and justice of the peace are not included.

Included in pending cases are: labor courts, police courts, courts of appeal.

Q091 (2014): With regard to non-litigious business registry cases, the central register of notices of seizure, delegation, transfer, collective debt settlement and loan is managed by the National Chamber of Bailiffs. Administrative cases are handled by the State Council (except for cassation rulings), the Alien Litigation Council and the Flemish regional administrative colleges, "Raad voor verkiezingsbetwistingen, Raad voor milieuhandhaving by Raad voor vergunningbetwistingen".

Q091 (2012): The category 1 "civil (and commercial) litigious cases" refers to cases tried by first instance courts, commercial courts and justices of peace, and civil cases dealt with by the police courts. Civil cases concerning youth are not included, as well as cases tried in second instance by courts of first instance. For 2010, there are no available data on the labour courts because the project to build a data warehouse 'Statistics labour courts' is not yet finalised. Cases from categories 1 and 2 cannot be distinguished and are all grouped in category 1.

Q094 (2016): Severe: all cases that are dealt with at first instance by the criminal courts of first instance; Minors: all cases that are dealt with by the police court

Three sites could not provide statistics for severe cases.

Q094 (2014): Offences handled by the police court (although this court can pronounce prison sentences) are considered as minor offences.

Q097 (2018): Number of cases before courts of appeal, labour courts and cases of appeal against decisions of justices of the peace and police courts, at the first instance level.

Court of Appeal (civil matters): pending cases at 1/01/2018 = 33,018; pending cases at 31/12/2018 = 32,321; pending cases for more than 2 years from the date in which the case is brought before the courts of second instance = 13,507. Labour Court: pending cases at 1/01/2018 = 6236; pending cases at 31/12/2018 = 6201; pending cases for more than 2 years from the date in which the case is brought before the courts of second instance = 1535. Bron: datawarehouse (extraction 1/09/2019) no data on pending appeals against decisions of the justices of the peace and police courts at the first instance level.

In administrative matters, there is no second instance. The Council of State is the only supreme court.

Q097 (2017): Number of cases before courts of appeal, labour courts and appeals against decisions of justices of the peace and police courts at the first instance level.

Courts of Appeal: Justice in numbers

Q097 (2016): Number of cases before courts of appeal, labour courts and cases of appeals against decisions of justices of the peace and police courts, at first instance.

Q098 (2016): The category "Severe criminal cases" concerns appeals to the courts of appeal against the judgements of the courts of first instance ruling in criminal matters. The category "Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases" refers to appeals to the courts of first instance against decisions of police courts in criminal matters.

Q099 (General Comment): Civil, social and tax cases at the Supreme court.

Administrative cases are the cases at the highest level of the Council of State.

Q099 (2019): Civil, social and fiscal affairs at the supreme Court. Administrative cases are the cases 'in cassation' at the Council of State.

Q099 (2018): Civil, social and tax cases at the Court of Cassation

Administrative affairs = cases "in cassation" at the Council of State

Q099 (2017): civil and commercial cases: cases in roles C, S and F at the Court of Cassation

administrative cases: cases before the Council of State "in cassation": Out= 221 judgments and 214 non-admission orders

Q099 (2016): Civil, social and fiscal cases at the Court of Cassation

Administrative cases = "cassation" cases in the State Council

The decrease in administrative cases is due to a reduction in referrals to the Council of State for this type of case.

Q099 (2014): 2014: The civil and commercial cases include cases of roles C (private and public law), F (tax law) and S (employment law) of the Court of cassation.

Administrative cases fall within the decisions of the Council of State in cassation.

Q100 (2016): Cases on the 'p' list of the Court of Cassation

the downward trend in the input of criminal cases is due to the tightening of access conditions: stricter time limits, obligation to serve notice of appeal, compulsory intervention by a lawyer trained in the cassation technique, abolition of immediate appeal against interlocutory judgments, abolition of the Court of Cassation's review of pre-trial detention, except for the first confirmation of the arrest warrant. To all this it must be added the introduction of a rapid and non-adversarial procedure allowing appeals that are not substantiated or manifestly inadmissible or unfounded to be refused.

Q101 (2019): In matters relating to asylum seekers, the line between an asylum case and a migration case is not always easy to draw. Thus, 'asylum' cases are very cyclical. The figures were communicated by the Foreigners Litigation Council.

Q101 (2018): As a result of the new rules for counting and recording cases, the number of contentious divorce cases is lower than the one in the previous years.

Bankruptcy cases do not include cases that have been managed by the Regsol system and procedure since mid-2017. The number of pending and resolved cases cannot be calculated due to the unreliability of the available data.

Cases concerning asylum seekers include asylum cases before the Aliens Litigation Council (e. g. applications for recognition of refugee status or granting of the subsidiary protection status). Cases relating to the right of entry and residence include migration cases before the Aliens Litigation Council (appeals for annulment of individual decisions taken pursuant to the Act on Access to the Territory, Residence, Establishment and Removal of Foreign Nationals).

Q101 (2017): Appeals lodged with the Aliens Litigation Council (Conseil du contentieux des Etrangers (CCE)) in the context of an asylum procedure
migration litigation.

Q101 (2016): "Justice of the peace: no data for pending cases (start + end)

civil courts of first instance and family courts: no data for pending cases (start + end)

Youth courts: no data for Eupen, Leuven, Brussels (Dutch-speaking), Tournai, Mons; no data for resolved cases, pending cases and length of criminal courts of first instance: no data for Turnhout, Tongeren, Hasselt, Leuven, Charleroi, Eupen; no data for durations and breakdown by type of offence; police courts : no data for civil cases: no data for new cases, pending cases and commercial court length: concerns (only) the following roles: general role (including contested claims), role of motions and role of summary proceedings. It should be noted that the number of resolved cases is only an estimation - this figure has been calculated on the basis of the last judgment and this judgment closes the case. Consequently, not all the following cases are taken into account in this calculation: cases that have been the subject of another judgement after the judgement ending the case, and cases in which no judgement has been pronounced; no data for pending cases. Insolvency (commercial courts) :

Due to unreliable data, figures for pending and resolved insolvency cases (commercial courts) cannot be provided. With regard to insolvency (commercial courts), it should be noted that: - incoming cases: cases registered with a insolvency nature, cases with a insolvency number or cases registered on a dedicated insolvency list. Cases relating to liquidations/dissolutions, business continuity law and commercial investigations (not leading to insolvency) are not recorded. Filter: nature group of the insolvency case or insolvency number or entry on the roll F, G, H, K, L, V.

Bankruptcies include business insolvency proceedings (Commercial Court) and personal insolvency proceedings (collective debt settlement with the labour court).

With regard to the "litigious divorce cases" category, the variations in the number of incoming cases and the number of resolved cases are due to the fact that, unlike the previous cycles (2014, 2015), the 2016 data do not include divorces with mutual consent. The category "insolvency cases" in 2016 encompasses insolvency proceedings of companies (Commercial Court) and personal insolvency proceedings (collective debt settlement before the Labour Court) that were not included in previous cycles."

Q101 (2015): The insolvency cases provided only include cases regarding individuals and not the ones concerning companies.

Bulgaria

Q091 (General Comment): The division by types of cases in the statistical forms published by the Supreme Judicial Council of Bulgaria is quite different from the CEPEJ categorisation and for that reason breakdown cannot be made. Only administrative cases are possible to differentiate due to existence of administrative courts. Furthermore, in Bulgaria registry cases are not resolved by courts. They are under the competence of the Registry agency where is the property register, the commercial register, the BULSTAD register and the Register of the Property Relations between spouses.

Since there is no centralised Case Management System, the information on number of cases in different instances was summed up on the bases of the data collected from different courts and some mistakes are possible due to non-existence of control mechanism to check all the incoming courts data and spot eventual anomalies.

Q091 (2018): The observed increase in the number of incoming administrative law cases and accordingly in the number of pending administrative law cases at the end of 2018, is a consequence of an increase characterizing the period 2016-2017. As explained in the comment accompanying 2017 data, there is no specific reason for the increase in the number of incoming administrative law cases between 2016 and 2017. During this period there was an increase in the number of cases before the administrative courts (mainly claims under the Administrative Procedure Code, Management of Resources from the European Structural and Investment Funds Act, Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code, Competition Protection Act, etc.).

Q091 (2017): 02/11/2018 7:17:04 AM There is no specific reason for the increase in the number of incoming administrative law cases between 2016 and 2017. During this period there was an increase in the number of cases before the administrative courts (mainly claims under the Administrative Procedure Code, Management of Resources from the European Structural and Investment Funds Act, Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code, Competition Protection Act, etc.).

Q091 (2014): The number of all civil cases (litigious and non-litigious) considered as an overall category could be obtained by extracting from the total the number of administrative cases (67 513 pending cases on 1 January 2014; 294 657 incoming cases; 300 799 resolved cases; 61 371 pending cases on 31 December 2014).

Q091 (2012): The number of pending administrative law cases on 31 December 2012 has increased because of the increase of the number of incoming cases in 2010 and 2012. Administrative courts resolved about 72% on average of the cases during the year.

Q093 (General Comment): Till 2014, the sum of all civil and commercial cases (litigious and not litigious) heard by first instance courts was represented within item "other". However, in order to ensure better consistency of the comparative analyses of the CEPEJ, starting from 2014 exercise, even the category "other" is answered by "NA".

Q094 (General Comment): For most of the crimes, the Bulgarian Criminal Code provides for a deprivation of liberty, which makes the distinction hard to be made. The offences could be divided into two categories: common offences and offences subject to private prosecution. For the common offences, the search of responsibility is subordinated to the common regime (there is a public interest concerned or public interest and personal goods). Such are the crimes against individuals (homicide, grievous or intermediate bodily harm, rape, fornication and etc.), crimes against the property (the list is not exhaustive). As to the offences subject to private prosecution, the criminal proceedings are initiated upon a complaint by the affected person (personal interests of the affected person, and usually the affected person and the perpetrator are close relatives). Those offences have a lower degree of public danger and affect less the rights of the concerned person. Such offences are the minor bodily injury, the insult, the slander and etc.

Q094 (2020): Other criminal cases: All criminal cases (criminal cases of general nature, private criminal cases, administrative-criminal cases) at first instance!

Q097 (General Comment): The division by types of cases in the statistical forms published by Supreme Judicial Council of Bulgaria is quite different from the CEPEJ categorisation and for that reason breakdown cannot be made. Only administrative cases are possible to differentiate due to existence of administrative courts. Furthermore in Bulgaria registry cases are not resolved by the courts. They are under the competence of the Registry agency where is the property register, the commercial register, the BULSTAD register and the Register of the Property Relations between spouses.

Since there is no centralised Case Management System, the information on number of cases in different instances was summed up on the bases of the data collected from different courts and some mistakes are possible due to non-existence of control mechanism to check all the incoming courts data and spot eventual anomalies.

Till 2014, the sum of all civil and commercial cases (litigious and not litigious) heard by first instance courts was represented within item "other". However, in order to ensure better consistency of the comparative analyses of the CEPEJ, starting from 2014, even the category "other" is answered by "NA". The total is correct and represents the sum of the "administrative law cases" which number is identifiable, on the one hand, and all the civil cases considered as an overall category, on the other hand.

Q097 (2020): "Total": the decreases in the number of pending cases is due to growth in civil and commercial cases in 2019 which continued in 2020, but at a slower pace. "4.Other cases": All appellate civil and commercial cases

Q097 (2019): See General comments

Q097 (2018): NA

Q097 (2016): There is no particular explanation for the downward trend observed between 2014 and 2016 in respect of the number of pending cases on 1 January for the categories "total" and "administrative law cases". All the data provided is correct.

Q097 (2012): In the frame of the 2012 exercise, it has been explained that the number of pending administrative law cases on 31 December 2012 has increased because of the increase of the number of incoming cases in 2010 and 2012.

Q098 (2020): All criminal cases

Q098 (2018): NA

Q099 (General Comment): The software of the Supreme Court of Cassation for extraction of statistical data is made according to a methodology developed in the Supreme Court of Cassation, as the codes for the respective type of cases are formed by a working group of judges in the Supreme Court of Cassation. This software, which allows the SCC to extract the statistics needed to answer Question 99, is different from the product used for other courts.

Q099 (2020): The number of pending administrative cases decreased meaningfully because of reorganization of work in the Supreme Administrative Court (SAC). By issuing an internal order The Chairman/President of the SAC increased the workload of each judge to achieve these results.

The difference of two cases in the horizontal calculation/consistency (indicated by the SCC 3863 cases instead of 3865- Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year) is due to two cases found in 2020, which were completed in the SCC in a previous period (before 2020), but were not correctly filled in then with all the details needed by the software to report the cases as completed. The adjustment was made in 2020, which actually reduces the number of cases for consideration by two, and the number of completed cases does not increase because the cases were completed in a previous period - before 2020.

Q099 (2019): There are some non-litigious cases that are not included in the data but their number is insignificant.

Q099 (2018): There are also some other non-litigious cases that are not included in the data. However their number is insignificant.

The number of pending administrative cases older than 2 years decreased meaningfully because of reorganization of work in the Supreme Administrative Court (SAC). By issuing an internal order The Chairman/President of the SAC increased the workload of each judge to achieve these results.

Q099 (2017): The answer for 2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3) is NAP for previous cycles as well.

Q099 (2016): The increase in the number of pending administrative law cases (in the beginning and at the end of the year) is explained by the fact that data has been provided by different sources for 2014 and 2016.

Q100 (General Comment): The software of the Supreme Court of Cassation for extracting statistics is different from the product used for other courts. The division of criminal cases according to the criteria set out in Question 100 was made on the basis of the definitions of the CEPEJ.

In the category "other criminal cases" are included: cases with charges on corpus delicti which doesn't have independently application; cases on Chapter XXXIII Criminal Procedure Code (re-opening of criminal cases); private cassation proceedings (change of local jurisdiction, jurisdiction disputes, proceedings on returning of cassation claim/protest etc.); procedures regarding execution of judicial acts that are entered into force; proceedings regarding administration and/or movement of cases etc.

Q100 (2018): The "Other cases" group are: cases where the punishment for a committed crime depends on the punishment for other crime, that is established in the main text of the Criminal Code – it could be an offence of more severe or lightly punishment; cases on procedures related to the main case; cases on claims for re-establishment of criminal case; cases on jurisdiction disputes; cases on interpretation of a judicial act; cases on rehabilitation; cases that were instituted on a private appeal, etc. Some cases which were previously counted in misdemeanour/minor are now indicated under "other" which explains the decrease in the number of misdemeanour/minor criminal cases in respect of all categories – pending, incoming and resolved cases.

Q100 (2016): Comment on question 100

Till 2015 only the Supreme Court of Cassation was hearing the requests for resumption of criminal cases. In 2015 the Criminal Procedure Code was amended with the Law For Amendment and Supplementation of Criminal Procedure Code /SG, 42/2015/. According to the amendment the request for resumption of the criminal case grounded on art. 422, par. 1, p. 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code shall be heard by the respective court of appeal, when the judgments under art. 419 of the Criminal Procedure Code were decreed by a regional or district court, except of the new verdicts.

As a result of the legislative amendment, a significant part of the requests under Chapter Thirty-three of Criminal Procedure Code are heard by the courts of appeal in the state.

The above led to reduction in the number of cases related to the resumption of criminal cases heard by the Supreme Court of Cassation. This is also the reason for the presence of more than 20% deviation from the total number of criminal cases heard by the Supreme Court of Cassation during 2016 than those from previous years.

Q100 (2014): In the annual report of the Supreme Court of Cassation in 2012 (criminal division) the cases pending at the end of the reporting period were 260. In the report for 2013 the pending cases at the beginning of the period were 602 and the pending cases at the end of the reporting period were 671. Under Table 1 of the report for 2012, there is a note that the pending cases which are not included in the number of adjourned and private proceedings were filed in December 2012 at the registry of the Supreme Court of Cassation and are scheduled for consideration in January and February 2013. As a result, the total number of pending cases in 2014 appears much higher than in 2012.

Q101 (General Comment): Since there is no centralised Case Management System, the information on number of cases was summed up on the bases of the data collected from different courts and some mistakes are possible due to non-existence of control mechanism to check all the incoming courts data and spot eventual anomalies. Accordingly, some discrepancies can appear between data communicated for different cycles.

Q101 (2020): The Supreme Judicial Council does not only collect separate statistics for "Employment dismissal cases", but also adds claims for revocation of the imposed penalty "remark" and "dismissal warnings". If this overall statistic will be useful for this row in the table of Q101, then the data for it are the following:

1. Pending cases on 1 January of the reference year - 749
2. Incoming cases - 1301
3. Resolved cases - 1121
4. Pending cases on 31 December of the reference year - 929

Q101 (2019): "Employment dismissal cases": the Supreme Judicial Council does not collect separate statistics only for the type of cases "employment dismissal cases", but also adds in the statistics the claims for revocation of the imposed penalty "remark" and "dismissal warnings". "Cases relating to asylum seekers": in connection with the observed significant decrease in the number of cases received in 2018 and 2019 (217 in 2018 and 98 in 2019, respectively), we note that this is probably due to the significantly reduced number of foreign nationals, who sought asylum in the Republic of Bulgaria in 2019(2536 in 2018 and 309 in 2019, respectively).

Q101 (2018): The number of dismissal cases includes: "Claims for protection against unlawful dismissal and claims for annulment of the penalty imposed" note "and" warning of dismissal".

There is no specific explanation as to why insolvency proceedings decreased during the reference 2018. There is also no specific explanation as to why the number of employment dismissal cases decreased.

Q101 (2017): Since there is no centralised Case Management System, the information on number of cases was summed up on the bases of the data collected from different courts and some mistakes are possible due to non-existence of control mechanism to check all the incoming courts data and spot eventual anomalies. Accordingly, some discrepancies can appear between data communicated for different cycles.

Q101 (2016): There is no particular explanation in respect of the observed variations. All the data provided is correct.

Q101 (2013): The increase in the number of pending insolvency cases on 1 January 2013 is due to the overall increase in the number of incoming cases justified by macroeconomic reasons, namely the global financial crisis.

Croatia

Q091 (General Comment): In Croatia, the enforcement cases are within only one type of procedure, and one category - Enforcement. Enforcement cases are non-litigious cases, and are therefore presented within row 2.1.- Civil and Commercial non-litigious cases. It should be noticed that bankruptcy cases are subsumed in the category "civil and commercial litigious cases". A bankruptcy registry has not been established in the Republic of Croatia. Since 2014, ICMS was improved as Croatia introduced an updated and very detailed code table, in order to extract more detailed case types from the system. Therefore, since then the distinction between all cases in litigious and non-litigious cases as well as other types of cases can be made very accurately. This change of methodology of categorisation affected the difference between pending cases on 31 December 2013 and pending cases on 1 January 2014 and disappears in the next cycle. For land registry cases there is a special explanation about the way of presenting unresolved cases 2.2.1. (Non-litigious land register cases) we emphasize that on 1 November 2014 the new monitoring methodology of the unsolved land register cases has been introduced, in a way that regular land register cases (e.g. registration) are monitored separately from other land register cases which include objections, appeals, individual correction procedures, proposals to connect the register of deposited contracts and general register and renewal cases, the establishment and amendment of land register. That is the reason of data horizontal inconsistency of data. The same reflects to the 2014, 2015 and 2016 period.

Q091 (2019): In 2019 new amendments to the Personal Bankruptcy Law came into force. That caused significant income of other than criminal cases to the municipal courts. There was an increase in the number of land registry incoming cases too. The increased number of incoming land registry cases is caused by intensified economic activities and activities on the real property market. With the same number of employees working on these cases, pending cases increased at the end of the year. Additionally, a large number of citizens started civil lawsuits against banks regarding loans in Swiss currency. These factors combined led to the increase of pending cases at the end of the year as well. The decrease in the number of civil and commercial non litigious cases is due to enforcement cases: courts solved a significant amount of these cases during 2018, while the number of incoming cases decreased as well. For that reason, at the end of 2018 /beginning of 2019 there are fewer cases than at the end of 2017/ beginning of 2018.

As regards "administrative cases", administrative courts resolved more cases during 2018. That decreased the pending stock of the cases at the end of 2018/beginning of 2019.

Q091 (2018): Decrease of the number of incoming cases (34%) in category 2.1. in comparison to previous cycle is due to the significant decrease of enforcement cases which are calculated in this category. Majority of enforcement cases are aimed at debtor's monetary assets based on trustworthy documents – i.e. documents that make the existence of debt highly plausible (such as regular utility bills, telecom operators' invoices, credit card invoices, unpaid installments of bank loans, etc.). Those cases were removed from jurisdiction of courts to public notaries already in 2012., and since then there is year after year decrease of enforcement cases in municipal courts - enforcement based on other types of enforcement titles (other than trustworthy document), as well as enforcement against real property.

Q091 (2017): The cases relative to the Personal Bankruptcy Act which came into force on 1st January 2016 are handled by the 1st instance Municipal Courts. The data about these cases was not available in the moment of completing the questionnaire for the Evaluation (CEPEJ study for EU Scoreboard) (data 2016) but the data is now available within the ICMS system for the year 2017 and they are incorporated in the category 1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3). There were 268 pending Personal Bankruptcy cases on January 1st 2017, 377 incoming cases in 2017, 281 cases resolved in 2017 and 365 pending cases on 31st December 2017.

"Registry cases": In this category there is more than 20% increase of pending cases at the beginning of reference year in comparison to the beginning 2016. The reason are land registry cases. As stated in the previous cycle, the reason for the increased number of pending land registry cases is the significant income of these cases during 2016 and the difficulty for courts to cope with this income in same amount as in 2015. This all reflects on data for 2017.

The reason for the decrease in the number of pending administrative cases at the end of the 2017 is laying in the fact that administrative courts received almost 18% less cases than in 2016. Although judges resolved less cases than in previous year, in relation to the income, it was enough to decrease the number of pending cases at the end of 2017 for more than 20%.

Q091 (2016): More land registry cases has been received in 2016 than in 2014 so the total number of registry cases has increased as well.

During the two-year period (through 2014 and 2015), administrative courts accumulated unresolved cases - they solved significantly less than they received, which led to 15024 pending cases at the beginning of 2016. By the end of 2015, a total of 5 judges were transferred to administrative courts from other legal branches, which resulted in better results in 2016 (more resolved cases).

Q091 (2015): In 2015 the reorganization of the judicial system in the Republic of Croatia, which is partly related to the reorganization of the second instance proceedings, has been carried out. Consequently, in the county courts there has been a harmonization of case registers and case codes (litigious, non-litigious and other) in a way that in 2015 courts carried out the alignment and correction of the indication of certain types of second-instance civil cases. For this reason, in 2015 the correction of the category of cases according to the new methodology of monitoring has been carried out.

The total of all categories is aligned with the continuity of previous cycle (horizontal consistency), whereas the individual categories in the column "Pending cases on Jan. 1 2015" are presented under the new revised indication of the types of cases. For example, some cases that have been categorized in previous cycles under category 'Other', the courts have categorized according to the certain types of dispute which was possible after new case registers were open (e.g. Enforcement – Security by lien on the basis of an agreement of the parties).

Q091 (2014): In 2014, a new methodology of monitoring unresolved land registry cases was introduced, in a way that regular land registry cases (i.e. registration, note, caution) are not being monitored anymore and are not presented in the total. Other land registry cases (i.e. objections, appeals, specific corrections, etc.) are still being monitored. The overall number of enforcement cases is subsumed in the category "general civil and commercial non-litigious cases". The Municipal Civil Court undertook the harmonization of data due to data migration. After the new standardization of the audit, the Supreme Court has started to be less up-to-date since the number of received cases is far beyond the number of cases which may be resolved (priority is given to urgent and old cases).

Q091 (2013): The implementation of the ICMS system resulted in unification of data into one reporting system. The category "general civil and commercial non-litigious cases" includes inheritance cases but excludes company registry cases. The increase of the incoming "civil and commercial litigious cases" was mostly due to the continuity of the negative economic situation, while the efforts of judges, as well as broadening the scope of powers of court advisors resulted in the increase of resolved cases. The implementation of the enforcement on pecuniary means carried out by the Financial Agency (FINA) led to decreases in respect of "non-litigious enforcement cases". Since 2013, court advisors deliver a decision in land registry cases, while the judge supervises its content. The competence of other persons for issuing land registry was also established, electronic delivery of submissions and e-notice board were introduced.

Q091 (2012): Till December 2011, "administrative law cases" were adjudicated at the Administrative Court. Provided that the latter was overburdened, a two-instance administrative adjudication was introduced in January 2012. 4 regional administrative courts were established as first instance courts, while the former Administrative Court became second-instance High Administrative Court. Since 2012, there is a mandatory oral court hearing of the parties before the first-instance courts.

Q092 (General Comment): The category "civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases" encompasses all non-litigious cases that are not stated in the different categories.

Q092 (2014): For 2013 and 2014, the provided examples concern only question 92: exercise of the parental care; meeting and spending time with parent; obtaining the capacity to exercise rights of minor that became parent; decision with whom the child will be living; issuing of the permit for entering into marriage before age of majority; deprivation/returning of capacity to exercise rights; deprivation/returning /prolongation of parental care; deprivation of parents' right to live with the child and raise the child; content of court will; security of evidence; setting-up/derogation of necessary passage; setting-up of court deposit, opening of a safe; verification of a contract on life-long support; amortization of documents; trust of a child with behavioural disorder; the recognition of foreign court decisions; declaring a missing person dead; co-ownership dissolution; meetings and spending time with grandmother, grandfather, sister, brother, half-sister, step-brother; land borders; regulation of relations between co-owners; restraining a child; providing legal aid; conclusion of court settlement; inheritance statement; proof of death; regulation of co-ownership relationships; boundaries and necessary passage; determination of extramarital union; other- family non-litigious proceedings; storage of the testament; providing international legal assistance; verification; other –the rest of non-litigious proceedings; international child abduction; other - proclamation of the deceased and proof of death; the appointment of members of the companies body; the appointment of auditors, temporary/interim administrator; the safeguard of evidence; the establishment of a court deposit; opening of the safe deposit box; registry cases; previous measures; forcible establishment of lien; temporary measure; temporary and previous measures, recognition of arbitration decisions; recognition of a foreign court decision; cases entering in the scope of Article 4 point 2 of the Companies Act; court insurance by the transfer of ownership and rights.

Q092 (2013): For 2013 and 2014, the provided examples concern only question 92: exercise of the parental care; meeting and spending time with parent; obtaining the capacity to exercise rights of minor that became parent; decision with whom the child will be living; issuing of the permit for entering into marriage before age of majority; deprivation/returning of capacity to exercise rights; deprivation/returning /prolongation of parental care; deprivation of parents' right to live with the child and raise the child; content of court will; security of evidence; setting-up/derogation of necessary passage; setting-up of court deposit, opening of a safe; verification of a contract on life-long support; amortization of documents; trust of a child with behavioural disorder; the recognition of foreign court decisions; declaring a missing person dead; co-ownership dissolution; meetings and spending time with grandmother, grandfather, sister, brother, half-sister, step-brother; land borders; regulation of relations between co-owners; restraining a child; providing legal aid; conclusion of court settlement; inheritance statement; proof of death; regulation of co-ownership relationships; boundaries and necessary passage; determination of extramarital union; other- family non-litigious proceedings; storage of the testament; providing international legal assistance; verification; other –the rest of non-litigious proceedings; international child abduction; other - proclamation of the deceased and proof of death; the appointment of members of the companies body; the appointment of auditors, temporary/interim administrator; the safeguard of evidence; the establishment of a court deposit; opening of the safe deposit box; registry cases; previous measures; forcible establishment of lien; temporary measure; temporary and previous measures, recognition of arbitration decisions; recognition of a foreign court decision; cases entering in the scope of Article 4 point 2 of the Companies Act; court insurance by the transfer of ownership and rights.

Q092 (2012): For the 2012 exercise, the provided indications constitute replies to both questions 92 and 93. _x000D_
The non-litigious cases were divided in the following categories: _x000D_

1. Non-litigious cases referred to issues on personal status (status law): restriction, deprivation and returning of capacity to exercise rights; prolongation of parental care; deprivation and restriction of parental care; permit for entering into marriage; confession of fatherhood; detention in the institutions for mental diseases; promulgation of vanished persons dead and proving of death;_x000D_
2. Non-litigious cases referred to property issues: inheritance proceedings; regulation of co-ownership relations; division of property and voluntary transmission of common property; boundary regime/regulation; amortization of decrees; conduction of different registers; _x000D_
3. In the scope of non-litigious cases there have been developed special, different units: bankruptcy proceedings; liquidations and forced settlements; land registry proceedings; enforcement proceedings.

Q093 (2014): In 2013 and 2014 the reply NAP in respect of the category "other" is due to the fact that a bankruptcy registry has not been established in the Republic of Croatia.

Q093 (2013): In 2013 and 2014 the reply NAP in respect of the category "other" is due to the fact that a bankruptcy registry has not been established in the Republic of Croatia.

Q093 (2012): For the 2012 exercise, the provided indications constitute replies to both questions 92 and 93. Non-litigious cases were divided in the following categories: _x000D_

1. Non-litigious cases referred to issues on personal status (status law): restriction, deprivation and returning of capacity to exercise rights; prolongation of parental care; deprivation and restriction of parental care; permit for entering into marriage; confession of fatherhood; detention in the institutions for mental diseases; promulgation of vanished persons dead and proving of death;_x000D_
2. Non-litigious cases referred to property issues: inheritance proceedings; regulation of co-ownership relations; division of property and voluntary transmission of common property; boundary regime/regulation; amortization of decrees; conduction of different registers; _x000D_
3. In the scope of non-litigious cases there have been developed special, different units: bankruptcy proceedings; liquidations and forced settlements; land registry proceedings; enforcement proceedings.

Q094 (General Comment): Croatian legislation distinguishes misdemeanours and criminal offences. The Criminal code stipulates criminal offences, while misdemeanours are not codified in one single Act. Since there are misdemeanours for which it is possible to impose a penalty of deprivation of liberty, and that neither the Criminal Code does not strictly classify the categories of severe and minor criminal offences, we are not able to classify as misdemeanour/minor all offences for which it is not possible to pronounce a sentence of deprivation of liberty, and classify as severe offences all offences punishable by a deprivation of liberty.

According to this, in the category "severe criminal cases" there are criminal cases under the jurisdiction of the 1st instance municipal and county courts, while in the category "misdemeanours and/or minor criminal cases" there are cases under the jurisdiction of the 1st instance misdemeanour courts. Misdemeanour Act prescribes that misdemeanours and misdemeanour legal sanctions can be prescribed solely for those behaviours that violate or threaten public order, social discipline and social values guaranteed and protected by the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, international law and the laws whose protection is not possible without misdemeanour legal sanction, and their protection is not achieved with criminal coercion. The above shows that misdemeanours are certain behaviours that deserve sanction, but which by its severity and consequences do not deserve criminal liability.

Q094 (2020): In category "Other cases" are included (from last cycle) cases related to criminal matters in first instance: execution of sanctions (imprisonment), investigation actions of a judge, cases connected to procedural matters (e.g. panel of judges decision about detention, about prolongation of detention, about confirmation or dismissal of indictment, etc.)

Q094 (2018): In category "Other cases" are included (from this cycle) cases related to criminal matters in first instance: execution of sanctions (imprisonment), investigation actions of a judge, cases connected to procedural matters (e.g. panel of judges decision about detention, about prolongation of detention, about confirmation or dismissal of indictment, etc.)

Q094 (2016): Starting from 1 June 2013, when the Act on Amendments to the Misdemeanours Act (OG 39/2013) entered into force, the inflow of first-instance misdemeanour cases displayed in this table continuously and significantly had been reduced. The number of resolved cases reduced as well, but due to a significant decrease in inflows, the number of unresolved cases reduced by the end of the period. This reflected also on High Misdemeanours Court, whose data is shown in this table.

Q094 (2014): The new Criminal Procedure Act entered into force in September 2011, introducing the investigation conducted by the State Attorney Offices (instead of court investigation), as well as new and wider opportunities for negotiating settlements. Besides, the decrease of the total number of misdemeanour cases at all levels was the main goal of adopting the Act on the Amendments of the Misdemeanour Act in 2013. The definition of misdemeanour act was changed, the principle of opportunity as well as the simplification of the procedure were introduced, more active role was given to the plaintiff etc. The Register of Unpaid Fines was established. There is no more suspension of the proceedings because of the statute of limitations.

Q097 (2019): Due to legal changes, the High Administrative Court of RoC started to receive more cases from 2016. With the same amount of judges, they did not manage to cope well with this income of case, therefore pending cases increased.

Q097 (2018): In category 1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases there has been a decrease in the number of pending cases at the beginning of the period, received cases, resolved cases and also pending cases at the end of the year. This seems to be the trend for several years now. Although these courts are resolving less cases than in previous period, due to the reduced income, pending cases are still significantly decreased. Reduced number of received civil litigious and commercial cases on second instance do not have reason in for example law changes. Simply because less cases are resolved at first instance, less appeals are lodged to the second instance.

The increased number of pending administrative law cases at the beginning and at the end of the year as well as received cases is due to the extended jurisdiction of the High administrative court following law changes. The latter led to an increased inflow of cases and difficulty for the High administrative court to cope successfully with the income of second instance cases, especially since the number of judges remain the same as before law changes. This comment was provided also for last cycle. The rest of the categories which have increase or decrease in pending cases is just an effect of the incoming or resolved cases.

Q097 (2017): The increased number of pending administrative law cases at the beginning and at the end of the year is due to the extended jurisdiction of the High administrative court following law changes. The latter led to an increased inflow of cases and difficulty for the High administrative court to cope successfully with the income of second instance cases. This comment in more details was provided also for last cycle.

In this category there is more than 20% increase of pending cases at the beginning of reference year in comparison to the beginning 2016. The reason are land registry cases. Reason for increased number of pending land registry cases is decreased number of resolved cases in relation to the number of incoming cases (87%) during previous year (2016.) which affected results for 2017. In 2017, second instance courts also resolved less than received land registry cases.

The reason for the decreased number of pending business registry cases at the beginning of 2017 in comparison to the beginning of 2016 is the number of resolved cases in relation to the number of incoming cases (104%) during 2016. The lower number of received cases and Clearance rate of 106% lead to the decrease of the number of pending business registry cases at the end of 2017. The reason for the decreased number of pending "other non-litigious cases" at the beginning of 2017 in comparison to the beginning of 2016 is the significant number of resolved cases in relation to the number of incoming cases (185%!!) during 2016. Regarding the increased number of incoming cases of this type, there are in absolute numbers very few cases (154) and although there is an increase of more than 20% in comparison to previous year, we think that there is no significant explanation for this, which would affect the trends in following cycles. As for the decrease in the number of resolved "other non-litigious cases", there is no significant explanation for this, but we think that it will not influence the trend in future cycles.

The reason for the decrease of pending civil and commercial litigious cases older than 2 years in second instance courts lays in the fact that in 2017 second instance county courts and the High Commercial Court resolved significant amount of cases in relation to received cases (122%) with special focus on older cases. This led to a decrease of more than 17% of all pending cases and more than 30% of pending cases older than 2 years.

The reason for the decrease of pending non-litigious cases older than 2 years in second instance courts lays in the fact that in 2017 second instance county courts and the High Commercial Court resolved more cases than received (103%) with special focus on older cases. This led to decrease of more than 7% of all pending cases and more than 30% of pending cases older than 2 years (of which they have few in the beginning). The reason for the decrease of pending "general civil and commercial non-litigious cases" older than 2 years in second instance courts lays in the fact that in 2017 second instance county courts and the High Commercial Court resolved more cases than received (103%) with special focus on older cases. This led to decrease of more than 7% of all pending cases and more than 30% of pending cases older than 2 years (of which they have few in the beginning). The reason of the increase of pending registry cases older than 2 years in this category is entirely due to the increase of the number of pending land registry cases older than two years. The reason is already explained - the increase of pending cases in total is due to the difficulty of second instance courts to cope with the income of these cases. Finally, in respect of administrative law cases, due to the decrease of number of pending cases of this type in total, there is also decrease for 8 cases of pending cases older than 2 years (as stated before, we do not think that this is significant change taking into consideration absolute numbers and type of cases).

Q097 (2016): Second instance land registry cases, due to introducing separate case registers for certain type of cases on second instance courts, are now traceable as such in case management system. They have been taken out from Other non-litigious cases, where they were presented in previous cycles. The number of administrative cases, both in incoming and pending cases at the end of period is increasing. This is due to the law changes, which have extend jurisdiction of this court and consequently increase income of cases and unresolved cases at the end of period.

Q097 (2014): It is noteworthy that in 2012 and 2013, the ICMS could not recognize and divide cases into litigious or non-litigious. In 2014, the ICMS was improved as Croatia introduced updated and a very detailed code table, in order to extract more detailed case types from the system. Therefore, now the distinction between all cases in litigious and non-litigious cases as well as other types of cases can be made very accurately. This change of methodology of categorisation affected the difference between pending cases on 31 December 2013 and pending cases on 1 January 2014 which will disappear in the next cycle.

Q097 (2013): In the frame of the 2013 exercise it has been explained that the discrepancies that can be observed in respect of the category "total of other than criminal cases" between the number of pending cases indicated for December 2012 and the number of pending cases communicated for January 2013, result from an administrative correction of a specific small number of cases by the second instance courts after the closure of the statistic period, which the reporting system then generates as a difference concerning previously rendered data. _x000D_

As to the category "civil and commercial litigious cases", owing to a different methodology of presentation of data, the number of pending cases in the end of 2012 does not coincide with the number of pending cases in the beginning of 2013. The number of pending cases on 31 December 2012 included second instance-civil and commercial courts' cases, bankruptcy cases, general non-litigious cases, enforcement cases, land registry cases and company registry cases. Since 2013, it is possible to provide data on the second-instance civil and commercial litigation cases and bankruptcy cases separately from the general non-litigious cases, enforcement cases, land registry cases and company registry cases. _x000D_

The variations observed with regard to the category "total of other than non-criminal law cases" for the period 2010-2013 can be explained by the negative economic situation in Croatia, which resulted in the increase of incoming commercial and civil cases before first instance courts and consequently led to the increase of the second instance cases.

Q097 (2012): As to the variations observed in respect of the “administrative law cases”, they are justified by the reform related to the administrative justice. Basically, till December 2011, they were adjudicated at the Administrative Court of the Republic of Croatia. Provided that the latter was overburdened, the two-instance administrative adjudication was introduced in January 2012. Four regional administrative courts were established as first instance courts (Zagreb, Osijek, Rijeka and Split), and former Administrative Court became second-instance High Administrative Court (appellate court).

Q098 (General Comment): Due to the peculiarity of the Croatian legal system explained within the frame of question 95, the category “severe criminal cases” subsumes criminal cases under the jurisdiction of the 2nd instance county courts, while the category “misdemeanours and/or minor criminal cases” encompasses cases under the jurisdiction of the 2nd instance misdemeanour courts and the High Misdemeanour Court. Croatian legislation distinguishes misdemeanours and criminal offences. Misdemeanour Act prescribes that misdemeanours and misdemeanour legal sanctions can be proscribed solely for those behaviours that violate or threaten public order, social discipline and social values guaranteed and protected by the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, international law and the laws whose protection is not possible without misdemeanour legal sanction, and their protection is not achieved with criminal coercion. The above shows that misdemeanours are certain behaviours that deserve sanction, but which by its severity and consequences do not deserve criminal liability. Since the Criminal code does not strictly classify the categories of severe and minor criminal offences, we are not able to classify as misdemeanour/minor all offences for which it is not possible to pronounce a sentence of deprivation of liberty, and classify as severe offences all offences punishable by a deprivation of liberty. According to this, in the category “severe criminal cases” there are criminal cases under the jurisdiction of the 2nd instance county courts, while in the category “misdemeanours and/or minor criminal cases” there are cases under the jurisdiction of the 2nd instance misdemeanour courts and High Misdemeanour Court.

Q098 (2018): Starting from 1 June 2013, when the Act on Amendments to the Misdemeanors Act (OG 39/2013) entered into force, the inflow of first-instance misdemeanour cases had been reduced up to the point where there was no more justification for keeping specialized courts for these types of cases. This led also to continuous decrease of second instance misdemeanour cases, which is also the case in this reporting cycle.

Category "Other cases" - category introduced in this cycle: in case of Croatia, cases calculated here are cases of execution of imprisonment sanctions on county courts in second instance.

Q098 (2016): Starting from 1 June 2013, when the Act on Amendments to the Misdemeanours Act (OG 39/2013) entered into force, the inflow of first-instance misdemeanour cases displayed in this table continuously and significantly had been reduced. The number of resolved cases reduced as well, but due to a significant decrease in inflows, the number of unresolved cases reduced by the end of the period.

Q098 (2014): According to 2014 data and pursuant to the Act on the Amendments of Misdemeanour Act which entered into force in 2013 (OG 39/13), possession of drugs for personal usage is no longer a criminal act but a misdemeanour act. That provision enabled disburdening of the county courts. Furthermore, municipal courts became competent for criminal act of unauthorized production and trafficking of drugs (which was previously in the jurisdiction of county courts and made a share of 40-50% of all cases dealt with by the county courts).

Q098 (2013): Generally speaking, the decrease of the total number of misdemeanour cases at all levels was the main goal and purpose of adopting the Act on the Amendments of the Misdemeanour Act in 2013 (OG 39/13) in which the definition of misdemeanour act was changed, the principle of opportunity as well as the simplification of the procedure were introduced, the more active role was given to the plaintiff. Moreover, specific measures were introduced: if the fine is paid when caught in committing a misdemeanour offence, it is considered as paid if the half of the amount was paid immediately, and if the deadline was prescribed, it is considered as paid if the 2/3 of the amount was paid. Moreover, the enforcement procedure conducted on monetary assets is more efficient. The Register of Unpaid Fines was established. _x000D_ According to the new misdemeanour provisions, there is no suspension of the proceedings because of the statute of limitations. Every court decision is being enforced, fines are being paid, therefore strengthening the general prevention and withdraw of committing misdemeanour offences. All of the above said leads to the reduction of the number of misdemeanour cases at both courts' instances: misdemeanour courts and High Misdemeanour Court of the Republic of Croatia

Q099 (2017): Regarding the answers in this question, cases dealt with by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, as the highest instance court in the RoC, have been presented. We are unable to show separately the required categories. The Supreme Court of the RoC is in the process of preparing the implementation of the ICMS, which will in future enable the expression of cases by types. Source for this data is published data by the Supreme Court of the RoC for year 2017 on their website.

Q099 (2016): Due to a large influx of revision proceedings and a slower solving of cases in 2014 and 2015, at the beginning of 2016 the number of pending cases continues to increase. However in 2016 the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia significantly resolved more cases than in previous cycle and the number of pending cases had decreased compared with 2015 although not when compared with 2014.

Q099 (2015): In the table 99. cases dealt by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, as the highest most instance court, have been presented. We are unable to show separately the required categories. The Supreme Court is in the process of preparing the implementation of the ICMS, which will in future enable the expression of cases by types.

Q099 (2014): After the new standardization of the audit, the Supreme Court has started to be less up-to-date since the number of received cases is far beyond the number of cases which the existing judges and advisors at the Supreme Court may solve. In resolving the cases at the Supreme Court, advantage is given to urgent cases (determined by laws) and to old cases.

Q100 (2018): The table shows cases under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, as the highest judicial authority in the Republic of Croatia.

Q100 (2016): The table shows cases under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, as the highest judicial authority in the Republic of Croatia. We are not able to present the data separately for "Severe criminal cases" and "Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases" due to the fact that the implementation of the Integrated Case Management System at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia is underway. It will enable the track record of the cases by type. The significant decrease of the number of pending cases at the beginning of 2016 in the Supreme Court is due to the fact that since beginning of 2014 this court continuously solves more cases than it receives and also because in 2015 there was a further reduction in inflow of cases.

Q100 (2014): For 2014, the table shows cases under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, as the highest judicial authority in the Republic of Croatia. Data on "severe criminal cases" and "misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases" could not be presented separately due to the fact that the implementation of the Integrated Case Management System at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia is underway. It will enable the track record of the cases by type. When comparing 2012, 2013 and 2014 data, it can be noticed a trend of decrease of the total number of incoming criminal cases, which is a result of legislative amendments, suspension of extraordinary legal remedy (request for extraordinary mitigation of penalty), as well as the decrease of the number of cases in which the decision about an appeal to investigative imprisonment needs to be decided on.

Q101 (2019): Courts competent for "employment dismissal cases" solved more cases during 2018., which led to the decrease of pending cases at the end of 2018./beginning of 2019. As regards insolvencies, in previous years, due to some legislative changes we had higher income of insolvency cases. The income of shortened bankruptcy procedures which was product of those changes stopped, so this income is rather "normal" for Croatia (more or less similar to the income in years before aforementioned changes).

Q101 (2018): The reason for decreasing the number of pending insolvency cases lies in the new Bankruptcy Act, which entered into force in September 2015. Since then, and throughout the first half of 2016, many shortened bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated ex officio and finished in relatively short period (that was "unnaturally" large income of simple insolvency cases). Cycles defined in aforementioned Law of initiating these procedures by FINA finished, so 2018. actually reflects regular state of insolvency proceedings regarding income of insolvency cases.

Q101 (2017): "Litigious divorce cases" - regarding the decrease in the number of pending cases at the beginning of reference year in comparison to the beginning 2016., the reason lays in the fact that first instance municipal courts resolved significant number of cases in relation to the number of incoming cases (148%!!) during 2016., while the income of these cases, as stated in previous cycle decreased in comparison to the 2015. In 2017, courts resolved less cases than in 2016., but nevertheless more than they received which led to the decrease of pending cases at the end of 2017.

"Employment dismissal cases": Regarding the decrease in the number of pending cases at the beginning of reference year in comparison to the beginning 2016., the reason lays in the fact that first instance municipal courts resolved significant number of cases in relation to the number of incoming cases (133%!!) during 2016. Municipal courts received less cases of this type. The reason lays in the fact that in general, income of labour cases decreased in 2017. with no specific reason in sense of law changes etc. Lower number of received cases and Clearance rate of 137% lead to the decrease of the number of pending cases at the end of 2017.

Insolvency cases: in 2015. new Insolvency act was introduced. Significant number of companies were subject of shortened insolvency proceeding conducted by commercial court. Cycles defined in aforementioned Law of initiating these procedures by FINA finished by the mid of 2016., so 2017. reflects regular „movement“ of insolvency cases.

Q101 (2016): Regarding insolvency cases, 2015 was the year when, by introducing new Insolvency act, significant number of companies were subject of shortened insolvency proceeding conducted by commercial courts. Cycles defined in aforementioned Law of initiating these procedures by FINA finished, so 2016 actually reflects regular state of insolvency proceedings regarding income of insolvency cases. Relating the reduced number of incoming divorce cases, the number of divorces with minor children dropped in 2016. Namely, according to the new Family Law which came into force on 1 November 2015, couples with children, before initiating the court proceeding, have to undergo mandatory family mediation at social welfare centres. This fact postpones court proceedings and therefore there are fewer cases in court in 2016.

Q101 (2015): Regarding the Litigious divorce cases, the Republic of Croatia point out that in 2015 there have been amendments to the Family Act, due to which a certain number of family cases were no more resolved in a litigious, but in non-litigious proceedings. For this reason, the number of cases in this category for 2015 is presented decreased (e.g. if these cases remained within the same category, the result would be as follows: Pending at the beginning of 2015 – 4 595, Incoming – 9 253, Resolved – 8 756 and Pending at 31.12.2015 – 5 092 cases).

There is an increase of incoming insolvency cases due to the fact that on 1 September 2015 the new Insolvency Act came into force. The Act stipulates that the court will conduct an shortened insolvency proceedings regarding the legal person if the following conditions are met:

- If it has no employees
- If the FINA Register has unexecuted orders for forced payment for a continuous period of 120 days
- If preconditions for a second proceeding for deletion from the court registry are not fulfilled.

The Financial agency (FINA) is obliged, for legal persons who, on the day of the entry of the Insolvency Act into force, have had unexecuted orders for forced payment in the FINA Register for a continuous period of 120 days submit request to the court to initiate the shortened insolvency proceeding.

In view of the above provisions and the fact that at the time of the entry into force of the Insolvency Act there was more than 20.000 legal persons for which the preconditions were met to initiate the shortened insolvency proceedings, the number of incoming insolvency cases in 2015 increased significantly compared to previous years.

Q101 (2014): The increase in the number of pending bankruptcy cases on 1st January 2014 is due to the fact that many companies have gone bankrupt in 2013, thus there were a large inflow in 2013 in relation to other periods. The same reason accounts for the decrease in the number of incoming bankruptcy cases in 2014, when compared with the outlier in 2013.

Q101 (2013): The category “employment dismissal cases” includes dismissal of employment contract cases, determination of employment relationship cases and termination of employment cases.

Cyprus

Q091 (2020): in the previous cycle a big number of cases were tried together

The delay in the disposition time is part of the reform process

The difference in the pending cases in administrative cases is that in this figure the cases filed before the Administrative court of international protection which was set up

Q091 (2019): In the previous campaigns the number of cases filled and resolved was increased as a result of a big number of cases filed together (in one bundle) and tried together.

Q091 (2018): The increase in the number of resolved cases is a consequence of the cases tried together. For number of administrative cases, it should be taken into account that cases were consolidated and that 2724 consolidated cases were withdrawn.

Q091 (2017): The variation concerning incoming (total) and resolved (total and administrative) cases (decrease) is due to the fact that, in 2016, cases were filed and tried in a bundle but each was considered separately for statistical purposes. Put differently, cases were joined together and therefore there was an increase in the number of resolved cases. Accordingly, we can observe a decrease in the number of resolved cases between 2016 and 2017.

Q091 (2015): Variations: The increase in the number of pending cases between 2010 and 2015 is a result of the bail in Cyprus a lot of administrative cases had been filed against that decision.

The reason for the decrease in the number of resolved cases is that the bail in cases had been consolidated and was tried jointly after 31st of December 2014.

Q091 (2014): The increase in the number of pending cases is a result of the bail in Cyprus; a lot of administrative cases had been filed against that decision. The reason for the decrease in the number of resolved cases is that the bail in cases had been consolidated and was tried jointly after 31st of December 2014.

Q094 (2018): There were fewer criminal cases in 2018.

Q094 (2014): As a result of the bail in, the total number of first instance criminal pending cases on 1 January 2014 increased with 27% between 2012 and 2014.

Q097 (2019): The Administrative law cases include the cases from the administrative court which was established in 2018.

Q097 (2017): appeals filed against decisions of the administrative courts which was established in 2016 should be included in the pending cases on 1.1.2017 as Other cases include family court appeals
Variation between 2016 and 2017 in administrative cases (incoming and resolved): this includes appeals filed against decisions of the administrative court

Q097 (2016): The Supreme Court is the appeal court.

Q098 (2016): There was an increase in the cases pending between 2014 and 2016. With regard to the increase of number of cases resolved this was due to the creation of the administrative court and therefore the Supreme court did no longer had to deal with first instance administrative cases.

Q099 (General Comment): Q99 is NAP because Cyprus has a two tier system therefore the supreme court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Q099 (2018): Cyprus only has a two tier system. The Court of Appeal is also the Supreme Court, therefore the relevant data could be found in the section on second instance cases.

Q099 (2016): The supreme court is the appeal court

Q100 (General Comment): The peculiarity of the judicial system of Cyprus is that the Supreme Court is the appeal and the final instance court.

Q100 (2020): The Supreme Court is also the appeal court

Q100 (2018): Cyprus only has a two tier system. The Court of Appeal is also the Supreme Court, therefore the relevant data could be found in the section on second instance cases.

Q100 (2016): The supreme court is the appeal court

Q101 (General Comment): The increase in the number of employment dismissal cases since 2010 is the result of the crisis.

Q101 (2019): The number of cases relating to asylum seekers reflects the period between June 2019 (date of establishment of the Administrative court for international protection) till December 2019.

The incoming and resolved employment dismissal cases include a bundle of 204 cases concerning overtime arrears against the Cyprus telecommunication authority.

Q101 (2017): in the litigious divorce cases 192 cases pending on 1.1.16 of the family court of Famagusta were not included Concerning the employment dismissal cases, the variation (decrease) between 2016 and 2017 is due to the fact that in 2016 many cases were filed after companies were closed many of which were later withdrawn.

Czech Republic

Q091 (General Comment): For years 2010, 2012 and 2013, business register cases, administrative cases and insolvency registry cases which are decided by the regional courts (second instance courts) acting as first instance courts, were included in the table concerning the case-load of second instance courts (question 97). On the contrary, since 2014, administrative cases, business registry cases and insolvency cases (and also some litigious cases) which are still decided by the second instance courts acting as first instance courts, are subsumed within the table of question 91 (which was already the case for the 2008 exercise). Methodology has been changed in year 2015 – more case types have been included, which led to the big increment in the number of cases. There are no further changes expected.

Q091 (2020): The registry cases are very quickly resolved and the numbers can vary between years significantly. In 2019, courts managed to resolve more cases than was the number of incoming cases, which led to decrease in pending cases. The same explanation applies to “other non-litigious cases”. The number of cases is quite small. It follows that there is big variance in the data between years. Furthermore, during 2019 courts managed to resolve significantly more cases than in 2018, no special reasons were reported other than a fact that number of cases is relatively small and the cases are not complex. This also resulted in further reduction of the number of cases at the end of 2019. In 2020, the courts again managed to resolve more cases than was the number of incoming cases for both registry cases and other non-litigious cases.

Business registry cases are very quickly resolved and there is quite a variance between years. The number of cases is probably affected by many factors – new laws, economic situation and much more.

Other cases: The number of incoming cases has grown, probably due to changes in insolvency legislation.

Q091 (2019): The registry cases are very quickly resolved and the numbers can vary between years significantly. Last year, courts managed to resolve more cases than was the number of incoming cases, which led to decrease in pending cases at 1 January of the reference year. For Other non-litigious cases the same reasons apply for the number of cases at the beginning of the year. Furthermore, during 2019 courts managed to resolve significantly more cases than last year, no special reasons were reported other than a fact that number of cases is relatively small and the cases are not hard. This also resulted in further reduction of the number of cases at the end of the reference year. For incoming Other cases, there was a legislative change in insolvency law that is probably a reason for the significant grow in the number of incoming cases.

Q091 (2018): Methodology has been changed in 2.1 and 2. (civil and commercial non-litigious cases) in year 2015 – more case types have been included, which led to the big increment in the number of cases.

Q091 (2017): Methodology has been changed in 2.1 and 2. (civil and commercial non-litigious cases) in year 2015 – more case types have been included, which led to the big increment in the number of cases. Generally the number of incoming cases is decreasing, more use of ADR.

In the previous year the number of resolved cases greatly exceeded the number of incoming cases for other non-litigious cases, which led to huge drop in pending cases and discrepancy appeared.

Non-litigious business registry cases are very easy to resolve and the variance between years in the number of cases (incoming, resolved and pending) is quite big in general. Thus the annual change could easily be (and is) greater than 25 %. Courts have problems with resolving administrative cases. It follows that number of incoming cases was last year much bigger than number of incoming cases. Thus number of pending cases increased greatly cases and discrepancy appeared.

As to Other cases, insolvency cases are reported. This is relatively new and very specific agenda, which usually takes 5 years to resolve. There was an increase in case filings five years ago, which resulted in growth in the number of resolved cases nowadays. On the other hand, for various reasons (including legislative changes) the number of incoming cases is decreasing.

Q091 (2016): Methodology has been changed in 2.1 and 2. (civil and commercial non-litigious cases) in year 2015 – more case types have been included, which led to the big increment in the number of cases. Generally the number of incoming cases is decreasing, more use of ADR.

Q091 (2015): Methodology has been changed in 2.1 in year 2015 – more case types have been included, which led to the big increment in the number of cases.

Civil and commercial non-litigious cases include: 2.1 - uncontested payment orders, cases of the upbringing and maintenance of a minor, declaration of admissibility of taking or keeping of a person in a medical (health care) institution, declaration of the death of a person, inheritance proceedings, judicial deposit cases

Category "other includes: insolvency cases and incidence disputes

Q091 (2014): For 2014, business register cases, administrative cases, insolvency registry cases and also some litigious cases which are decided by the regional courts (second instance courts) acting as first instance courts are subsumed within the table of question 91.

For 2014 the category "other" encompasses insolvency cases.

In 2014, the high increase of insolvency cases is due to numerous cases of personal bankruptcies as well as to an unfavourable economic situation.

Q091 (2013): For 2013, business register cases, administrative cases and insolvency registry cases which are decided by the regional courts (second instance courts) acting as first instance courts, were included in the table concerning the case-load of second instance courts. In 2014, these cases (and also some litigious cases) are subsumed within the table of question 91.

For 2012, the category of enforcement cases concerns exclusively enforcement carried out by the court itself, while for 2013, this category encompasses also enforcement ensured by private executors (in this procedure, the court authorizes the private executor to proceed to the enforcement and decides about remedial measures against executor's decision). For 2012, the category "other" includes electronic payment orders and probate proceedings, while for 2013 it encompasses only electronic payment proceedings. Moreover, in respect of the electronic payment orders, there was a switchover to another register and 174.067 cases were transferred to a new register. The describes evolutions affect the total. _x000D_

Q091 (2012): For 2012, business register cases, administrative cases and insolvency registry cases which are decided by the regional courts (second instance courts) acting as first instance courts, were included in the table concerning the case-load of second instance courts. In 2014, these cases (and also some litigious cases) are subsumed within the table of question 91.

Variations between 2010 and 2012 concerning the number of pending cases on 1st January, the number of incoming cases and the number of pending cases on 31 December stem from the high number of incoming electronic payment orders in 2011. Besides, more enforcement cases are handled by private executors.

Q092 (2014): For all of the four exercises (2010, 2012, 2013 and 2014) the category of civil and commercial non-litigious cases encompasses cases of upbringing and maintenance of a minor. In 2014, it subsumes also declarations of admissibility of taking or keeping a person in a medical (health care) institution and declarations of death of persons.

Q093 (General Comment): For 2010 and 2012 the category "other" subsumes electronic payment orders and probate proceedings, while for 2013, it encompasses only electronic payment orders. By contrast, for 2014, its content covers insolvency cases.

Q094 (General Comment): We are not able distinguish between serious offences and minor offences. Thus only total number of cases is reported. There are no cases that could be reported in "Other cases".

Q094 (2018): We are not able distinguish between serious offences and minor offences. Thus only total number of cases is reported. There are no cases that could be reported in "Other cases"

Q094 (2014): Severe criminal cases are crimes in respect of which the law provides for a minimum term of imprisonment of 5 years. They are decided by regional courts acting in first instance. Minor criminal cases are tried by district courts in first instance, regional courts being the appellate courts in such matters.

Q097 (General Comment): It is noteworthy that the methodology of presentation of data has been changed since the 2014 exercise. In fact, for 2010, 2012 and 2013, business register cases, administrative cases and insolvency registry cases which are decided by the regional courts (second instance courts) acting as first instance courts, were included in the table concerning the case-load of second instance courts (question 97). On the contrary, since 2014, administrative cases, business registry cases and insolvency cases (and also some litigious cases) which are still decided by the second instance courts acting as first instance courts, are subsumed within the table of question 91 (which was already the case for the 2008 exercise). However, this change is not reflected in question 46 concerning the number of second instance judges because it is very difficult to distinguish among them judges working on administrative cases, business registry cases and insolvency cases (and also some litigious cases).

Q097 (2020): In general, number of incoming cases is decreasing and it follows that the numbers of pending cases and resolved are decreasing as well (the situation is getting better). This may result in some big yearly changes and discrepancies. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases: In general, number of incoming cases is decreasing (mostly because number of first instance cases is decreasing too) and it follows that the number of pending cases is decreasing as well (the situation is getting better). This may result in some big yearly changes and discrepancies.

Other cases: The variations are the result of changes in first instance agenda. This category includes insolvency cases and there were numerous legislative changes in last years. Also, it must be noted that the number of pending cases is relatively small, thus the variance is bigger.

Q097 (2019): In "Other cases" category, insolvency cases are reported.

In general, number of incoming cases is decreasing and it follows that the numbers of pending cases and resolved are decreasing as well (the situation is getting better). This may result in some big yearly changes and discrepancies.

Q097 (2018): In "Other cases" category, insolvency cases are reported.

In general, number of incoming cases is decreasing and it follows that the numbers of pending cases and resolved are decreasing as well (the situation is getting better). This may result in some big yearly changes and discrepancies.

Q097 (2017): In "Other cases" category, insolvency cases are reported. In this year the number of resolved insolvency cases greatly exceeded the number of incoming insolvency cases, which led to huge drop in pending cases at the end of the year and discrepancy appeared. The changes are connected to changes in first instance insolvency agenda.

Q097 (2016): Increase in the number of "other cases" in 2015 and 2016 is due to the change of methodology applied to these data.

Q097 (2015): Increases in the number of "other cases" are due to the change of methodology applied to the 2015 data.

Q097 (2014): In 2014, the high increase of insolvency cases is due to numerous cases of personal bankruptcies as well as to an unfavourable economic situation.

Q097 (2013): For the 2013 exercise, the totals do not include the number of non-litigious business registry cases which is not available.

Q097 (2012): For the 2012 exercise, the totals do not include the number of non-litigious business registry cases which is not available.

Q098 (General Comment): Comment: The data provided involves appeals and complaints (corrective measure against a resolution). Instead of "Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court" "Pending cases older than 1 year from the date the case came to the second instance court" are provided.

Q098 (2012): In the frame of the 2012 evaluation cycle, it has been specified that the total number of criminal cases includes severe criminal cases decided by second instance courts acting in first instance and appeals against decisions of the first instance courts in criminal matters. On the contrary, in 2010, the total encompassed only the number of appeals, while the number of severe criminal cases was not subsumed. Accordingly, due to the different methodology of presentation of data, the comparison between the 2010 and 2012 figures should be qualified.

Q099 (2020): Civil (and commercial) litigious cases: After several years of steady growth in the incoming cases, the incoming cases started to decrease in 2018. This is mainly due to legislative changes and drop in first and second-instance agenda in previous years. Thanks to this decrease the Supreme court was able to resolve part of its backlog and thus pending cases significantly decreased.

Civil (and commercial) non litigious cases: The variations should be put into perspective due to small absolute values.

Administrative cases: The Supreme court is overburdened and encounter difficulties to resolve its cases thus the number of pending cases grow quite quickly. It is connected to grow in number of administrative first-instance cases and growing tendency to fill an appeal to Supreme Administrative Court.

Other cases: This category includes appeals in last (third) instance of insolvency cases and incidence disputes. The changes are the result of changes in second-instance agenda. Also, it must be noted that the number of pending cases is relatively small, thus the variance is bigger.

Q099 (2019): Court was overburdened last year (there was much higher number of incoming cases than it managed to resolve), so there is a big increase in the number of pending Administrative cases.

Q099 (2018): The category "other" includes appeals in last (third) instance of insolvency cases and incidence disputes.

Q099 (2017): The category "other" includes appeals in last (third) instance of insolvency cases and incidence disputes. This whole agenda is relatively new (since 2008) and it takes quite a long time to resolve a case (several years). Since the agenda is new, it took several years before the number of first-instance incoming cases stopped growing and reach somehow stable level. Of course, the number of appeals (second instance) and incoming case second instance cases started to grow as well, but later. For simplicity, it can be said that Supreme Court deals with appeals in final (third instance). It follows that the number of final instance cases in this agenda also started to grow and again, later than the number of incoming cases in second instance. Thus the number of incoming cases in this agenda (insolvency cases and incidence disputes) is currently growing. The court seems to be struggling to deal with this growth in number of incoming cases, yet it is difficult to understand the reasons behind it, as the growth does not seem to be very high in absolute numbers.

Q099 (2016): In 2016 the administrative cases were added and for that reason all numbers show variation. Previously the number of administrative cases on this instance was NA.

Q099 (2012): In the frame of the 2012 evaluation cycle, it was specified that the civil and other cases are within the competence of the Supreme Court, while the administrative cases are within the competence of the Supreme Administrative Court.

Q100 (General Comment): We are not able distinguish between serious offences and minor offences. Thus only total number of cases is reported. There are no cases that could be reported in "Other cases"

Q100 (2020): Total of criminal cases: The variations should be put into perspective due to small absolute values.

Q100 (2018): We are not able distinguish between serious offences and minor offences. Thus only total number of cases is reported. There are no cases that could be reported in "Other cases"

Q101 (General Comment): For all evaluation cycles for the Czech Republic it was not possible to identify the number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since, each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

Q101 (2020): In last years, there were many legislative changes in insolvency law. That results in relatively big changes in the number of cases.

Q101 (2019): There was a legislative change in insolvency law. We believe that this change resulted in significant grow in the number of incoming cases. The number of resolved cases also increased. The reason might be that number of incoming cases peaked in 2013 and the length of many insolvency cases is 5 years due to legislative reasons.

Q101 (2017): This is relatively new and very specific agenda, which usually takes 5 years to resolve. There was an increase in case filings five years ago, which resulted in growth in the number of resolved cases nowadays. On the other hand, for various reasons (including legislative changes) the number of incoming cases is decreasing.

There was an amendment of insolvency law in 2017 which introduced e. g. obligatory processing of insolvency motion by specialised entities or broadening of reasons for discontinuance of proceedings due to the lack of, or little, estate.

Q101 (2013): The increasing trend concerning the category of insolvency cases is due to the economic situation. More particularly, the number of personal bankruptcies is increasing.

Denmark

Q091 (General Comment): As concerns "non-litigious business registry cases", it is important to note that pending cases always may vary a lot as it is a residual figure when pending prior to the period, received and resolved cases are counted. Furthermore, the reason for the discrepancy is that we do not have pending figures from the Maritime and Commercial High Court. The number of "administrative law cases" which are litigious is encompassed in the number of "civil and commercial litigious cases".

With regard to "non litigious land registry cases", it should be pointed out that due to the high amount of incoming and resolved cases, the residual figure of pending cases prior and after the period may vary.

Q091 (2020): As concerns "non-litigious business registry cases", it is important that because of new regulations/laws, it is possible to start a new company with no prior capital. This causes many more companies and many more closures in some categories and also affect number of pending cases, like for non-litigious business registry cases.

Q091 (2019): Variation in land registration (loans etc) as market and interest rates always vary from year to year. For non-litigious business registry cases: Received markedly fewer enforced cases re enforced closure in 2019 than in 2018; Solved many extra insolvency cases in the beginning of year 2019 received in late autumn / winter 2018; pending cases on 31 December - It is important to understand the figure, that we succeeded to include pending cases from the Maritime and Commercial court.

Q091 (2018): As concerns "non-litigious business registry cases", it is important that because of new regulations/laws, it is possible to start a new company with no prior capital. This causes many more companies and many more closures in some categories and also affect number of pending cases, like for non-litigious business registry cases. Besides from that it is important to note that pending cases always may vary a lot as it is a residual figure when pending prior to the period, received and resolved cases are counted. Furthermore, the reason for the discrepancy is that we do not have pending figures from the Maritime and Commercial High Court. The number of "administrative law cases" which are litigious is encompassed in the number of "civil and commercial litigious cases".

With regard to "non litigious land registry cases", it should be pointed out that due to the high amount of incoming and resolved cases, the residual figure of pending cases prior and after the period may vary.

Q091 (2017): The figures provided in respect of this question are not fully consistent. The Maritime and Commercial Court only measures incoming and resolved insolvency cases but not pending cases. Accordingly, when the data on processed/resolved cases from this court are included, there will always be a small inconsistency. Therefore, vertical and horizontal figures are not totally consistent.

Concerning the category "land registry cases", the number of pending cases on 1 January 2017 is a residual figure from received, finalized and pending cases ultimo the year; it may deviate from pending cases ultimo 2016, but it is a residual figure. The number of pending cases on 31 December 2017 is an actual figure. Concerning the category "registry cases", it is specified that the Maritime and Commercial Court does not publish pending cases which results in a discrepancy.

Q091 (2016): As concerns "non-litigious business registry cases", it is important that because of new regulations/laws, it is possible to start a new company with no prior capital. This causes many more companies and many more closures in some categories and also affect number of pending cases, like for non-litigious business registry cases. Besides from that it is important to note that pending cases always may vary a lot as it is a residual figure when pending prior to the period, received and resolved cases are counted. The number of "administrative law cases" which are litigious is encompassed in the number of "civil and commercial litigious cases".

With regard to "non litigious land registry cases", it should be pointed out that due to the high amount of incoming and resolved cases, the residual figure of pending cases prior and after the period may vary.

Q091 (2014): Due to an improved business situation, courts at all levels receive fewer cases, i.e. civil cases, enforcement cases, forced sales, insolvency cases; pending cases are also reduced thereby. Non-litigious business registry cases follow the overall tendency.

Q091 (2013): The successive decrease observed in the number of civil and commercial litigious cases stems from the possibility to reopen cases and the missing data on pending cases before the Maritime and Commercial Court. As for the land registry cases, following the digitalizing in 2009 of land registry, the number of pending cases decreased markedly.

Q092 (General Comment): Paternity, adoption, guardianship and others in the same category; cases under inquisitorial procedures.

Q093 (General Comment): Estate after a deceased person, notary, insolvency cases not included under 2.2.2. above.

Q094 (General Comment): Danish Court Administration has not worked out a statistics on pending cases older than 2 years. When we categorize cases as "severe", it does not mean that privation of liberty is the end result, but based on the category chosen by the court to deal with the case could include severe cases. Minor cases are typically fines that will never have as a result of privation of liberty. Probably there are too many cases under the category "severe" then, but that is the figures we have.

Q094 (2018): Our statistics on criminal cases does not have data on pending cases older than 2 years. We can not differentiate pending cases according to age. When we categorize cases as "severe", it does not mean that privation of liberty is the end result, but based on the category chosen by the court to deal with the case could include severe cases. Minor cases are typically fines that will never have as a result of privation of liberty. Probably there are too many cases under the category "severe" then, but that is the figures we have.

Q094 (2016): Our statistics on criminal cases does not have data on pending cases older than 2 years. We can not differentiate pending cases according to age.

The reason pending cases per 31 December 2016 has decreased is that the courts have resolved more cases than incoming cases.

Q094 (2014): For the period 2010-2014, district courts have been able to resolve more cases than the number of incoming cases, especially concerning minor criminal cases (traffic offences etc.) which have been given a higher priority. In 2012, district courts received more minor criminal cases due to a new procedure according to which the police sent cases where citizens haven't paid their fines to courts. This was changed again in the end of 2012 where warnings were sent out first and the number of minor cases dropped therefore markedly in 2013. In 2014 the number of received minor criminal cases has gone up again following a decision of the police to step up on issuing fines for traffic offences. Besides, city courts resolved more cases through the plea guilty procedure.

Q094 (2012): The Courts of Denmark received an extraordinary appropriation in 2009 specifically to bring down backlogs. This effect can be seen in 2012, among other things in the lower number of pending cases. The increase in the number of misdemeanor and/or minor criminal cases is due to the fact that a high number of cases concerning, especially, traffic fines were handled at court level.

Q097 (General Comment): It is noteworthy that all appellate cases are considered as "litigious cases" which explains the reply NAP for all the other categories, as well as the fact that the total coincides with the number of civil and commercial litigious cases. The number of "administrative law cases" which are litigious is encompassed in the number of "civil and commercial litigious cases".

Another important remark concerns cases that are not first instance cases before the two High Courts and which are included in question 97. Cases that begin as first instance at one of the two High Courts are not included in the figures in table 97.

Q097 (2016): Pending cases may vary a lot depending on the ratio of resolved cases compared to incoming cases. We can observe a decrease of about 30 % of pending cases ultimo the 2016. This is due to this "residual" nature of pending cases. The decrease in the pending cases between 2014 and 2016 is because in both calendar years 2015 and 2016 the number of resolved cases exceed the number of incoming cases.

Q097 (2014): In the ambit of the 2014 exercise, it has been emphasized that due to an improved business situation, courts on all levels receive fewer cases, i.e. civil cases, enforcement cases, forced sales, insolvency cases. Generally speaking, pending cases are also reduced thereby.

Q098 (General Comment): All criminal cases at 2nd instance are considered severe as they would otherwise not become 2nd instance criminal cases. We can not differentiate pending cases depending on their age. There might be cases though that would not fulfil the criteria of a severe case. About one third of the cases may be smaller or bigger issues from the cases in the district courts that are appealed to one of the two High Courts before proceeding at the district courts and then finally settled in the district court. It is not possible to see if it an issue is from a severe case in the district or a case that is not severe. Then the whole case may afterward be appealed to one of the two High Courts when the district courts have come to a final judgment.

Q098 (2016): All criminal cases at 2nd instance are considered severe as they would otherwise not become 2nd instance criminal cases. We can not differentiate pending cases after how old they are.

Q099 (General Comment): The number of incoming cases corresponds only to the number of admissible cases (excluding cases declared inadmissible which number is not available)

Q099 (2019): resolved and incoming cases have not markedly changed. So it is pending cases that varies. But pending cases are residual numbers and will typically vary from year to year.

Q099 (2018): In the Danish context, non-litigious cases do not make sense. Pending cases may vary as it is residual in nature and is depending on the number of incoming and resolved cases and the ratio between those two. It is also important, when we talk discrepancy, that there is a year between previous and present year (2016 - 2018). 2017 is missing, so data - in particular pending cases - may vary.

Q099 (2017): Pending cases primo and ultimo 2017 for the Supreme Court is found based on pending cases ultimo 2016, received cases in 2017 and resolved cases in 2017. Put differently, pending cases are now generated based on pending ultimo 2016 and cases in 2017.

Q099 (2016): In the Danish context, non-litigious cases do not make sense. Pending cases may vary as it is residual in nature and is depending on the number of incoming and resolved cases and the ratio between those two.

Q099 (2015): The number of incoming cases ("other than criminal cases") dropped between 2010 and 2015. Since the instance reform in 2007, the Supreme Court is now almost only a third instance court (instead of being partly a second instance court and partly a third instance court). Indeed, first instance pending cases at the two High Courts in 2007 have gradually already been appealed or finalised.

Q099 (2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, the attention was drawn on the fact that the number of incoming and resolved cases before the Supreme Court was still falling, since the reform of 1st January 2007. Before 2007, many cases started in one of the two High Courts and could be appealed directly to the Supreme Court as second instance. Since 2007, almost all cases start at the lowest level and consequently, much fewer cases are appealed to the Supreme Court. This effect of still fewer cases appealed to the Supreme Court following the reform could still be seen from 2012 to 2014.

Q100 (General Comment): All 3rd instance cases are considered severe. Misdemeanour/minor criminal cases would never reach a 3rd instance court. There is no data on pending cases. Data are from the yearly report 2018 from the Supreme Court, <http://www.hoejesteret.dk/hoejesteret/embedsregnskab/Documents/Årsberetning2018.pdf>

Q100 (2018): Data are from the yearly report 2018 from the Supreme Court, <http://www.hoejesteret.dk/hoejesteret/embedsregnskab/Documents/Årsberetning2018.pdf>

Q100 (2016): Based on the data the Danish Court Administration got, it is not possible to show pending criminal cases.

Q100 (2014): For 2014, the number of pending criminal cases was not available. The number of received criminal cases has fallen all the years since 2010, except from 2014 where it went up with 7 cases and the same number of criminal cases were received as in 2012. It is worth mentioning that the Danish Court Administration differentiates between cases that are fully appealed and cases in respect of which a specific point is appealed (i.e. should the person being charged stay in custody while the case is on-going). The number of cases fully appealed has varied between 27 and 14 over the period 2010-2012-2013-2014 (in 2013 and 2014 there were 14 received cases). Completed "full cases" have varied between 32 and 12 cases (in 2014 there were 12 completed criminal cases). The rest of the cases were related to specific questions. Therefore, and due to the instance reform as well, the Supreme Court has over the years dealt with fewer and fewer cases.

Q101 (General Comment): To be sure to have consistent information, pending cases prior to the period in question is calculated based on received, finalized and pending cases ultimo the period in question. In addition, We got pending bankruptcy cases from the Maritime and Commercial Court from the court's annual report enabling us to answer question 101. It should be noticed that all cases from the District Courts regarding marriage and paternity/maternity are considered litigious divorce cases.

Q101 (2020): To be sure to have consistent information, pending cases prior to the period in question is calculated based on received, finalized and pending cases ultimo the period in question. It should be noticed that all cases from the District Courts regarding marriage and paternity/maternity are considered litigious divorce cases.

Q101 (2019): It should be noticed that all cases from the District Courts regarding marriage and paternity/maternity are considered litigious divorce cases. From April 1, 2019 a new law addressing divorces and togetherness with children and legal housing for children was implemented. It may have had an effect in the number of cases as administrative decisions to some degree become court decisions.

There is a change of numbers of pending insolvency cases as we succeeded to include the Maritime and Commercial Court's pending insolvency cases in the overall figure. We can see over numbers of years, that there is an increasing number of bankruptcy cases. This can be seen too from 2018 to 2019 where there is an increase in the number of bankruptcy cases.

Q101 (2018): It should be noticed that all cases from the District Courts regarding marriage and paternity/maternity are considered litigious divorce cases.

There is a change of numbers of pending insolvency cases as we succeeded to include the Maritime and Commercial Court's pending insolvency cases in the overall figure.

Q101 (2016): Please note concerning insolvency: The number of cases concerning compulsory dissolution of companies has increased markedly due to new regulation where it is possible to start a company without starting capital. Accordingly, more companies are started, but more companies are also then closed. As concerns the number of pending insolvency cases, the data refers only to district courts given that data related to the Maritime and Commercial court is not available.

Q101 (2015): A decrease in the number of litigious divorce cases can be observed from 2010, it is most likely due to a change in the administrative proceedings, i.e. fewer cases end up in the courts.

Estonia

Q091 (2020): MoJ

Q091 (2019): Some horizontal inconsistencies and inconsistencies with previous year are due to the fact that data are always taken from the live database.

Q091 (2018): The variations in total and in the non litigious cases are due to the number of entrepreneurs that has grown every year, so the number of incoming case is also increasing. Furthermore, the number of real estate transactions has increased and the market is active. The number pending cases end of 2017 is different because the numbers are taken later and the data has been corrected.

Q091 (2017): There are not any particular reasons to explain variations in the number of non-litigious business registry cases, causing variations in respect of the category "registry cases" and "non-litigious cases". As regards item 2.1 "general civil and commercial non-litigious cases", there is an important discrepancy between the number of pending cases on 31 December 2016 and the number of pending cases on 1 January 2017. The reason is related to the time the numbers have been taken out of the system (see general comment). The fifth column "pending cases older than 2 years", includes cases that are suspended (part 9 of our Code of Civil Procedure, <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/506022018001/consolide>). The proceedings may be suspended for example if the one of the parties dies or falls seriously ill; or if in order to solve the dispute the court needs a resolution of another case.

Q091 (2016): The decrease in the number of incoming administrative court cases is due to the decrease in the number of inmate complaints. The variations in total and in the non litigious cases are due to increase of incoming business and land registry cases.

Q091 (2014): The increase in the number of incoming administrative law cases is due to a rise of complaints of prisoners. As to the decrease in the total of pending other than criminal law cases on 1 January 2014, the performance indicators of courts have justified supplementary budget resources. Agreements between the Ministry of Justice and courts are expected concerning the efforts that need to be undertaken in court to clear the backlog and accelerate proceedings. For 2014, non-litigious enforcement cases are included in the category "general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases".

Q091 (2013): As to non-litigious business registry cases and the observed decreases, in 2012 it was impossible to separate supervisory proceedings from general proceedings and therefore 2012 data included supervisory proceedings as well. The number of pending "civil and commercial litigious cases" decreased on account of the enhanced efficiency of the first instance courts, while the decrease in the number of incoming cases is due to the reestablishment of the normal case-flow after the economic crises.

Q091 (2012): The land register (together with the marital property register) and the commercial register (together with the non-profit associations and foundations register, commercial pledge register and ship register) are part of the county courts. "Land registry cases" and "business registry cases" refer to the registration procedure, including supervisory proceedings over undertakings. Disputes arising from the registration procedure are subsumed in "general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases". The dynamics of the "civil and commercial non litigious cases" is considerably influenced by the payment order proceedings that form the largest part of this category and are dealt with by only one courthouse. The 2012 data includes enforcement, land and business registry cases.

Q094 (2018): Increase of incoming misdemeanor and minor criminal cases.

Q094 (2016): Misdemeanour cases can be joined and solved together in court. Cases that can lead to deprivation of liberty of less to five years are still included under severe criminal cases.

Because the distinction between severe and minor criminal cases is not the same with the CEPEJ, data for subcategories can be found below : Severe criminal cases : Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year : 803

Incoming cases : 7628

Resolved cases : 7463

Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year: 824

Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court : 23

Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases :

Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year : 1835

Incoming cases : 10032

Resolved cases : 10628

Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year: 891

Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court : 3

Q094 (2014): The variations observed over the years 2010, 2012 and 2014 are most likely due to the fact that the Ministry of Justice and the biggest court in Estonia (Harju County court) had an agreement setting the target for eliminating backlogs.

Q094 (2012): Horizontal inconsistency within the table stems mainly from the joinder and severance of criminal matters.

Following a law amendment of March 2011, claims against enforcement of misdemeanour decisions are brought before bailiffs and not before courts.

Q097 (2019): Some horizontal inconsistencies and inconsistencies with previous year are due to the fact that data are always taken from the live database.

Q097 (2015): In respect of the civil and commercial non-litigious cases, the increase from 2013 in the number of pending cases resulted from the implementation of an efficiency-raising project in 2013 in Harju County Court. Accordingly, the efficiency of the latter increased significantly in civil cases. Owing to the fact that this court is the largest 1st instance court dealing with 1/3 of all of the cases in Estonia, it had an impact on the case-flow of the second instance courts (only 2 appeal courts competent in civil, criminal and administrative matters).

As to the administrative cases, it is noteworthy that as there are only 2 appeal courts in Estonia competent in civil, criminal and administrative matters, every change in the number of 2nd instance judges influences the statistics of the Courts of appeal. Between 2010 and 2012 there were a few vacant administrative judges' positions in one of the appeal courts which had an impact on the number of pending cases

Q097 (2014): On the occasion of the 2014 exercise, it has been emphasized that there has been an ongoing reform concerning the court budgets and judicial performance indicators. Agreements have to be adopted on the occasion of the budget negotiations between the Ministry of Justice and the courts concerning the efforts that need to be undertaken in court to clear the backlog and accelerate proceedings.

As to the increase of the total of pending other than criminal cases (beginning and end of the year), the reason is that 1st instance courts started the project of clearing backlogs and accelerating proceeding earlier. As a result, the number of incoming cases in 2nd instance courts increased in 2013 and resulted also in an increase of the number of pending cases by the end of the year 2013.

For 2014, non-litigious enforcement cases are included in the category "general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases".

Q097 (2013): In the frame of the 2012 and 2013 exercises, several clarifications were provided.

Firstly, in respect of the civil and commercial litigious cases, the observed variations were deemed to be normal, as a part of the ordinary dynamics of the case-flow.

Secondly, in respect of the civil and commercial non-litigious cases, the increase in the number of pending cases resulted from the implementation of an efficiency-raising project in 2013 in Harju County Court. Accordingly, the efficiency of the latter increased significantly in civil cases. Owing to the fact that this court is the largest 1st instance court dealing with 1/3 of all of the cases in Estonia, it had an impact on the case-flow of the second instance courts (only 2 appeal courts competent in civil, criminal and administrative matters). Owing to that, in 2014 one civil judge's position was given to the Tallinn Appeal Court in order to raise their efficiency.

As to the enforcement procedures, they are in the competence of public bailiffs who are completely independent from the judicial system but act as public authorities. The reply NA is justified by the impossibility to distinguish in the bailiffs' information system the enforcement proceedings where the enforcement instrument is court decision from all the other enforcement proceedings where the enforcement instrument is for example a fine made by police, an administrative act made by the tax authority etc.

In respect of the land registry and business registry cases, it should be recalled that they are within the competence of the 1st instance courts. If the decision of the registry is appealed, it goes to the first instance court as a regular civil case.

As to the administrative cases, it is noteworthy that as there are only 2 appeal courts in Estonia competent in civil, criminal and administrative matters, every change in the number of 2nd instance judges influences the statistics of the Courts of appeal.

Between 2010 and 2012 there were a few vacant administrative judges' positions in one of the appeal courts which had an impact on the number of pending cases.

Q097 (2012): In the frame of the 2012 and 2013 exercises, several clarifications were provided. _x000D_

Firstly, in respect of the civil and commercial litigious cases, the observed variations were deemed to be normal, as a part of the ordinary dynamics of the case-flow. _x000D_

Secondly, in respect of the civil and commercial non-litigious cases, the increase in the number of pending cases resulted from the implementation of an efficiency-raising project in 2013 in Harju County Court. Accordingly, the efficiency of the latter increased significantly in civil cases. Owing to the fact that this court is the largest 1st instance court dealing with 1/3 of all of the cases in Estonia, it had an impact on the case-flow of the second instance courts (only 2 appeal courts competent in civil, criminal and administrative matters). Owing to that, in 2014 one civil judge's position was given to the Tallinn Appeal Court in order to raise their efficiency. _x000D_

As to the enforcement procedures, they are in the competence of public bailiffs who are completely independent from the judicial system but act as public authorities. The reply NA is justified by the impossibility to distinguish in the bailiffs' information system the enforcement proceedings where the enforcement instrument is court decision from all the other enforcement proceedings where the enforcement instrument is for example a fine made by police, an administrative act made by the tax authority etc. _x000D_

In respect of the land registry and business registry cases, it should be recalled that they are within the competence of the 1st instance courts. If the decision of the registry is appealed, it goes to the first instance court as a regular civil case. _x000D_

As to the administrative cases, it is noteworthy that as there are only 2 appeal courts in Estonia competent in civil, criminal and administrative matters, every change in the number of 2nd instance judges influences the statistics of the Courts of appeal.

Between 2010 and 2012 there were a few vacant administrative judges' positions in one of the appeal courts which had an impact on the number of pending cases.

Q098 (2016): Discrepancies are due to the numbers being quite small. Number of incoming cases depends on the crimes being committed and the number of resolved cases depends on.

Because the distinction between severe and minor criminal cases is not the same with the CEPEJ, data for subcategories can be found below :

Severe criminal cases : Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year : 71

Incoming cases : 745

Resolved cases : 762

Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year: 54

Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court : 0

Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases :

Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year : 9

Incoming cases : 208

Resolved cases : 214

Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year: 3

Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court : 0

Q098 (2014): The variations observed over the years 2010, 2012 and 2014 are most likely due to the fact that the Ministry of Justice and the biggest court in Estonia (Harju County court) had an agreement setting the target for eliminating backlogs.

Q099 (General Comment): It is noteworthy that the discrepancies that can be observed between the number of pending cases indicated for December of one year and the number of pending cases communicated for January of the next year, are due to the fact that the statistic system is alive and courts are entitled to modify and up-date data at any time. Moreover, differences in the horizontal consistency may be explained by the fact that during the proceedings some cases are joined and some are disjoined.

Q099 (2016): The number of pending cases has increased because the number of cases where the Supreme Court has decided to open proceedings in the Supreme Court has increased.

Q100 (General Comment): The Supreme Court is the court of cassation, therefore only those cases are heard which have been given leave to appeal (i.e. that have been declared admissible for proceedings in the Supreme Court). The data presented shows the number of cases which have been actually heard by the Supreme Court and not the number of appeals. The Supreme Court is not required to give reasons in its ruling on the admissibility of the appeals.

Q100 (2016): Numbers are quite small. No special reason for discrepancies. Because the distinction between severe and minor criminal cases is not the same with the CEPEJ, data for subcategories can be found below :

Severe criminal cases : Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year : 18

Incoming cases : 82

Resolved cases : 73

Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year: 27

Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court : NA

Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases :

Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year : 6

Incoming cases : 26

Resolved cases : 29

Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year: 3

Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court : NA

Q100 (2014): The variations observed in 2014 are not of importance, since the numbers are small.

Q100 (2012): In 2012, the higher number of criminal cases compared to 2010 was a result of the higher number of cases where the decision of the lower court was appealed. As regards the number of misdemeanour cases before the Supreme Court, the number of appeals was not much lower compared to 2010 but the number of cases accepted by the Supreme Court was lower (in 2010 the Supreme Court declared admissible 35% of the appeals, while in 2012 only 21% of the appeals were accepted).

Q101 (General Comment): It is noteworthy that the discrepancies that can be observed between the number of pending cases indicated for December of one year and the number of pending cases communicated for January of the next year, are due to the fact that the statistic system is alive and courts are entitled to modify and up-date data at any time.

It is possible to observe differences in the horizontal consistency since during the proceedings some cases are joined and some are disjoined.

Q101 (2019): For all the discrepancies - the numbers are so small so that's why the percentage is so significant.

Q101 (2015): The numbers of pending, incoming and resolved employment dismissal cases decreased from 2012 (compared to 2010). This variation is supposedly related to the fact that more cases are effectively resolved by the labour dispute committees, less cases arrive to the courts.

In 2014, the number of resolved litigious divorce cases increased. This is justified by the fact that courts are working more efficiently and have accelerated the proceedings.

Q101 (2014): The increase in the number of resolved litigious divorce cases in 2014 is justified by the fact that courts are working more efficiently and have accelerated the proceedings.

Q101 (2012): The decrease in the numbers of pending, incoming and resolved employment dismissal cases in 2012 is supposedly related to the fact that more cases are effectively resolved by the labour dispute committees, less cases arrive to the courts.

Finland

Q091 (2020): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on 12.1.2021 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is: 1)Incoming cases 2)Resolved cases 3)Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced number of cases in 1 Jan will differ. Currently the calculation is further complicated by the partial implementation of the new cases managements systems, AIPA (for general courts) and HAIPA (for administrative and special courts). The number mentioned in category 3 includes cases dealt by the administrative courts, the Market Court and the Insurance Court.

Q091 (2019): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on 22.1.2020 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is: 1)Incoming cases 2)Resolved cases 3)Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced number of cases in 1 Jan will differ. Currently the calculation is further complicated by the partial implementation of the new cases managements systems, AIPA (for general courts) and HAIPA (for administrative and special courts). The number mentioned in category 3 includes cases dealt by the administrative courts, the Market Court and the Insurance Court.

The number of administrative cases increased dramatically in 2016 due to the asylum crisis. Accordingly, more judges were hired to deal with cases and make the procedure more effective. The limits in which cases have to be handled have also been shortened in order to reduce the number of pending cases. To tackle this crisis, a legislative reform decentralized the asylum cases from one administrative court (Helsinki) to three other administrative courts as well.

As to "civil and commercial litigious cases", we can notice a very high Clearance Rate for 2016 due to the fact that in 2016 the number

of incoming civil cases decreased and courts were able to deal with pending cases. Accordingly, the number of pending cases decreased between 2016 and 2019.

"General civil and commercial non-litigious cases": the number of pending cases at the end of 2019 increased slightly between 2018 and 2019. In this respect, it should be noticed that the partial switch to the new case management system AIPA (as for example divorce cases are already processed in this system) can be the explanation as some initial challenges in the reporting tool has been noted recently.

Q091 (2018): The number mentioned in category 3 includes cases dealt by the administrative courts, the Market Court and the Insurance Court.

The number of administrative cases increased dramatically in 2016 due to the asylum crisis. Accordingly, more judges were hired to deal with cases and make the procedure more effective. The limits in which cases have to be handled have also been shortened in order to reduce the number of pending cases. To tackle this crisis, a legislative reform decentralized the asylum cases from one administrative court (Helsinki) to three other administrative courts as well.

As to "civil and commercial litigious cases", we can notice a very high Clearance Rate for 2016 due to the fact that in 2016 the number of incoming civil cases decreased and courts were able to deal with pending cases. Accordingly, the number of pending cases decreased between 2016 and 2018.

Q091 (2017): 1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases: in 2016 the number of incoming civil cases decreased and courts were able to deal with pending cases; accordingly, the number of pending civil litigious cases at the beginning of 2017 has decreased. 2.2.1 From the beginning of the year 2010 Land register cases were transferred to National Land Survey of Finland.

3. Administrative law cases: On appeal, the administrative court reviews the legality of the decision of the authority. The number mentioned in category 3 includes cases dealt with by Administrative Courts, Market Court and Insurance Court. It is worth mentioning that in 2016 the number of administrative cases increased dramatically due to the asylum crisis. As a result, the number of pending administrative cases at the beginning of 2017 increased considerably. Against this background, Finland had adopted different measures to face the asylum crisis (e.g. decentralisation of the competence in respect of asylum cases from one administrative court (Helsinki) to three other administrative courts). Accordingly, the number of incoming administrative cases for 2017 decreased (28%).

Q091 (2016): In 2016 the number of incoming civil cases decreased and courts were able to deal with pending cases. The number of administrative cases increased dramatically due to the asylum crisis. Accordingly, more judges were hired to deal with cases and make the procedure more effective. The limits in which cases have to be handled have also been shortened in order to reduce the number of pending cases. To tackle this crisis, a legislative reform decentralized the asylum cases from one administrative court (Helsinki) to three other administrative courts as well. For that reason, statistics show variations as concerns the number of pending administrative law cases in 2016. The number of pending administrative law cases on 1.1.2016 was 20 4775, but due to the decentralization around 5000 cases were transferred from Helsinki to these other courts. In the statistics, these cases do not appear as pending anymore. It is not possible to say how many of them have been resolved, but they are included in the number of resolved administrative law cases.

Q091 (2014): Non-litigious enforcement cases are subsumed in the category “general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases”. The enforcement is of the competence of the enforcement authorities, not of this of courts. Cases mentioned here are appeals in execution proceedings before district courts.

Q091 (2012): The increase in the number of pending civil and commercial litigious cases is the result of an exceptionally high number of incoming litigious civil cases in 2011.

Q094 (General Comment): The cases are not statistically categorized in severe criminal cases and misdemeanour and / or minor cases in Finland.

Q094 (2020): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly

changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on

12.1.2021 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is: 1)Incoming cases 2)Resolved cases 3)Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced

number of cases in 1 Jan will differ. Currently the calculation is further complicated by the partial implementation of the new cases

managements systems, AIPA (for general courts) and HAIPA (for administrative and special courts).

Q094 (2018): There is no particular explanation regarding the decreased clearance rate of criminal cases.

Q097 (2020): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly

changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on

12.1.2021 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is: 1)Incoming cases 2)Resolved cases 3)Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced

number of cases in 1 Jan will differ. Currently the calculation is further complicated by the partial implementation of the new cases

managements systems, AIPA (for general courts) and HAIPA (for administrative and special courts).

Q097 (2019): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on 22.1.2020 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is:

1)Incoming cases 2)Resolved cases

3)Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced number of cases in 1 Jan will differ. Currently the calculation is further complicated by the partial implementation of the new cases managements systems, AIPA (for general courts).

Q097 (2018): In 2017, the number of incoming cases has decreased for example due to some procedural changes and the courts have been able to resolve more pending cases. Accordingly, the number of pending cases at the beginning of 2018 has decreased.

Q097 (2017): In 2016, the number of incoming cases has decreased (for example due to some procedural changes) and the courts have been able to resolve more pending cases. Accordingly, the number of pending cases at the beginning of 2017 has decreased.

Q097 (2016): The number of incoming cases has decreased (for example due to some procedural changes) and the courts have been able to resolve more pending cases.

Q097 (2013): The category of civil and commercial non-litigious cases includes petitions for the 2012 exercise, divorce cases and petitions (without cases included in the other sub-categories) for the 2013 exercise. As for the category “other”, according to the provided comments, in 2012 it encompasses cases, which Appeal Courts resolve as 1st instance, military justice cases and cases concerning prisoners. In 2013 it subsumes temporary procedural remedy cases, adjustment of the debts of a private individual - cases, restructuring of enterprises cases and bankruptcy cases and complaints.

Q097 (2012): The category of civil and commercial non-litigious cases includes petitions for the 2012 exercise, divorce cases and petitions (without cases included in the other sub-categories) for the 2013 exercise. As for the category “other”, according to the provided comments, in 2012 it encompasses cases, which Appeal Courts resolve as 1st instance, military justice cases and cases concerning prisoners. In 2013 it subsumes temporary procedural remedy cases, adjustment of the debts of a private individual - cases, restructuring of enterprises cases and bankruptcy cases and complaints.

Q098 (General Comment): The cases are not statistically categorised in severe criminal cases and misdemeanour and / or minor cases in Finland.

Q098 (2020): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly

changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on

12.1.2021 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is: 1)Incoming cases 2)Resolved cases 3)Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced

number of cases in 1 Jan will differ. Currently the calculation is further complicated by the partial implementation of the new cases

managements systems, AIPA (for general courts) and HAIPA (for administrative and special courts).

Q099 (2020): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly

changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on

12.1.2021 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is: 1)Incoming cases 2)Resolved cases 3)Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced

number of cases in 1 Jan will differ.

Q099 (2019): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on 22.1.2020 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is:

1)Incoming cases 2)Resolved cases

3)Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced number of cases in 1 Jan will differ. Currently the calculation is further complicated by the partial implementation of the new cases managements systems, AIPA (for general courts) and HAIPA (for administrative and special courts).

Q099 (2018): The total of incoming other than criminal cases decreased slightly in 2018 compared to 2017. The number of administrative law cases decreased slightly in 2018 but is still high. The general increase is mostly a consequence of the asylum crisis and the fact that cases from the administrative courts have reached the highest instance in 2017 and 2018.

Q099 (2017): The total of incoming other than criminal cases increased for the period 2016-2017. This increase is mostly due to the increase in the number of administrative law cases as a consequence of the asylum crisis and the fact that cases from the administrative courts have reached the highest instance in 2017 (which was not the case in 2016).

Q099 (2016): Courts were able to resolve more cases because the number of incoming cases decreased. The Supreme Administrative court got more resources and personnel due to the asylum crisis, but cases from the administrative courts have still not reached the highest instance.

Q099 (2014): In respect of the variations observed between 2012 and 2014 data, it is noteworthy that the statistics system has changed. Data is not received any more from the Central Statistical Office of Finland. Instead, the Ministry of Justice receives information directly from processing systems. This method of compilation of statistics does not quite support answering the question, as the information is run periodically and not daily. As a result, some discrepancies occur. As the system does not provide the numbers for 1 January 2014, it is necessary to calculate them separately from the correct data obtained on a later date.

Q100 (2020): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on 12.1.2021 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is: 1)Incoming cases 2)Resolved cases 3)Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced number of cases in 1 Jan will differ.

Q101 (2020): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on 12.1.2021 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is: 1)Incoming cases 2)Resolved cases 3)Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced number of cases in 1 Jan will differ. Currently the calculation is further complicated by the partial implementation of the new cases managements systems, AIPA (for general courts) and HAIPA (for administrative and special courts).

Q101 (2019): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on 22.1.2020 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is: 1)Incoming cases 2)Resolved cases 3)Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced number of cases in 1 Jan will differ. Currently the calculation is further complicated by the partial implementation of the new cases managements systems, AIPA (for general courts) and HAIPA (for administrative and special courts). According to Finnish Immigration Service the number of asylum seekers arriving to Finland continued to be low (see, for example, <https://tilastot.migri.fi/#decisions/23330?l=en&start=588&end=599>) "Cases relating to the right of entry and stay of aliens": the number of resolved cases increased considerably between 2018 and 2019 resulting in a decrease in the number of pending cases at the end of 2019. In this regard, it should be noticed that courts have reorganized their resources internally. They have allocated more resources to these types of cases, and this way keep reasonable the time the case is pending in the court. Also, in 2019 the administrative courts got 119 more staff as follows: 65 judges, 27 referendaries and 27 clerical staff.

Q101 (2018): In 2016, the number of incoming cases relating to asylum seekers increased dramatically due to the asylum crisis. In 2018, the number of incoming cases relating to asylum seekers was considerably lower than in 2016. For the decreased number of resolved cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens, the only explanation is the general bigger case load in the administrative courts.

Q101 (2017): Cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens: includes the cases concerning deportation, permits of residence and removing from the country. Cases related to Asylum seekers: the number of pending cases at the beginning of 2017 increased drastically as a consequence of the important number of incoming cases in 2016; the number of incoming cases in 2017 decreased compared to 2016 which allowed courts to better deal with pending cases (the number of resolved cases increased considerably in 2017, while the number of pending cases at the end of 2017 decreased).

Q101 (2016): The number of resolved cases pertaining to intentional homicide has decreased for the period 2014 - 2016. The category "Cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens" includes cases concerning deportation, permits of residence and removing from the country.

Q101 (2013): The category "insolvency cases" includes only bankruptcy cases dealt with by District Courts and not restructuring of enterprises cases.

France

Q091 (General Comment): Non-litigious business registry cases are handled by the registry of the commercial court. The activity of the latter is not included in the Ministry of Justice's perimetre.

Q091 (2019): Administrative law cases pending for more than 2 years: in contrast with previous cycle, 2019 data are expressed in net figures, excluding serial cases presenting the same legal issue for trial.

Q091 (2018): With regard to the reduction of the number of non-contentious cases, this corresponds both to the impossibility of including data relating to adults under protection in 2018, due to a technical problem, and to the abolition of the approval of over-indebtedness plans by the judge of the Court of First Instance, the proceedings before which are processed by the Over-indebtedness Commission, as from 1 January 2018. Act No. 2016-1547 of 18 November 2016 on the modernization of 21st century justice, known as the "Justice 21 Act" and the Act of 9 December 2016, abolished judicial approval of the measures recommended by the over-indebtedness commission. As a reminder, divorces by mutual consent no longer fall within the competence of the family court.

Q091 (2016): The important increase in the number of pending non-litigious cases is due to the increased number of requests for ending unions - 60% (especially in 2016) and the increased number of pending cases before execution judges within the TGI in respect of a third party (without significant increase in the number of incoming cases, but a regular increase, namely for the last two years in the number of cases under consideration).

Q091 (2014): In civil litigation, cases relating to the activity of the liberty and custody judge amount to 98 300 cases in 2014 and have increased by 6.8% compared to 2013. These cases have significantly increased in 2012 (+ 65.5%), due to the law No. 2011-803 of July 2011 on the rights and protection of persons under psychiatric care. The reform systematised the control of psychiatric hospitalisations without the consent of the liberty and custody judge.

Q092 (General Comment): Other non-litigious civil cases include: divorce by mutual consent, legal separation, change of matrimonial regime, applications relating to parental authority, adoption, medically assisted procreation, incapacity of a minor, inheritance, compensation for invasion of privacy, change of name, civil status, nationality, operation of a grouping and discipline of notaries and ministerial officers.

Q092 (2014): In 2014, the category civil cases (and commercial) non-litigious are also included in non-litigious cases relating to enforcement.

Q097 (2017): As regards administrative law cases, the Council of State report indicates that it is a coincidence to have the same number for incoming and resolved cases.

Q097 (2013): 2012, 2013: The 'non-litigious matters relating to the implementation' (which answer is NA) exist but are included in the category 'non-litigious civil cases'.

Q097 (2012): 2012, 2013: The 'non-litigious matters relating to the implementation' (which answer is NA) exist but are included in the category 'non-litigious civil cases'.

Q099 (2014): 2014: The statistics of the Court of Cassation are not based on the same information system as the ones of courts of first instance and appeal courts. If discontinued cases of the category non-litigious cases may be subject to an appeal, it is not possible to identify them, they are included in the figure given for civil litigious cases. Thus, the total figure is the one retained.

Q101 (2019): Problems related to data feedback make it impossible to have information on robberies and intentional homicides.

Concerning cases relating to asylum seekers, the 2019 activity report of the National Asylum Court states that: "The year 2019 was marked by sustained activity: while the number of incoming cases stabilised in 2019 at 59,091 cases, an increase of less than 1% compared to 2018, the number of decisions handed down reached an all-time high of 66,464 cases, an increase of 40.5% compared to the previous year. This result was made possible thanks to the mobilisation of all the permanent judges, temporary judges and agents, as well as to the significant reinforcements that the Court benefited from this year. The court was thus able to create a sixth section and five new chambers in the space of a few weeks, open six new courtrooms and recruit, train and integrate more than 87 new judges on a temporary basis ("vacataires") and 175 new staff, including 91 rapporteurs".

Q101 (2018): The particular context of asylum applications in France and the sustained activity of the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA) explain the high number of applications before the National Court of Asylum. Indeed, the CNDA's exclusive mission is to rule on appeals against decisions taken by OFPRA that do not satisfy asylum seekers. In addition, the number of appeals has tended to increase over the past ten years, increasing by a factor of 2.7 between 2008 and 2018.

Asylum seekers: National Court of Asylum

Data on the right of entry and residence of foreigners: data provided by the report of the Council of State on the number of proceedings processed by the administrative courts

For bankruptcies, business bankruptcies were used. The decrease in redundancies is explained by the increase in the number of contractual breaches of employment contracts.

Q101 (2017): With regard to cases concerning asylum seekers and cases concerning the right of entry and residence of foreigners, migratory phenomena explain this evolution.

Q101 (2016): The category "insolvency" refers to business bankruptcies (opening of receivership proceedings, opening of immediate judicial liquidation, recovery plans pronounced after protection, judicial liquidation pronounced after protection) have been taken into account. 2016 data on asylum seekers: National Court of Asylum at the State Council (Conseil d'Etat); 2016 data on the right of entry and residence of foreigners: Judge of freedoms and detention.

Germany

Q091 (General Comment): The horizontal consistency in the table is not ensured because the data are continuously checked.

Q091 (2020): There is no special reason explaining the slight decrease in the number of incoming administrative law cases.

Q091 (2019): The horizontal consistency in the table is not ensured because the data are continuously checked.

Q091 (2018): The high number of administrative pending cases on January 1st and December 31st is a result from the numerous unresolved cases in 2017 due to the rise of asylum seekers since 2015.

Cases of guardianship law in 2018 are not included in the "other cases" category, because changeover of data collections by the Länder.

Q091 (2017): Source: Federal Statistical Office (DESTATIS)

No. 4 - Other cases: Cases of guardianship law in 2017 are not included, because changeover of data collections by the Länder.

Q091 (2016): Source: Federal Statistical Office (DESTATIS)

Q091 (2015): For civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases, the updated data is solely based on the statistics on the administration of justice published by the Federal Statistical Office for 2015. As for the category "other", it refers to the most recent available data at the closing date of the CEPEJ data collection and encompasses information provided by the 16 Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder. However, some of the Länder were unable to provide complete data regarding this category. Accordingly, the information for this category remains incomplete. The category "other" refers to: local court family cases; guardianship and curator cases at the family court; custodianship cases; curator cases at the custodianship court; proceedings regarding judgments and orders at the labour court.

Q091 (2014): For civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases, the updated data is solely based on the statistics on the administration of justice published by the Federal Statistical Office for 2014. As for the category "other", it refers to the most recent available data at the closing date of the CEPEJ data collection and encompasses information provided by the 16 Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder. However, some of the Länder were unable to provide complete data regarding this category. Accordingly, the information for this category is incomplete and is not comparable. The category "other" includes: local court family cases; guardianship and curator cases at the family court; custodianship cases; curator cases at the custodianship court; proceedings regarding judgments and orders at the labour court.

Q091 (2013): Two Länder did not provide data with regard to the number of other than criminal law cases, while one Land did not provide information about the number of non-litigious land registry cases. The information is incomplete and the following legal cases were not taken into account: Incoming cases - payment order procedure (civil courts: 4 751 355 cases; labour courts: 56 053 cases), insolvency cases (143 662), cases concerning the civil registry office, wills, estates, accommodations, agriculture, escrow, and public notice proceedings (1 469 273); Pending legal cases on 31 December 2013 - guardianship and curator cases (12 795); insolvency cases (303 654).

Q091 (2012): The data was not available for 1 Land and remained incomplete for 4 Länder.

Q092 (2012): In 2012, the value entered was calculated by deducting the contentious judgments from all sets of proceedings that were resolved before the Local and the Regional Court in civil cases (not including those passed on within the court). Those sets of proceedings that are resolved other than by contentious judgment were particularly resolved by default, acknowledgement or waiver judgments, settlements, withdrawal of the charge or of the motion, staying of the proceedings or non-pursuance and orders in accordance with section 91a of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Q093 (2014): For the 2013 and 2014 exercises, the category "other" includes: Local Court family cases; guardianship and curator cases at the family court; custodianship cases; curator cases at the custodianship court; proceedings regarding judgments and orders at the labour court.

Q093 (2013): For the 2013 and 2014 exercises, the category "other" includes: Local Court family cases; guardianship and curator cases at the family court; custodianship cases; curator cases at the custodianship court; proceedings regarding judgments and orders at the labour court.

Q093 (2012): In the ambit of the 2012 exercise the category "other" includes: family-court jurisdiction, labour courts (proceedings leading to a judgment or a decision) as well as guardianship and custodianship courts. The figures do not include 1 426 805 new legal matters related to payment proceedings before labour courts, registry office cases, inheritance cases, custody, agriculture, legal aid, deposit cases and public notice proceedings with regard to which resolution or the number of cases pending at the beginning and at the end of the year are not recorded. The figures also do not include 202 106 new legal cases related to insolvency proceedings with regard to which only resolution is recorded (292 821).

Q094 (General Comment): The category “severe criminal cases” includes criminal proceedings in accordance with the Criminal Code and ancillary criminal laws. The category “misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases” subsumes regulatory fine proceedings before criminal courts.

“Other cases” include:

- proceedings concerning suspension of execution of the remainder of a sentence of life imprisonment or concerning suspension of execution of placement in a psychiatric hospital or in preventive detention - determinate custodial sentences - proceedings under sections 109, 110, 138 of the Prison Act (Strafvollzugsgesetz, StVollzG) - proceedings under Part IV of the Act on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (Gesetz über die internationale Rechtshilfe in Strafsachen, IRG) and section 71 (4) of Part II - supervision of conduct
- complaints about costs/fees - complaints against search/seizure orders - complaints in economic cases and tax cases
- complaints in matters concerning detention - cases in matters falling within the Regulatory Offences Act (Ordnungswidrigkeitengesetz, OWiG) registered in the complaints register - other complaints - subsequent or reserved preventive detention
- proceedings regarding the order of subsequent or reserved preventive detention - proceedings regarding the suspension of execution of a sentence where the court has reserved the order of preventive detention, in the cases covered by section 462a (2), third sentence, of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Strafprozessordnung, StPO)
- proceedings before the judicial service court
- proceedings regarding health professionals, tax consultants, agents in tax matters, patent lawyers or architects
- other disciplinary proceedings - proceedings regarding legal remedies in matters of enforcement of youth custody, youth detention and remand detention

Q094 (2018): As only the number of resolved “other cases” is available, these will not be included in the total.

Q094 (2014): The information provided in the frame of the 2014 evaluation refers to 2013 data (the 2014 data is not available).

Q097 (General Comment): The horizontal consistency in the table is not ensured because the data are continuously checked.

Q097 (2020): The horizontal consistency in the table is not ensured because the data are continuously checked.

Q097 (2019): The horizontal consistency in the table is not ensured because the data are continuously checked.

Q097 (2015): A substantial number of the Länder was unable to provide information, meaning that any amount cited would not be meaningful in substantive terms.

Q097 (2014): The 2014 data are the same as those that have been provided in 2013. No update was available.

Q097 (2013): For 2013, two Landers did not provide any information. _x000D_

The category “other “ includes proceedings on complaints on appeal in family cases at the Higher Regional Courts and appellate proceedings on fact and law and proceedings on complaints on appeal at the Regional Labour Courts. In addition, given a lack of complete data, a total of 164 272 new legal cases or proceedings on complaints on appeal (in custodianship, accommodation, insolvency, estate, and costs cases, along with other complaints on appeal) were not considered in the category “other”. _x000D_

Regarding the slight horizontal inconsistency for the category “administrative law cases”, it can partly be explained by the federal State structure of Germany. Moreover, data regarding incoming administrative law cases also reflected the number of appeals against decisions to grant provisional legal protection in the higher administrative regional courts and in the higher social courts; and appeals in matters of legal aid and other proceedings. In comparison with the previous years, the 2013 data are more accurate. The same applies regarding resolved cases even though no data was available for the appeals in matters of legal aid and other proceedings. _x000D_

With regard to the sub-category “civil and commercial litigious cases” and the meaningful increase of the number of resolved cases, it should be noticed that in the frame of the 2013 exercise, the indicated figure encompassed the number of resolved civil and commercial litigious and not-litigious cases. For this cycle, it was impossible to distinguish between these two sub-categories.

Q097 (2012): In the frame of the 2012 evaluation it was stressed that the values regarding questions 91, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 107, 108 corresponded to data of the year 2011.

Q098 (2016): The category “severe criminal cases” (line 2) includes criminal proceedings in accordance with the Criminal Code (Strafgesetzbuch, StGB) and ancillary criminal laws. The category “minor criminal cases” (line 3) includes regulatory fine proceedings before the criminal courts.

Q098 (2014): According to 2014 data, the category “severe criminal cases” included criminal proceedings in accordance with the Criminal Code and ancillary criminal laws. The category “misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases” subsumed regulatory fine proceedings before criminal courts. _x000D_

The information provided in the frame of the 2014 evaluation refers to 2013 data (the 2014 data is not available).

Q098 (2012): According to 2012 data, the category “severe criminal cases” included criminal proceedings in accordance with the Criminal Code and ancillary criminal laws. The category “misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases” subsumed regulatory fine proceedings before criminal courts.

Q099 (2015): The data provided date from 2014. At present, no data are available for 2015.

It is not possible to distinguish between litigious civil cases, respectively commercial cases, and those that are non-litigious. Accordingly, number 1 of the answer to question 99 includes all appeals on points of law brought in the civil matters before the Federal Court of Justice (Senates for civil matters including family law matters). However, the number of proceedings dealt with and concluded by litigious rulings in 2014 amounts to 600.

Q099 (2014): The 2014 data are the same as those that have been provided in 2013. No update was available.

Q099 (2013): For 2013, two Landers did not provide any information. Data provided for the civil (and commercial) litigious cases include all appeals lodged encompassing litigious and non-litigious cases as well as family law cases.

Q099 (2012): In the frame of the 2012 evaluation it was stressed that the values regarding questions 91, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 107, 108 corresponded to data of the year 2011.

Q100 (General Comment): The category “severe criminal cases” includes criminal proceedings in accordance with the Criminal Code and ancillary criminal laws. The category “misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases” subsumed regulatory fine proceedings before criminal courts.

Q100 (2020): It is not possible to differentiate between "severe criminal cases" and "minor criminal cases" (NA). The total number of cases means the number of appeals on points of law, including referrals and regulatory offences pursuant to the Act on Regulatory Offences (OWiG) as well as regulatory offences pursuant to the Act Against Restraints of Competition (GWB) and the Energy Act (EnBW) before the criminal panels (including antitrust panel).

Q100 (2018): It is not possible to differentiate between "severe criminal cases" and "minor criminal cases" (NA). The total number of cases means the number of appeals on points of law, including referrals and regulatory offences pursuant to the Act on Regulatory Offences (OWiG) as well as regulatory offences pursuant to the Act Against Restraints of Competition (GWB) and the Energy Act (EnBW) before the criminal panels (including antitrust panel).

Q100 (2016): It is not possible to differentiate between "severe criminal cases" and "minor criminal cases" (NA). The total number of cases means the number of appeals on points of law, including referrals and regulatory offences pursuant to the Act on Regulatory Offences (OWiG) as well as regulatory offences pursuant to the Act Against Restraints of Competition (GWB) and the Energy Act (EnBW) before the criminal panels (including antitrust panel).

Q100 (2014): The 2014 data reflects an overview of the case workflow processed by the Senates for Criminal Matters of the Federal Court of Justice (statistics for the year 2014). For 2014, it was not possible to distinguish between categories of “severe criminal cases” and “minor criminal cases”. The total number of criminal proceedings concerns appeals on points of law, including matters submitted to the Federal Court of Justice for its review of the principle of the matter and misdemeanour cases pursuant to the Act on Regulatory Offences. It also includes misdemeanours pursuant to the Act on Restraints of Competition that are pending before the Senates for Criminal Matters of the Federal Court of Justice (including the Senate for Anti-Trust Matters)._x000D_

It is noteworthy that as there were only very few “minor criminal cases” in the previous cycles, the figures remain comparable for the last three evaluations.

Q101 (2019): 2017 was the peak of cases at the administration courts regards asylum-seeker. The cases decrease constantly since then:

(2015: 50 422 / 2016: 141 046 / 2017: 260 160 / 2018: 108 917 / 2019: 82 598)

Q101 (2018): Regarding the number of cases relating to asylum seekers, there were many unresolved cases in 2017 (see Scoreboard data 2017 (rise of asylum seekers since 2015)). Schleswig-Holstein: With regard to this question, no data are available for 2018 for Employment dismissal cases for pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year. The data from 2017 have therefore been included.

With regard for all Länder, no data are available for 2018 for the cases of Robbery and Intentional homicide (resolved cases) yet. The data from 2017 have therefore been included.

Q101 (2017): Cases relating to asylum seekers: there is an important increase due to the rise of asylum seekers since 2015.

Pending cases on 31 Dec ref - Insolvency:

With regard to this question, no data are available for 2017 from Bavaria, Bremen and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. The data from 2016 have therefore been included.

Hamburg

The figures show the number of insolvency proceedings at the end of the reporting period in terms of natural and legal persons (IN) and according to foreign law (IE) but excluding consumer insolvency proceedings (IK), Source: judicial statistics

Hesse

Total number of insolvency proceedings as of 31 December 2017, not broken down into proceedings that have already been opened or into IN/IK/IE proceedings. The data were taken from table Z1.4 "Civil matters before the local courts" provided by the Hesse Statistics Office (serial numbers 161.00, 161.50, 162.00 und 163.00).

Q101 (2016): Employment dismissal cases: The variation between this cycle and the previous cycle for resolved cases is not explained.

Q101 (2015): A substantial number of the Länder was unable to provide information, meaning that any amount cited would not be meaningful in substantive terms.

Q101 (2014): The 2014 data are the same as those that have been provided in 2013. No update was available.

Q101 (2013): For 2013, two Länder did not communicate any reply. As to dispute divorce cases only the number of conclusions by way of an order of divorce was provided. As to divorce proceedings (2013) overall, the following data were available: pending on 1 January 2013: 85 780; _x000D_incoming: 119 123; _x000D_resolved: 156 951; pending on 31 December 2013: 85 124. _x000D_As to insolvency cases, only data on incoming cases was provided as well as on legal cases still pending at year end. Nevertheless, not all Länder were able to give information on both of these points. To this extent the information is incomplete.

Q101 (2012): The number of resolved litigious divorce cases refers to resolution by divorce decree only. However, the data in respect of the total number of divorce cases (2011) are complete: pending on 1 January 2011: 63 363; incoming: 66 194; resolved: 215 769 (of which 190 258 by divorce decree); _x000D_pending on 31 December 2011: 58 773.

Greece

Q091 (2020): The courts from March 2020 due to Covid 2019 operated under special conditions and dealt with priority mainly criminal cases, this is the reason for the differentiation of pending cases of civil and administrative nature.

Q091 (2019): The Council of State did not provide the Ministry of Justice with data regarding the Administrative law cases

Q091 (2018): -

Q091 (2017): The divergence between 31.12.2016 and 1.1.2017 regarding the Civil and Commercial cases (First column of this year's data) is mainly due to the recent operation of the NEW system (integrated Civil and Criminal Court case management system -OSDDY PP) in the Court of First Instance of Piraeus (1587 more cases on 1.1.2017 than those on 31.12.2016). In 2017, the number of "incoming" and "resolved" civil and commercial litigious cases at first instance courts increased due to the fact that in 2017 the function of the courts was not affected by the strike of lawyers, which took place in 2016. The horizontal consistency of the table is not ensured with regard to civil and commercial litigious cases because in 2017 some of the courts which do not yet have an automated system had to make minor adjustments in the statistical data provided to the MoJ. Concerning administrative law cases, any deviations from the 2016 figures, regarding the number of cases on 31.12.2016 and of 1.1.2017 (240650) are due to a number of factors that the General Commission of the State is trying to track down and gradually eliminate. A slight deviation has been noticed for the 2017 data of the administrative first instance courts of Athens and Piraeus, which is due to the data migration to a new information technology (IT) system called "Integrated Court Management System for the Administrative Justice (OSDDY-DD)". This deviation that has already been taken into account by the Central Organizational Committee for the due implementation of OSDDY-DD, is expected to lapse gradually within the next years. Furthermore, deviations have also emerged from the new way of collecting statistical data that the central Organizational Committee is trying to establish in order to ensure the uniform input of data by each court and from recent verifications of relevant numerical data that were subsequently sent by the courts. Finally, discrepancies are also due to errors of the information system itself, for which an effort is being made to identify and inform about, the contractor of the system. The deviation regarding the Number of resolved cases of 2017 from 2016 is due to the fact that in 2017 the function of the courts was not affected by the strike of the lawyers, which took place in 2016. Regarding the new integrated court management system, for administrative cases it has been implemented at all court levels since autumn 2016 and for civil and commercial cases and more especially in the Court of First Instance of Piraeus, the integrated court management system was gradually implemented from March 2016 resulting to an accurate calculation of pending cases of 1/1/2017.

Q091 (2016): Any deviations from the 2015 figures are due to a new way of collecting statistics. In fact, in 2016, a working group was set up to update and simplify the content of the statistical data requested by the judicial services of the country. The working group created tables followed by detailed instructions and training in relation to the requested information. According to the instructions given to the courts, some procedures they handle, in those which there is no participation of a judge, are not included in the data collected. In addition, in 2016 a long-term abstention by the lawyers of the country took place, resulting in reduction in the number of cases (especially civil and commercial litigious cases).

The number 79.872 of resolved administrative law cases does not include joint cases, i.e. decisions that refer to more than one case. Furthermore, for the 2016 data of the administrative First Instance Courts of Athens and Piraeus a slight deviation has been noted which is due to the data migration to a new information technology (IT) system called "Integrated Court Management System for Administrative Justice (OSDDY-DD)". This deviation that has already been taken into account by the Central Organizational Committee for the due implementation of OSDDY – DD is expected to lapse gradually within the next years.

As concerns the category "civil and commercial litigious cases" - incoming and resolved - in 2016 a long-term abstention by the lawyers of the country took place, resulting in reduction of numbers regarding the cases.

Q091 (2014): The significant increase in the number of pending cases on 1 January for the total of "other than criminal law cases" is due to lawyers' abstention in the years 2013 and 2014.

Q091 (2012): The system of collecting data does not comply with the CEPEJ methodology. Besides, recent law changes have altered the jurisdiction of courts, so the figures communicated for 2012 could not be compared with these provided for the previous evaluation cycles.

Q094 (General Comment): the answers provided include data from 205 courts out of 214 (the prosecution office of Athens has not provided any data)

Q094 (2020): To give a brief overview of the national criminal procedure, criminal cases are filed for admission in the Public Prosecutor's Office, where they are further investigated. If a prosecution is initiated, the cases are discussed in court. The Court of First Instance or the Court of Appeal discusses and issues a judgment on each case brought before the court. The decision can then either postpone the case (whereby the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office for further processing), or convict/ acquit the defendants. When the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office (after a postponement), it is uncertain if and when it will go back to the court for discussion. Criminal cases cannot be tracked down throughout the different stages of the criminal procedure at present. With the Integrated Civil and Criminal Court Case Management System (OSDDY-PP)- Phase A', which was completed in March 2019 for 41 courts of the State, an integrated information system is implemented, which includes individual applications (subsystems) to support the operational functioning of the units of all levels of the courts involved in the flow of every case (criminal and civil), allowing the extraction of the relevant data.

Q094 (2018): To give a brief overview of the national criminal procedure, criminal cases are filed for admission in the Public Prosecutor's Office, where they are further investigated. If a prosecution is initiated, the cases are discussed in court. The Court of First Instance or the Court of Appeal discusses and issues a judgment on each case brought before the court. The decision can then either postpone the case (whereby the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office for further processing), or convict/ acquit the defendants. When the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office (after a postponement), it is uncertain if and when it will go back to the court for discussion. Criminal cases cannot be tracked down throughout the different stages of the criminal procedure at present. With the Integrated Civil and Criminal Court Case Management System (OSDDY-PP)- Phase A', which was completed in March 2019 for 41 courts of the State, an integrated information system is implemented, which includes individual applications (subsystems) to support the operational functioning of the units of all levels of the courts involved in the flow of every case (criminal and civil), allowing the extraction of the relevant data.

Q094 (2016): Filling in the requested information regarding the criminal procedure is not possible at the moment. To give a brief overview of the national criminal procedure, criminal cases are filed for admission in the Public Prosecutor's Office, where they are further investigated. If a prosecution is initiated, the cases are discussed in court. The Court of First Instance or the Court of Appeal discusses and issues a judgment on each case brought before the court. The decision can then either postpone the case (whereby the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office for further processing), or convict/ acquit the defendants. When the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office (after a postponement), it is uncertain if and when it will go back to the court for discussion. Criminal cases cannot be tracked down throughout the different stages of the criminal procedure at present. With the Integrated Civil and Criminal Court Case Management System (OSDDY-PP)- Phase A', which is expected to be completed by November 2018, an integrated information system will be implemented, which will include individual applications (subsystems) to support the operational functioning of the units of all levels of the courts involved in the flow of every case (criminal and civil), allowing the extraction of the relevant data. For 2016 the available data regarding the criminal procedure are as follows: Courts of First Instance: Criminal Cases Discussed: 473.457, Convictions/Acquittals: 206.311, Postponements: 262.433, Courts of Appeal: Criminal Cases Discussed: 59.643, Convictions/Acquittals: 24.995, Postponements: 33.601

Q097 (2020): Due to the pandemic, pending cases have accumulated in the courts of first instance, with the result that the courts of second instance have fewer cases to handle.

Q097 (2019): The Council of State did not provide the Ministry of Justice with data regarding the Administrative law cases

Q097 (2017): Concerning Civil and Commercial litigious cases but also administrative law cases, the numbers are different from those provided in the 2016 questionnaire due to the recent operation of the OSDDY-PP and OSDDY-DD Integrated Management Systems (please see the comments provided for Q91).

Variations in the number of resolved cases are explained by the fact that in 2017 the function of the courts was not affected by the strike of the lawyers, which took place in 2016.

Q097 (2016): Any deviations from the 2015 figures are due to a new way of collecting statistics. In fact, in 2016, a working group was set up to update and simplify the content of the statistical data requested by the judicial services of the country. The working group created tables followed by detailed instructions and training in relation to the requested information. According to the instructions given to the courts, some procedures they handle, in those which there is no participation of a judge, are not included in the data collected. In addition, in 2016 a long-term abstention by the lawyers of the country took place, resulting in reduction of numbers regarding the cases.

Q097 (2012): In the ambit of the 2012 exercise, it has been stressed that, as far as the statistical information provided by the courts is concerned (e.g. replies to questions 91 and 97), the system of collecting data could not comply with the CEPEJ methodology because it was planned having altogether different national needs in mind. Thus, schematically, a case brought into the Greek judicial system gets an initial reference number. However, in the process of being tried, it gets more than one reference number according to the laws. As a result the numbers of incoming and resolved cases do not match. _x000D_ Moreover, the Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights was not able to verify the accuracy of the replies, due to the lack of IT system. _x000D_

Besides, recent law changes have altered the jurisdiction of courts, so the figures communicated for 2012 could not be compared with these provided for the previous evaluation cycles.

Q098 (2020): Due to the pandemic, pending cases have accumulated in the courts of first instance, with the result that the courts of second instance have fewer cases to handle.

Q098 (2018): To give a brief overview of the national criminal procedure, criminal cases are filed for admission in the Public Prosecutor's Office, where they are further investigated. If a prosecution is initiated, the cases are discussed in court. The Court of First Instance or the Court of Appeal discusses and issues a judgment on each case brought before the court. The decision can then either postpone the case (whereby the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office for further processing), or convict/ acquit the defendants. When the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office (after a postponement), it is uncertain if and when it will go back to the court for discussion. Criminal cases cannot be tracked down throughout the different stages of the criminal procedure at present. With the Integrated Civil and Criminal Court Case Management System (OSDDY-PP)- Phase A', which was completed in March 2019 for 41 courts of the State, an integrated information system is implemented, which includes individual applications (subsystems) to support the operational functioning of the units of all levels of the courts involved in the flow of every case (criminal and civil), allowing the extraction of the relevant data.

Q098 (2016): Filling in the requested information regarding the criminal procedure is not possible at the moment. To give a brief overview of the national criminal procedure, criminal cases are filed for admission in the Public Prosecutor's Office, where they are further investigated. If a prosecution is initiated, the cases are discussed in court. The Court of First Instance or the Court of Appeal discusses and issues a judgment on each case brought before the court. The decision can then either postpone the case (whereby the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office for further processing), or convict/ acquit the defendants. When the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office (after a postponement), it is uncertain if and when it will go back to the court for discussion. Criminal cases cannot be tracked down throughout the different stages of the criminal procedure at present. With the Integrated Civil and Criminal Court Case Management System (OSDDY-PP)- Phase A', which is expected to be completed by November 2018, an integrated information system will be implemented, which will include individual applications (subsystems) to support the operational functioning of the units of all levels of the courts involved in the flow of every case (criminal and civil), allowing the extraction of the relevant data. For 2016 the available data regarding the criminal procedure are as follows: Courts of First Instance: Criminal Cases Discussed: 473.457, Convictions/Acquittals: 206.311, Postponements: 262.433, Courts of Appeal: Criminal Cases Discussed: 59.643, Convictions/Acquittals: 24.995, Postponements: 33.601

Q099 (2018): "the discrepancy between the number of the resolved cases of 2017 and of 2018 for administrative law cases is due to the combination of the following factors:

- in 2018 a number of difficult cases, that had to do with the system of social insurance, was about to be completed
- lawyers become familiar with the filters regarding the cassation and its strict prerequisites, which lead to less rejections of cases as inadmissible and subsequently to a higher number of cases being discussed as far as their real facts are concerned.
- for the abovementioned reason the fast procedure provided for by the relevant code of procedure is not so often implemented
- there are still vacant places of councillors of state, i.e. of the highest rank."

Q099 (2017): "Administrative law cases": the number of incoming cases decreased in mainly two sections of the Council of State (i.e. section b for tax issues (-239 cases) and section d for general issues (-692)).

Q099 (2016): Previous data concerning the total did not include administrative law cases.

Q100 (2020): Due to the pandemic, pending cases have accumulated in the courts of first instance, with the result that the courts of the second instance and the Supreme Court have fewer cases to handle. The above information is referred to the Supreme Court only.

Q100 (2016): With regard to the category "pending cases on 1 January 2016", the abnormality of the figures is due to the fact that the postponed cases because of the abstention of the lawyers in 2015 were not considered as pending to the backlog of the court.

In 2016 a long-term abstention by the lawyers of the country took place, resulting in reduction of the number of resolved criminal law cases. Accordingly, the number of pending criminal law cases increased.

Q101 (2019): Competent Authorities and Courts did not provide us with the relevant data

Q101 (2017): "cases relating to asylum seekers": the number of incoming cases and the number of resolved cases increased compared to 2016 due to an increased inflow of cases. As regards the number of pending cases at the end of the year: the deviation between the respective data of 2016 is due to the transition of the data from hard copy to a new information (IT) system called "Integrated Court Management System for the Administrative Justice (OSDDY-DD)". This deviation that has already been taken into account by the Central Organizational Committee for the due implementation of OSDDY-DD, is expected to lapse gradually within the next years. Furthermore, deviations have also emerged from the new way of collecting statistical data that the central Organizational Committee is trying to establish in order to ensure the uniform input of data by each court and from recent verifications of relevant numerical data that were subsequently sent by the courts. Finally, discrepancies are also due to errors of the information system itself, for which an effort is being made to identify and inform about, the contractor of the system. Cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens: the number of acts of removal/expulsion of foreigners has been reduced, since most of them who are now entering the county, seek asylum, something that explains the respective increase in asylum cases within 2017.

Q101 (2016): Except for the categories "cases relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention)" and "cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens", the relevant data are not available electronically for the moment, therefore their extraction is not possible.

Hungary

Q091 (2018): One of the reasons of the decreasing number of incoming cases is the new civil procedural code coming into force on the 1st of January 2018. This resulted that many of those parties (especially those who were represented by lawyer) who had the chance to do so, filed their petition before the end of 2017 under the scope of the old and well-known procedural code. Regarding the discrepancy between 2017 and 2018 in the number of registry cases, it is due to the fact that for the first time in 2018, the number of non-litigious business registry cases is available.

Q091 (2017): Regarding the categories "2.1 general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases", and "4. other cases" the number of pending cases on 1st of January differ from the closing number of the previous year because of data collection problems at certain regional courts.

In the category "registry cases" the higher number of incoming and resolved cases in 2016 was the result of a large number of involuntary dissolution cases. As the courts finished these cases and backlog cases from previous years the number of resolved cases in 2016 was higher than incoming cases in contrast with 2017.

Q091 (2016): In category "4. other cases" there is a difference between the number of pending cases on 31 December 2015 and the number of pending cases on 1 January 2016. The cause of this difference is the change of the IT system and the cleansing of the database.

2.1 General civil and commercial non-litigious cases: there was a change in the statistical methodology at the largest regional court that caused a difference in the figures pertaining to pending cases on 1 January 2016.

2.2.3. "other registry cases" include registration of civil societies.

The increase in the number of general civil (commercial) non litigious cases pending on 1 January 2016 is due to the change in the statistical methodology at the largest regional court that caused a difference in the figures.

The number of incoming "other registry cases" increased between 2014 and 2016 because of the increasing number of registry cases of civil societies. Accordingly, the number of resolved "other registry cases" increased also for the same period. With regard to the category "other non-litigious cases", the increased numbers characterizing the period 2014-2016 are the consequence of the increasing number of court mediation cases and non-litigious labour cases.

Q091 (2015): There is a difference between the number of pending cases on 31 December 2014 and the number of pending cases on 1 January 2015. The cause of this difference is the change of the calculation method at some regional courts.

The category "civil and commercial non-litigious cases" includes all cases that are not concluded through the rules of the civil procedure, but through a more or less simplified procedure. Thus, there is a very wide range of related categories set forth by the Civil Procedure Code or other acts. For example, a reference was made to: exclusion of a judge; preliminary verification; issuance of a restraining order and review of that; declaration of dead; declaration of missing; revision of the medical care of mentally disordered patients, deposit at the court; company registration procedures; registration of associations, foundations etc.

The category "other registry cases" include registration of civil societies.

The category "other non-litigious cases" include court mediation and non-litigious labour cases.

The category "other" include Insolvency cases and labour cases.

Q091 (2014): In 2014, in contrast with the 2013 evaluation, some registration cases as well as non-litigious enforcement cases were also included within the category "civil and commercial non-litigious cases". The item "other registry cases" includes registration of civil societies. The item "other non-litigious cases" includes court mediation and non-litigious labour cases. Before 2013, non-litigious administrative law cases were counted as "non-litigious civil and commercial cases". Since 2013, non-litigious and litigious administrative law cases are provided together. The increased number of investigations conducted by administrative authorities (e.g. tax authorities) resulted in an increased number of reviews against these decisions.

Q091 (2013): Till 2013, the data-provider for non-litigious enforcement cases was the Ministry of Justice. Since 2013, the data-collecting system of courts covers also this group of cases (general non-litigious cases). Before 2013, non-litigious administrative law cases were counted as "non-litigious civil and commercial cases". Since 2013, non-litigious and litigious administrative law cases are provided together. As for the subcategory "civil (and commercial) litigious cases", it encompasses different categories of cases for 2012 and 2013.

Q093 (2013): In 2010, 2012 and 2014 the category "other" encompasses insolvency registry cases and labour litigious cases. In 2012, additionally it includes misdemeanour cases. In 2013, the category subsumes insolvency cases and non-litigious labour cases.

Q094 (General Comment): Criminal offences are severe or minor crimes. Severe crimes (bűntett) are committed intentionally and are punishable with at least two years of imprisonment. All other criminal offences are minor crimes (vétség). Crimes that are not committed intentionally are always considered as minor crimes, despite the possible punishment. Misdemeanours (szabálysértés) are not considered as criminal offences, but are unlawful acts that are endangering the society. The authorities intervening in their respect are the police, the district office, or the National Tax and Customs Office. Their decisions can be reviewed by the relevant section of the respective district court upon request of the accused person. Generally, the court rules without oral hearings, based upon the available documents. However, it can set a hearing if it finds it necessary or if the person charged by a misdemeanor requests it. The judgment is a final and enforceable decision. It is noteworthy that the Hungarian law identifies also the category of civil offences encompassing offences mainly against public administration. However some criminal offenses, such as property crimes involving objects of small value (under 50000 HUF/ approximately 156€), are classified in this category as well. Civil offences fall under the jurisdiction of various administrative agencies, local governments or traffic police, but not the courts. Concerning the methodology of presentation of data, as according to the Hungarian Criminal Code not only severe crimes (bűntett), but also almost every minor crime (vétség) are punishable with imprisonment, both categories were included into the category "severe criminal cases". Thus misdemeanours (szabálysértés) were included into the category "minor criminal cases".

Q094 (2020): Criminal offences are severe or minor crimes. Severe crimes (bűntett) are committed intentionally and are punishable with at least two years of imprisonment. All other criminal offences are minor crimes (vétség). Crimes that are not committed intentionally are always considered as minor crimes, despite the possible punishment. Misdemeanours (szabálysértés) are not considered as criminal offences, but are unlawful acts that are endangering the society. The authorities intervening in their respect are the police, the district office, or the National Tax and Customs Office. Their decisions can be reviewed by the relevant section of the respective district court upon request of the accused person. Generally, the court rules without oral hearings, based upon the available documents. However, it can set a hearing if it finds it necessary or if the person charged by a misdemeanor requests it. The judgment is a final and enforceable decision. It is noteworthy that the Hungarian law identifies also the category of civil offences encompassing offences mainly against public administration. However some criminal offenses, such as property crimes involving objects of small value (under 50000 HUF/ approximately 139€), are classified in this category as well. Civil offences fall under the jurisdiction of various administrative agencies, local governments or traffic police, but not the courts. Concerning the methodology of presentation of data, as according to the Hungarian Criminal Code not only severe crimes (bűntett), but also almost every minor crime (vétség) are punishable with imprisonment, both categories were included into the category "severe criminal cases". Thus misdemeanours (szabálysértés) were included into the category "minor criminal cases".

Q094 (2018): Criminal offences are severe or minor crimes. Severe crimes are committed intentionally and are punishable with at least two years of imprisonment. All other criminal offences are minor crimes. Misdemeanours are not considered as criminal offences, but are unlawful acts that are endangering the society.

Q094 (2014): The increase in the number of incoming misdemeanour cases in 2012 and 2014 is the consequence of an amendment of the relevant legislation. This increase resulted also in higher numbers of resolved and pending cases.

Q094 (2012): For 2012, not all types of misdemeanour cases were included in the respective category. The increase in the number of incoming misdemeanour cases stems from legislative amendments. This increase resulted also in higher numbers of resolved and pending cases.

Q097 (2019): No specific reason was pointed out in respect of decreases observed for the period 2018 - 2019 with regard to "4. other cases".

Q097 (2017): With regard to variations observed in the numbers of "registry cases" and "other registry cases", it is noteworthy that the content of these categories is the same for the last four cycles. As the legislation on civil societies was amended in 2014 this resulted in an increased number of registry cases, but since then the number of incoming cases is decreasing.

Q097 (2016): With regard to the pending cases, it is noteworthy specifying that the decrease of the "backlog" of the courts is an overall trend in the Hungarian judiciary. As for the other variations observed within the frame of question 97, the "raw" figures in most of the categories can be considered as relatively low figures (e.g. some hundreds in the whole country), so even a not so huge increase or decrease result in a large percentage change.

Q097 (2014): In 2014, in contrast with the 2013 evaluation, some registration cases were also included within the category "civil and commercial non-litigious cases". The item "other registry cases" includes registration of civil societies. The item "other non-litigious cases" includes court mediation and non-litigious labour cases. _x000D_
The category "other" encompasses insolvency cases and labour cases.

Q098 (2014): The increases over the period 2010-2014 regarding misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases, is due to the constant increase of incoming and resolved first instance cases starting from 2010, which led to the increase in the number of second instance incoming cases.

Q099 (2017): The number of incoming cases decreased in most of the observed categories at the Supreme Court. This also resulted in a decrease in the number of resolved cases thus the number of pending cases increased.

Q099 (2016): Generally, the increase in the number of incoming cases at the Kúria (Hungarian Supreme Court) for 2016 is the result of the increasing use of extraordinary remedies by the parties. As the number of incoming cases increased, it resulted in an increase in the other categories as well.

Q099 (2014): In 2014, in contrast with the 2013 evaluation, some registration cases were also included within the category "civil and commercial non-litigious cases". The item "other registry cases" includes registration of civil societies. The item "other non-litigious cases" includes court mediation and non-litigious labour cases. _x000D_
The category "other" encompasses insolvency cases and labour cases. _x000D_

On the occasion of the 2014 exercise, it has been stressed that one of the main aims of the judicial reform of January 1, 2012 was that the President of the Supreme Court (Kúria) and the Supreme Court itself should focus more on the quality of judicial work. As the President of the Supreme Court was released from the burden of the central administration of the court system, the Kúria was able to reduce its backlog as well as to focus more on the consistency of the national jurisdiction.

Q101 (2017): Regarding the categories "insolvency", "robbery" and "intentional homicide" the number of pending cases on 1st of January differ from the closing number of the previous year because of data collection problems at certain regional courts.

Q101 (2016): With regard to the category "employment dismissal cases", as the number of incoming cases decreased it resulted in a decrease in the other categories as well. The reason of the decrease in the number of incoming cases might be outside of the court system. With regard to the category "insolvency cases", the methodology of data collection changed from the year 2015 to 2016. Accordingly, there is a discrepancy between the number of insolvency cases pending on 31 December 2015 and the number of insolvency cases pending on 1 January 2016.

With regard to "robbery cases" and "intentional homicide", currently the database contains some invalid data for these categories, so before solving this problem no valid data may be given.

Q101 (2015): Regarding the category "litigious divorce cases", the data provided for 2015 cannot be compared with the previous years as the statistical system has changed. As a result of an amendment of the code of civil procedure, litigious divorce cases were included in a new statistical category. This resulted in a starting number of "0" litigious divorce case at the beginning of the year 2015.

Q101 (2014): The decrease in the number of pending employment dismissal cases on 31 December over the period 2012-2014 is a consequence of the decrease in the number of incoming cases. Another reason was the establishment of 20 Administrative and Labour courts and 6 Regional Administrative and Labour Divisions in January 2013. The former are specialized first instance courts dealing with cases concerning the review of administrative decisions and employment relationships. The latter are special departments that coordinate the professional work of Administrative and Labour Courts, providing a professional platform for judges to discuss actual issues in administrative and labour matters.

Ireland

Q091 (General Comment): Historically, the number of pending civil cases has not been recorded in caseload data, as many cases initiated before the Irish courts either settle out of court or are not proceeded with by the plaintiff/applicant without there being any procedural requirement that the parties inform the court of either a settlement or an intention not to proceed with the case. Civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases include proceedings not resolved inter partes, such as undefended pecuniary claims, deed poll applications, probate (grants of representation), wardship proceedings, registrations of enduring powers of attorney, appointment of care representatives, unopposed personal and corporate insolvency proceedings, liquor licencing applications and marriage notice exemption applications.

Category "other" includes: Taxation of bills of costs, Appointment by Chief Justice of Commissioner for Oaths and Notaries Public, Persons called to the Bar; Declarations by newly appointed Judges; Extensions of service granted to District Court Judges/County Registrars; Certificates of Authentication issued.

Q091 (2017): We are not in a position to offer further comment on the figure for resolved Civil (and commercial) litigious cases. We are not in a position to offer further comment on variations in the number of incoming and resolved "other" cases.

Q091 (2016): The decrease in the number of incoming and resolved "other cases" observed for the period 2014 - 2016 is due to a sharp reduction on taxations of legal costs since 2014.

Q091 (2015): Category "other" includes: Taxation of bills of costs.

Q091 (2014): A substantial number of cases which have been completed (through settlement or non-pursuit of the case by the plaintiff without notice to the court) are not recorded and counted as completed. Consequently, the clearance rate appearing from the case flow data provided is considered to understate significantly the actual case clearance rate.

Q091 (2013): The number of enforcement cases has been reported for the first time. The Courts Service has sought to create a category of cases under the Irish system that would be equivalent to non-litigious enforcement cases under other justice systems. The figure consists of the following steps leading to enforcement measures by court judgments and orders: Execution orders, Registered Judgments, Judgment Mortgage Certificates.

Q092 (2014): Starting 2014 the category: "Appointment of care representatives" was added to the "Civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases"

Q093 (2014): From 2014, the range of 'Other cases' has been revised to incorporate the category 'certificates of taxation of legal costs issued'. This can explain the fact that different elements have been included in the category 'other' in 2013 and 2014.

Q094 (General Comment): Akin to question 91, the number of pending criminal law cases cannot be provided within the frame of question 94, provided that it is not recorded in caseload data.

Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases include all cases triable summarily (e.g. common assault, public order offences, burglary or theft in other that aggravated circumstances).

Q094 (2018): From 2016 extra judicial resources were applied by Senior Judiciary to the Courts dealing with some of the most serious criminal matters, which explains the increase of the number of resolved severe cases.

Q094 (2016): With regard to the number of resolved severe criminal cases, there is no particular reason explaining the observed discrepancy between 2014 and 2016, except for the fact that in 2014 figures were exceptionally high.

Q094 (2014): The previous data in respect of severe criminal cases were presented by reference to the defendant rather than to the offence(s) charged, whereas the data for 2014 reflects offence(s) charged, to align with the unit of measurement for minor criminal cases.

Q094 (2012): There were substantial reductions in the number of recorded traffic and public order offences between 2010 and 2012, and these categories of offences make up a significant proportion of the minor criminal cases that come before the courts.

Q097 (2017): The number of resolved civil and commercial litigious cases reflects a significant reduction in disposal of second instance appeals by comparison with that returned in the previous reporting cycle.

Q097 (2016): As concerns the number of resolved "Civil and commercial litigious cases", 2016 data reflects a significant increase in disposal of second instance appeals over that in the previous reporting cycle. Accordingly, the total of resolved cases is affected.

Q098 (2020): Offences are counted here rather than number of cases

Q098 (2018): With regard to the category "resolved cases", the figures reflect a continuing increase in disposal of second instance appeals disposed of over that in the previous reporting cycle (2016 data) due to the establishment of the Court of Appeal.

Q098 (2016): Data on resolved cases reflect a significant increase in disposal of second instance appeals due to the establishment of the Court of Appeal. Concerning the number of incoming severe criminal cases, 2016 data reflects the receipt by the Court of Appeal of a substantial number of pending appeals following its establishment.

Q098 (2014): The increase of 161% between 2012 and 2014 in the number of incoming cases and the increase of 101% in the number of resolved cases are due to a change in the unit of measurement for criminal cases from a defendant related unit to an offence related unit.

Q099 (2019): There has been an overall increase in the appeals in civil matters to the Supreme Court from 2016 and it is expected at this stage that this trend will continue into next year.

Q099 (2018): There has been an overall increase in the appeals in civil matters to the Supreme Court from 2016 and it is expected at this stage that this trend will continue into 2019.

Q099 (2017): Since the establishment of the Court of Appeal in 2014, the number of pending cases at third instance has fallen. However, the number of incoming cases at third instance has slightly increased between 2016 (164) and 2017 (190).

Q099 (2016): The reduced number of incoming and resolved cases reflects the consequences of the establishment of the new Court of Appeal which came into operation in October 2014.

Q099 (2015): The reduction in the number of incoming cases to the Supreme Court substantially reflects the change in the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court from that of a second instance appeal court to an appeal court which is primarily third instance in nature

Q099 (2014): Variation: The significant increase in the number of resolved civil (and commercial) litigious cases between 2012 and 2014 reflects a significant exercise undertaken by the Supreme Court in reviewing its caseload in preparation for the establishment in 2014 of the new Court of Appeal (which has assumed the previous second instance jurisdiction of the Supreme Court), which resulted in the striking out or withdrawal of a significant number of appeals then pending before the Supreme Court.

Q100 (2018): The increase in incoming and resolved caseload reflects arrangements on foot of the establishment of the Court of Appeal and the new appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Q100 (2016): The increase in incoming and resolved caseload reflects arrangements on foot of the establishment of the Court of Appeal and the new appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Q101 (General Comment): Under the Insolvency category above the figures reflect both corporate and personal insolvency cases. Insolvency figures include both litigious and non-litigious cases.

Q101 (2019): There was a decrease in bankruptcy and alternative personal insolvency application by debtors and to bankruptcy as a remedy by creditors in 2019. The overall amount of personal insolvency cases fell from 2,909 in 2016 to 1,496 in 2019

Q101 (2018): There was a decrease in bankruptcy and alternative personal insolvency application by debtors and to bankruptcy as a remedy by creditors in 2018. The overall amount of personal insolvency cases fell from 2,909 in 2016 to 1,526 in 2018"

Q101 (2017): The entered under "Cases relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention)" represent judicial review applications relating to asylum cases generally. We are not in a position to provide definitive data on the specific case category indicated on "Cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens ".

"Employment dismissal cases": we regret that we cannot definitively explain the reason for the decrease: there is no necessary connection between improvement in the economy and the number of disputes arising from employment dismissal.

Q101 (2016): With regard to the category "insolvency cases", 2016 data on incoming and resolved cases reflect a significant increase in recourse to personal insolvency procedures by debtors (there were 2730 personal insolvency and bankruptcy proceedings in 2016 compared to 941 in 2014).

Q101 (2015): 2015 figure should be 2368. The large increase is substantially due to a large increase in the number of applications for Debt Relief notices, Debt Settlement Arrangements and Personal Insolvency Arrangements

Q101 (2014): The significant increase in the number of incoming and resolved insolvency cases between 2013 and 2014 reflects the introduction of a new range of statutory personal insolvency remedies.

Italy

Q091 (General Comment): A different methodology of classification of civil cases is used since 2012. The result is an improved classification and a better split between litigious and non-litigious cases. For 2010, 2012 and 2013, the category of civil and commercial non-litigious cases has an identical content, namely: separation and divorce by mutual consent, interdiction and incapacitation, protective measures for underage, guardianship and trusteeship etc. Since 2014, it subsumes uncontested payment orders, uncontested divorces, technical appraisals, judicial interdiction and incapacitation, hereditament, etc.

Q091 (2020): In 2020 the case flow was highly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the consequent temporary shutdown of courts. This had an impact on both incoming and resolved cases, which fell quite considerably compared to 2019. However, the fall in the number of resolved cases was less drastic than that of incoming cases, resulting in a clearance rate (CR) higher than 100% and, hence, in a reduction in the number of the unresolved cases (i.e. the pending cases at the end of the period). The COVID-19 pandemic also had a strong impact on the disposition time (DT). As well known, the DT compares the number of unresolved cases at the end of a reporting period with the number of resolved cases during that period. Under the assumption that the number of resolved cases remain constant, the indicator provides an indirect estimate of the length of proceedings. Yet, it is evident that the number of resolved cases in 2020 is not a good proxy of the capacity of the system to resolve cases in general, making the indicator rather skewed. More generally, the DT does not appear to be a good indicator when there are strong time series discontinuities in the number of resolved cases. Such methodological considerations suggest that the DT should not be considered in the current exercise or, at least, that not much attention should be given to it in the final report. Rather, the focus should be more on other indicators such as the clearance rate and the variation of pending cases.

Q091 (2019): Number of "pending cases older than 2 years" is not available because it refers to first instance causes which also include the activity of Justice of peace offices, for which this information is no available.

Q091 (2018): Administrative cases. – It should be noted that fast-track simplified proceedings are available for dispute resolution in important areas of administrative law, such as public procurement (“rito appalti”). In 2018, the disposition time for such disputes was 237 days in the first instance and 274 days before the Consiglio di Stato (CDS). Furthermore, requests of interim measures are frequent in administrative law cases (about one third of the cases in first instance and half of the cases before the CDS). They provide fast legal protection of the claimant’s rights, often anticipating the final judgment on the merits.

Q091 (2015): Figures at Q.91 (points 1 and 2) have been extracted from a new IT system called “Civil Data warehouse”. This new system allows us to get in-depth information on single proceedings. Before the implementation of such data warehouse, statistics were based on aggregated variables that only partially could distinguish between litigious and non-litigious cases.

As far as figures at Q.91 (point 3), please consider that Administrative Justice doesn’t fall under the umbrella of the Ministry of Justice as it is administered by the Council of State (Consiglio di Stato). However, figures at Q.91 (point 3) were not provided by the Council of State, they were rather taken from a public document available online at https://www.giustizia-amministrativa.it/cdsintra/cdsintra/Notiziasingola/index.html?p=NSIGA_3826149. Since the administrative cases (Q.91 point 3) refers to a different administration, it wouldn’t be reasonable to compare these numbers against the number of judges provided at Q.46.

Civil and commercial non-litigious cases include: Uncontested payment orders, uncontested divorces, technical appraisals, judicial interdiction and incapacitation, hereditament, etc.

Q091 (2014): In 2014, figures for the category “administrative law cases” have been submitted for the first time. The administrative justice doesn’t fall under the umbrella of the Ministry of Justice as it is a completely different administration.

Q091 (2013): In 2013 and 2014, the Italian judicial system has gone through a historical geographic reorganization with the closing of almost 1000 courts. Thus, the statistics regarding flows of cases at the end of 2013 may show some anomalies that will be adjusted with the following data gathering. A constant reduction in the incoming civil and commercial litigious and non-litigious cases is observed from the end of 2009. The number of ADR cases is constantly increasing with a filter effect on the litigious incoming files.

Q093 (2014): In the ambit of the 2014 exercise, the category “other” encompasses the number of enforcement cases.

Q094 (General Comment): In Italy there is no formal definition of minor criminal cases. For the purposes of this exercise, are considered as minor criminal cases those proceedings dealt with by the Justice of Peace Offices.

Q094 (2018): The reduction in the number of resolved first instance criminal cases, and consequently the increase in the Disposition Time, between 2018 and 2016 comes from the decriminalization measures introduced in 2016 that led to a sharp increase in the number of case dismissals in that year. Indeed, the data for 2017 are:

Incoming: 1.311.900

Resolved: 1.293.054

Pending: 1.282.406

Disposition time: 362 days

These figures show a positive trend of the DT between 2014 and 2017, maintained in 2018.

Q097 (General Comment): · Non-litigious enforcement cases are not in the competence of the Courts of Appeal.

· With regard to the administrative cases (which number is provided only since 2014), the appeals are dealt with by the Council of State (Consiglio di Stato) which is a legal-administrative consultative body ensuring the legality of public administration in Italy. The Council has jurisdiction on acts of all administrative authorities, except when these authorities lack discretionary power, in which case the dispute is considered to be one of civil law. Figures referring to the activity of the Council of State are inserted in the frame of question 99 and not question 97.

Q097 (2020): In 2020 the case flow was highly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the consequent temporary shutdown of courts. This had an impact on both incoming and resolved cases, which fell quite considerably compared to 2019. However, the fall in the number of resolved cases was less drastic than that of incoming cases, resulting in a clearance rate (CR) higher than 100% and, hence, in a reduction in the number of the unresolved cases (i.e. the pending cases at the end of the period). The COVID-19 pandemic also had a strong impact on the disposition time (DT). As well known, the DT compares the number of unresolved cases at the end of a reporting period with the number of resolved cases during that period. Under the assumption that the number of resolved cases remain constant, the indicator provides an indirect estimate of the length of proceedings. Yet, it is evident that the number of resolved cases in 2020 is not a good proxy of the capacity of the system to resolve cases in general, making the indicator rather skewed. More generally, the DT does not appear to be a good indicator when there are strong time series discontinuities in the number of resolved cases. Such methodological considerations suggest that the DT should not be considered in the current exercise or, at least, that not much attention should be given to it in the final report. Rather, the focus should be more on other indicators such as the clearance rate and the variation of pending cases.

Q097 (2018): -

Q097 (2017): The number of pending "civil and commercial non-litigious cases", older than 2 years, decreased between 2016 and 2017. Generally speaking, pending cases older than 2 year have priority. However, in this specific case, the important reduction (in %) is mainly due to the fact that the numbers are small.

Q097 (2016): As regards the variations concerning the category "general civil (and commercial) non litigious cases", it should be noted that the Ministry of Justice has recently implemented a data warehouse system that can collect a huge number of data and events pertaining to millions of civil cases. The new DWGC (Data Warehouse for Civil Justice) is now fully operational and it represents a major improvement in terms of statistics and quality. Since 2015, data pertaining to Q.97 is extracted from the above Datawarehouse and it is to be considered more accurate than the figures provided in the past. It should be noted that in 2014 for many cases it was not possible to distinguish between litigious and non-litigious cases because they were coming together in a bundle. With the data warehouse it is possible to tell whether any given procedure has either litigious or non-litigious nature. Besides, when comparing pending cases on 31 Dec 2014 with pending cases on 1 Jan 2016, the variations are less important.

Q097 (2015): The appeal of administrative case is dealt by the Council of State (Consiglio di Stato) which is a legal-administrative consultative body that ensures the legality of public administration in Italy. The council has jurisdiction on acts of all administrative authorities, except when these authorities lack discretionary power, in which case the dispute is considered to be one of civil law.

Figures referring to the activity of the Council of State (second instance of administrative justice) have been submitted to Q.99 rather than Q.97.

Figures on Q.97 (points 1 and 2) have been extracted from a new IT system called "Civil Data warehouse". This new system allows us to get in-depth information on single proceedings. Before the implementation of such data warehouse, statistics were based on aggregated variables that only partially could distinguish between litigious and non-litigious cases. All cases dealt by the Supreme Court of Cassation has always a litigious nature.

Q098 (General Comment): In Italy there is no formal definition of "minor criminal cases". For the purposes of this exercise are considered as minor criminal cases those proceedings dealt with by the Justice of Peace Offices which have been appealed (to Tribunal).

Q098 (2018): -

Q098 (2016): With regard to second instance criminal cases, in 2014-2015 a new case management system was introduced. This has negatively affected the statistics for those two years. Statistics for 2016 are definitely more robust and consistent. Besides, when comparing pending cases on 31 Dec 2014 with pending cases on 1 Jan 2016, the variations are less important.

Q099 (General Comment): · With regard to the administrative cases (which number is provided only since 2014), the appeals are dealt with by the Council of State (Consiglio di Stato) which is a legal-administrative consultative body ensuring the legality of public administration in Italy. The Council has jurisdiction on acts of all administrative authorities, except when these authorities lack discretionary power, in which case the dispute is considered to be one of civil law. Figures referring to the activity of the Council of State are inserted in the frame of question 99 and not question 97. · In Italy, non-litigious enforcement cases are not heard by the highest instance court. The latter only hears litigious enforcement cases.

Q099 (2019): Other cases represent residual cases, such as cases regarding the competence or jurisdiction of the courts, correction of material errors.

Q099 (2018): The increase of the incoming civil litigious cases is ascribed to proceedings related to immigration matters. There is no specific explanation for the increase of resolved administrative cases. Other cases represent residual cases, such as cases regarding the competence or jurisdiction of the courts, correction of material errors.

Q099 (2017): The category "other cases" at Q.99 (Supreme Court) represents residual cases such as cases regarding the competence/jurisdiction of the court, corrections of material errors, etc. The 25% variation (in terms of number of resolved cases) has no particular explanation. Please also note that this category do not exist at first and second instance.

Q099 (2016): "Other cases" represent residual cases such as cases regarding the competence/jurisdiction of the court, corrections of material errors, etc. In respect of this category, the numbers are small and the observed variations should be put into perspective.

Q099 (2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, it has been indicated that figures subsumed within the category "other" represent really residual cases (such as cases regarding the competence/jurisdiction of the court, corrections of material errors, etc.).

As to the increases observed in respect of the "total of other than criminal law cases" with regard to all the items (pending, incoming, resolved cases), it is noteworthy that in 2014 for the first time "administrative law cases" dealt with by the Council of State were considered. If looking only to "civil (and commercial) litigious cases", the differences are not that big. In general terms the Supreme Court of Cassation resolves fewer cases than incoming cases.

Q099 (2012): In the frame of the 2012 exercise, it has been specified that non-litigious enforcement cases are not heard by the highest instance court which hears only litigious enforcement cases. Before 2012, only litigious enforcement cases have been provided. For 2012, data related to litigious enforcement cases are the following: initially pending: 1090; incoming: 221; resolved: 413; finally pending: 898.

Q100 (General Comment): Under "misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases" are included all those cases coming from the Justice of Peace Courts.

Q100 (2020): 2. "minor criminal cases" represent cases against justice of peace's decisions and cases against first and second instance judges' decisions, regarding minor offences that are punished with fines. 3. "Other cases" Can be related to procedures pending in first or second instances (jurisdiction or competence conflicts between other courts), or pending in other countries (rogatory or capture instances); "Other cases" can be also related to decisions regarding the execution of imposed punishments (for example regarding the end or a change (home detention) of the imprisonment), or can be related to the correction of material errors on Highest Court's sentences.

Q100 (2018): Following the introduction of the new item "other" at Q100, the Supreme Court has revised and ameliorated their classification of cases. The misdemeanour category now includes not only the proceedings coming from the justice of peace offices but also all those minor offences which are punished with fines. "Other cases" (point 3) can be related to procedures pending in first or second instances (jurisdiction or competence conflicts between other courts), or pending in other countries (rogatory or capture instances); "Other cases" can be also related to decisions regarding the execution of imposed punishments (for example regarding the end or a change (home detection) of the imprisonment), or related to the correction of material errors on Highest Court's sentences.

Q100 (2016): In respect of minor criminal cases, the numbers are small and the observed variations should be put into perspective.

Q101 (General Comment): With regard to the insolvency cases, the peculiarity of the Italian system consists in distinguishing between "insolvency applications" and "insolvency cases". The former category concerns the litigious part of the proceeding where creditors and debtors have different goals (dispute). The latter category concerns the part of the proceeding where the judge has already established the insolvency / bankruptcy of the debtor and the case is all about the management of the assets and proceeds of the debtor. Figures at questions 101 and 102 refer to "insolvency applications" rather than "insolvency cases".

Q101 (2018): Employment dismissal cases are strongly correlated with the economic trend. The number of employment dismissal cases used to be very high when the economic crisis was at its peak. Now the economy is getting better and therefore the number of these cases is going down.

The strong increase of cases related to asylum seekers was even addressed by the president of the Supreme Court during his speech on the occasion of the inauguration of the judicial year. The reason of such increase depends on the immigration flow. Cases related to the right of entry and stay for aliens are dealt by the administrative justice and for this reason they were not considered in 2016.

Q101 (2017): Asylum seekers cases represent a growing phenomenon. For this reason, a new piece of legislation (L.46/2017) which came into force in 2017, introduced a series of procedures with the aim of speeding up this kind of proceedings. In particular, the main innovations of the above regulatory intervention include the establishment of specialized sections within the courts. Such specialized sections deal exclusively with immigration and international protection cases. The Italian courts are not involved in the activities concerning the right of entry and stay of aliens. The competent body is the Ministry of internal affairs. For further information about this topic please visit http://poliziadistato.it/articolo/10618-Entering_Italy

Q101 (2016): With the introduction of the data warehouse system we can now identify specific types of proceedings (e.g. employment dismissal cases) more precisely.

The figures provided for both litigious divorce and insolvency cases (year 2016) are correct but there is no particular reason explaining the observed variations. With regard to the insolvency cases, the peculiarity of the Italian system consists in distinguishing between “insolvency applications” and “insolvency cases”. The former category concerns the litigious part of the proceeding where creditors and debtors have different goals (dispute). The latter category concerns the part of the proceeding where the judge has already established the insolvency / bankruptcy of the debtor and the case is all about the management of the assets and proceeds of the debtor. The figures at questions 101 and 102 refer to “insolvency applications” (the litigious part of this kind of proceedings) rather than “insolvency cases”.

Q101 (2015): Litigious divorce case in 2015 have been extracted from the “Civil Data warehouse”. While in 2014 they were taken from the previous system. To harmonise the data between the cycles the 2014 was updated with the values derived from the data warehouse too

Q101 (2014): The project called “Civil Datawarehouse” supposed to enable to look at each single procedure individually, has been implemented. However, the output is still under “test phase”.

Q101 (2012): The number of litigious divorce cases, has been affected by the implementation of a different classification of civil cases.

Latvia

Q091 (General Comment): Within the Court Information System, submissions received in the previous year but registered the next year are considered as incoming cases for the new year. “Non-litigious enforcement cases” and “non-litigious business registry cases” are not defined in the Civil Code and both are not within the competence of courts in the first instance (similar to “non-litigious land registry cases”).

The category “civil and commercial non-litigious cases” encompasses: applications for securing claim prior to initiation of the matter in a court; applications for securing of evidence prior to initiation of the matter in a court; applications for execution of obligations through the court; undisputed compulsory execution of obligations; execution of obligations in accordance with warning procedures; voluntary sale of immovable property at auction through the court; submitting the subject-matter of an obligation for safekeeping in the court; applications for Commercial Court adjudication execution procedures; applications for arbitrary court decision compulsory execution; applications for property protection if there is no inheritance case; applications concerning execution of court adjudications.

Q091 (2020): The precise data regarding the 2019 will be sent in separate e-mail, we have found some inaccuracies in 2019 data why the discrepancies are shown in 2020 data.

Q091 (2019): In 2018 there were several stages of court system reform. Several District courts were merged, and The Land Register offices appended to the District courts. Partially due to court system reform, Court Information System database has undergone several error checks and data clean-ups, that has affected amount of cases, especially – unresolved. The reform of the judiciary could also have affected the backlog of cases pending for more than 2 years, as it is undoubtedly that when transferring a backlog from one court to another, another judge needs extra time to go into the case file. However, the methodology for processing statistical data must also be taken into account, i.e. the functionality of the database, that the period of suspension of proceedings is taken into account during the proceedings and other external economic factors could have affected the number of long-standing civil cases. Taking into account also the peculiarities of litigation in our country, for example, that commercial cases are not separated from civil cases and that one civil case may contain several claims which are considered in one procedure, this generally means that the case takes longer to process.

Q091 (2018): In 2018 there were several stages of court system reform. Several District courts were merged, and The Land Register offices appended to the District courts. Partially due to court system reform, Court Information System database has undergone several error checks and data clean-ups, that has affected amount of cases, especially – unresolved.

Q091 (2017): Data updated after court reorganisation in 2018.

Q091 (2016): Data updated after court reorganisation in 2018.

Q091 (2014): Variations concerning administrative law cases over the period 2012-2014 are due to a change in the legislation. Namely, from July 2012, appealed administrative decisions of institutions are handed to District courts._x000D_

Q091 (2013): Amendments to the Civil Procedure Law introduce new long-pending forms for insolvency cases such as judicial protection proceedings, insolvency proceedings for individuals, etc., whose proportion increased. The insolvency process begins with a court ruling but the case cannot be closed until the end of the insolvency process. Besides, quick pending cases have been transferred from courts to the Land Registry offices from January 2012. The micro-enterprise development opportunities have increased the number of long-pending insolvency cases in the court. From July 2012, appealed administrative decisions of institutions are handed to District courts.

Q091 (2012): Decreases in the values are due to external (socio-economic) and internal (court system) factors: the gradual exit from the economic crisis; transfer of the majority of the non-litigious civil cases (land registry, business registry and non-litigious enforcement cases) from first instance courts to the competent Land Registry Department; transfer of the appealed decisions against administrative authorities from the Administrative court to the Regional courts of general jurisdiction (thus, only cases of the special jurisdiction of the administrative courts are counted).

Q094 (General Comment): According to 2014 data and pursuant to the Criminal Law, criminal offences are divided into criminal violations and crimes distinguished by their nature, degree of the harm and the threat to the interests of a person or the society. A criminal violation is an offence for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding fifteen days, but not exceeding three months (temporary deprivation of liberty), or a type of lesser punishment. Crimes are classified in the following way: less serious crimes (intentional offences for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding three months but not exceeding three years, as well as offences committed by negligence and for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term up to eight years); serious crimes (intentional offences for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding three years but not exceeding eight years, as well as offences committed by negligence and for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding eight years); especially serious crimes (intentional offences for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding eight years or a life imprisonment).

Q094 (2020): In 2020 there was changes in Administrative Procedure Law, that might affect the amount of resolved cases.

Q094 (2018): There may be some change in data due to court system reform.

Q094 (2016): Severe criminal cases - All sections of The Criminal Law
Misdemeanor and / or minor criminal cases - All sections of Latvian Administrative Violations Code

Q094 (2014): According to 2014 data and pursuant to the Criminal Law, criminal offences are divided into criminal violations and crimes distinguished by their nature, degree of the harm and the threat to the interests of a person or the society. A criminal violation is an offence for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding fifteen days, but not exceeding three months (temporary deprivation of liberty), or a type of lesser punishment. Crimes are classified in the following way: less serious crimes (intentional offences for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding three months but not exceeding three years, as well as offences committed by negligence and for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term up to eight years); serious crimes (intentional offences for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding three years but not exceeding eight years, as well as offences committed by negligence and for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding eight years); especially serious crimes (intentional offences for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding eight years or a life imprisonment).

Q094 (2012): According to 2012 data and pursuant to the Criminal Law, criminal offences are divided into criminal violations and crimes distinguished by their nature, degree of the harm and the threat to the interests of a person or the society. A criminal violation is an offence for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding fifteen days, but not exceeding three months (temporary deprivation of liberty), or a type of lesser punishment. Crimes are classified in the following way: less serious crimes (intentional offences for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding three months but not exceeding three years, as well as offences committed by negligence and for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term up to eight years); serious crimes (intentional offences for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding three years but not exceeding eight years, as well as offences committed by negligence and for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding eight years); especially serious crimes (intentional offences for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding eight years or a life imprisonment).

Q097 (General Comment): In accordance with the provisions related to data gathering, all information must be recorded in the Court Information System within 3 days. However, the Court Information System functionality for the statistical reports provides in the System recorded figures at the end of the year. Consequently, submissions received in the previous year but registered the next year are considered as incoming cases for the new year.

Justice statistics do not distinguish between “non-litigious enforcement cases” and “non-litigious business registry cases” because such types of cases are not defined in the Civil Code. Accordingly, the reply in their respect is NAP. At any rate, both of these sub-categories of cases are not within the competence of courts neither in first instance (similar to the “non-litigious land registry cases”), nor in second instance. By contrast, the “non-litigious land registry cases” are dealt with by the regional courts in second instance and they are within the competence of the Land Registry Office only in first instance.

Q097 (2020): The precise data regarding the 2019 will be sent in separate e-mail, we have found some inaccuracies in 2019 data why the discrepancies are shown in 2020 data.

Q097 (2019): Decrease of pending administrative cases is due to many resolved cases in previous period

The number of Non-litigious civil cases is very low, that's why percentage isn't good qualifier

Q097 (2018): Partially due to court system reform, Court Information System database has undergone several error checks and data clean-ups, that has affected amount of cases, especially – pending. Data on court statistics are being calculated by automated systems and records on changes that affect data in database are not available. Any changes to the Court Information System can affect the data.

Q097 (2017): As regards the decrease from 2016 in administrative law cases pending on 1 Jan, it can be explained as there were much more resolved cases than incoming in previous cycle. As regards the decrease in the total of other than criminal pending cases, it can be explained as there was a change of pending civil law cases in second instance. This might be an issue due to reclassifying the starting moment of a court case. Also, much more resolved cases than incoming cases has decreased the amount of unresolved cases on 31 Dec.

Q097 (2016): The increase in pending civil cases is due to fewer resolved cases in 2015. Decrease in pending Administrative cases is due to more resolved cases in 2015.

Q097 (2014): In the frame of the 2013 and 2014 exercises it has been indicated that the category “other” includes the following types of cases from the Supreme Court : cases related to moral and physical damages; copyright related cases; family relationship; deprivation of citizenship; labour law cases; cases in respect of inheritance rights.

Q097 (2013): In the frame of the 2013 and 2014 exercises it has been indicated that the category “other” includes the following types of cases from the Supreme Court : cases related to moral and physical damages; copyright related cases; family relationship; deprivation of citizenship; labour law cases; cases in respect of inheritance rights.

Q097 (2012): The decreases observed in 2012 with regard to the totals in respect of the different items (pending, incoming and resolved cases) are the consequence of the evolutions noticed for each of the sub-categories in respect of the number of incoming cases. The decrease of the latter and the improvement of the judicial efficiency resulted in a decrease of the number of pending cases. The end of the economic crisis and the strengthening of the courts' capacity are general factors which have to be taken into account when analysing this positive trend.

As to the sub-category "civil and commercial litigious cases", the increase of the number of pending cases on 1 January 2012 is due to the increase of the number of incoming cases in different categories of cases such as different types of bankruptcy cases which know a long processing time. The duration of these special types of bankruptcy cases cannot be shortened by improving the efficiency of the judiciary. The increase of the number of resolved cases can be explained by the improvement of the work capacity of courts.

As to the sub-category "civil and commercial non-litigious cases", the decrease of the number of resolved cases and pending cases on 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2012 can be explained by the transfer of a part of the cases from the first instance courts to the Land Registry Department, following the legislative reform of 1 January 2012. The number of incoming cases has decreased essentially due to external (socio-economic) factors, namely the gradual exit from the economic crisis during 2010-2013.

As to the sub-category "non-litigious land registry cases", the increase of the number of resolved cases between 2010 and 2012 can be explained by the courts work reviewing a large number of cases in the law limited time because of external factors causing an increase of the number of incoming cases before the entry into force of the new provisions of the Civil Procedure Law on 1 January 2012.

As to the sub-category "administrative law cases", the decrease of the number of pending cases on 1 January 2012 can be explained by the courts work, namely the improvement of the judicial capacity and the decrease of the number of incoming cases due to external factors as public activity resubmission to the Administrative Court and internal factors. The decrease of the number of resolved cases can be explained by the limited capacity of courts work, the complexity of the cases, the parties' failure to appear for court hearings, etc. The decrease of the number of pending cases on 31 December can be explained by the improvement of the judicial capacity of courts and decrease of incoming cases due to external factors.

There are no cases in the sub-category "other". All cases are distributed among the mentioned categories No.1, No.2 and No.6.

The decreases observed with regard to the totals in respect of the different items (pending, incoming, resolved cases) are the consequence of the evolutions noticed for each of the sub-categories in respect of the number of incoming cases. The decrease of the latter and the improvement of the judicial efficiency resulted in a decrease of the number of pending cases on 1 January and 31 December. The end of the economic crisis and the strengthening of the courts' capacity are general factors which have to be taken into account when analysing this positive trend.

As to the sub-category "civil and commercial non-litigious cases", the increase of the number of resolved cases between 2012 and 2013 can be explained by the long pending backlog of complex cases before the courts of the second instance.

Q098 (General Comment): The figures reflect data of second instance courts and the Supreme Court Criminal chamber. The latter is the appellate body in respect of cases decided by regional courts acting as courts of first instance. Statistics related to the Supreme Court are mentioned only within the total, because till 2009 the statistics were compiled by a specially hired expert.

Q098 (2020): In 2020 there was changes in Administrative Procedure Law, that might affect the amount of resolved cases.

Q098 (2018): Partially due to court system reform, Court Information System database has undergone several error checks and data clean-ups, that has affected amount of cases, especially – pending. Data on court statistics are being calculated by automated systems and records on changes that affect data in database are not available. Any changes to the Court Information System can affect the data.

Q098 (2014): In 2014, the statistics of the Supreme Court Criminal Chamber were the following: pending cases on 01.01.2014: 139; incoming cases: 19; resolved cases: 73; pending cases on 31.12.2014: 0. _x000D_

Due to a court reform, the Chamber of Criminal Cases of the Supreme Court has been liquidated as from 1 January 2015. All cases, which were not resolved on 31 December 2014, were transferred to regional courts.

Q099 (2020): There has been gradual decrease of incoming cases: civil cases 1336 (2018), 1164 (2019), 1127 (2020) and administrative cases 850 (2018), 844 (2019), 826 (2020).

There has been increase of examined cases per judge of the Administrative chamber (+4) and there was additional judge from the Civil chamber allocated to deal with administrative cases (February-September 2019) and substitute judge working at the Supreme Court (September-December 2020). As result the clearance rate for administrative cases in 2019 was 113% and in 2020 was 114%.

The clearance rate for civil cases (Civil chamber) was 120% which is explained by decrease of incoming cases and high number of examined cases per judge (97 cases).

Decrease of non-litigious land registry cases is explained, first, by decrease of total numbers of transaction, for example according to the statistics published by the State Cadastre, total number of transaction of land with buildings was 21619 in 2019 and 18616 in 2020. And, second, because majority of land registry cases of previous years concerned aspects of transformation of property rights (privatization and restitution) and economic activity before economic crises of 2008/2009 which are solved by now.

Q099 (2019): Starting from 2019 the Supreme Court has changed system of classification of cases under different categories for civil cases. During this change we encountered problem of reclassification of cases registered during previous years. This reclassification had as objective to introduce the detailed classification used for first and second instance courts. Statistics for the reference year 2019 encompasses results from both categories. Since 2015 number of unresolved administrative cases increased. During year 2018 additional recourses were allocated to the Administrative department (chamber) of the Supreme Court, including additional judges. As the result, number of resolved cases in 2019 increased. For next coming two years there are two additional judges envisaged for the Administrative department.

Other non-litigious cases (2.3) are specific enforcement procedures which are regarded as uncontested for our civil procedure. These have been received via the specific procedure of a protest submitted by the Prosecutors General Office. The number became available as the result of introduction of the detailed classification regime.

Q099 (2018): Supreme Court does not rely only on data in the Court Information System, they keep separate sheet for statistics

Q099 (2017): Supreme court has provided data for questions 1 & 2. As regards the decrease of Civil (and commercial) litigious cases, there was a major performance raise in 2016. Also, the Supreme court has only recently begun to collect statistics on their work performance and thus there was and still are some NA answers for CEPEJ questionnaire

Q099 (2016): Supreme court had accumulated too many unresolved cases and 1/3 of those are older than 2 years so they have made some changes and achieved progress.

Q099 (2015): An explanation for the rather large difference in case count for general civil and commercial non-litigious cases are changes in civil proceedings - while in 2014 undisputed compulsory execution cases were also heard by Supreme Court, in 2015 it was tasked with hearing decisions from Land registry, sworn bailiffs and notaries only.

Q099 (2012): In 2012, the decrease of the total of cases before the higher instance courts correlates with the general decrease of the number of civil cases.

Q100 (2020): During last two years 3 out of 8 judges (after increase of number of judges – 9 judges) have retired. Some additional time was needed to replace them (competition and appointment). There was significant decrease of examined cases in 2020 (clearance rate was 102% in 2019 and 95% in 2020) and increase of received cases in 2019: 734 (2018), 764 (2019) and 686 (2020).

Q100 (2018): Supreme Court does not rely only on data in the Court Information System, they keep separate sheet for statistics

Q101 (2020): There are minor changes in statistical data due to Covid-19 pandemic. The pandemic affected the hearings of the cases and procedure, because there were several case groups that were solved in written way affecting average length of the hearings.

Q101 (2019): Data on court statistics are being calculated by automated systems, we do not keep track on any changes that affect data in database.

Q101 (2018): Partially due to court system reform, Court Information System database has undergone several error checks and data clean-ups, that has affected amount of cases, especially – unresolved. Data on court statistics are being calculated by automated systems, we do not keep track on any changes that affect data in database. Any changes to the Court Information System can affect the data.

Q101 (2017): Data updated after court reorganisation in 2018.

Q101 (2016): Data updated after court reorganisation in 2018.

Q101 (2013): The number of pending insolvency cases in the beginning and in the end of the year increased because of the special handling procedures for insolvency cases set forth by the Civil Procedure Law. The duration of insolvency proceedings is mostly affected by external economic factors. The increase in the number of incoming insolvency cases is justified by external factors such as public activity submitting applications on legal protection of individuals in cases of insolvency. The increase of the resolved insolvency cases is due to the gradual improvement of the capacity of the courts work following the adoption of the new provisions of the Civil Procedure Law in 2012.

Q101 (2012): The decrease in the number of “litigious divorce cases” (pending, incoming, resolved) is due to the decrease in the number of incoming cases owing to the impact of external factors such as depopulation, decline in the number of marriages etc. As to the category “employment dismissal cases”, the decreases noticed in respect of all the items can be explained by external socio-economic factors such as the decrease of the unemployment after the end of the economic crisis.

Lithuania

Q091 (2020): "Pending non-litigious cases": general decrease of number of cases and application of administrative means.

Q091 (2019): In 2019 there is a downward trend in the backlog of incoming and resolved cases. At the end of the year, the backlog of pending cases at the district, county (I instance) and county administrative courts amounted to 29 898 cases, at the end of 2018 – 33 233 cases; at the end 2017 - 36 419 cases (10 percent less than in 2018 and 18 percent less than in 2017). In 2019 the number of court order cases has decreased. This decrease may have been caused by the general decrease of debtors' natural persons in 2017–2019. According to the information provided by the credit bureau Creditinfo data, on 1st January 2020 there were 163 929 debtors (natural persons), on 1st January 2019 -177 055, on 1st January 2018 - 207 000 debtors (natural persons).

In 2018, the number of administrative cases received increased by 27.35% compared to 2017 (e.g. the number of cases concerning conditions and detention of prisoners, cases concerning the legal status of aliens have significantly increased) and this led to the growth in the number of pending cases at the end of 2018 (and to the beginning of the reference year 2019).

In 2019, compared to 2018, the number of administrative cases heard in regional administrative courts increased by 14 percent. The change in the increase was due to a 34 percent increase compared to 2018 in the number of applications for a local fee for the collection and treatment of municipal waste. In 2019 a further upward trend in tax cases, enforcement cases and arrest cases, but there has been a significant reduction in civil liability for damage caused by illegal actions by public authorities.

In 2019, as compared to 2018, the number of administrative misconduct cases investigated in district courts increased by 16 percent. The change was due to a 64 percent increase in the number of cases of administrative offenses related to transport and road transport (370-463 Articles of the Code of Administrative Offenses). In 2019 significantly increased the number of cases of driving under the influence of drugs, psychotropic or other psychoactive substances without driving license. The number of cases related to trade, the financial system and statistics has also increased.

Q091 (2018): The decrease in general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases (2.1.) may have been due to the overall decrease in debtors' natural persons in 2017 and 2018. The latter suggestion is based in data from the credit bureau Creditinfo (1 January, 2019 number of debtors natural persons was 177,055; 1 January - 207,000; 1 January, 2017 - 252 479). Credit Bureau "Creditinfo" stores information about credit risk for businesses and private entities, forms the credit history and establishes credit ratings.

The decrease in "other non-litigious cases" (2.3.): civil cases in process of enforcement (execution) in all district courts was due to changes in the law that came into effect in 2017 July 1, on the basis of which the bailiff, rather than the court of first instance, is responsible for dealing with the succession in enforcement proceedings.

The decrease in "other cases" (4): administrative offence cases (including cases in process of enforcement (execution) in 2017-2018 period was due to the entry into force of the Code of Administrative Offenses on 1 January, 2017 which left the handling of a large proportion of administrative misconduct and the imposition of penalties to various public administration entities (out of court). This could also be due to the expanded list of circumstances in which the person is not prosecuted under the Code of Administrative Offenses. The decrease in these cases was also influenced by the Amendments to the Criminal Code (on 1 January, 2017) that criminalized persons who drove a road vehicle or taught practical driving while under the influence of alcohol with more than 1.5 ounces of alcohol. In 2018, compared to 2017, the number of cases of administrative offences investigated in district courts decreased by 15.66%, compared to 2016, a decrease of 75.83%. Concerning administrative cases (3): in 2018, the number of cases received increased by 27.35% compared to 2017 (e.g. the number of cases concerning conditions and detention of prisoners, cases concerning the legal status of aliens have significantly increased) and this led to the growth in the number of pending cases at the end of the reference year.

Q091 (2017): Other non-litigious cases: civil cases in process of enforcement (execution).

Concerning the category “non-litigious cases” the number of pending cases on 1 January 2017 increased considerably compared to their number on 1 January 2016. The same increase characterises the categories “general civil and commercial non litigious cases” and “other non- litigious cases” (pending cases at the beginning of 2017). However, we can observe that at the end of 2017 the number of pending cases decreased concerning the category “non-litigious cases” and the sub-category “other non-litigious cases”. Only with regard to “civil and commercial non-litigious cases” the number of pending cases at the end of 2017 increased. We can see that these variations are the result of variations in the number of incoming cases for the period 2015-2017. Besides, as the numbers are small, variations appear important. The main reason for increased pending cases is the increased number of incoming other non-litigious civil cases, i.e. enforcement cases, in 2017. More precisely, in 2017, the number of civil cases in enforcement procedure – requests to change the recoverer, increased. There is no particular reason, besides the fact that some companies were buying the recoverers’ rights from other natural persons or legal entities.

As regards the category “other cases”, it refers to cases of administrative offences and cases of administrative offences in process of enforcement (execution). Following the entry into force of a new Code of Administrative Offence (1 January 2017), the number of incoming cases of administrative offences decreased. The decrease in the number of incoming administrative law cases in 2017 is explained by the increased number of incoming administrative cases in previous years (due to the decisions of the Constitutional Court).

Registry cases cannot be identified among the overall number of general civil cases.

Administrative law cases: courts received less administrative cases; they are fighting backlogs from previous years.

Q091 (2016): Administrative law cases - courts are fighting backlogs. This led to the growth in the number of resolved cases and consequently to the decrease in the number of pending cases 31 December 2016.

Other non-litigious cases: civil cases in process of enforcement (execution). The increased number of these incoming cases also results in the increase of number of incoming non-litigious cases. The number of increased incoming other non-litigious cases (enforcement) may be due to the number of the resolved civil cases in 2015 (the number of pending cases on 1 January 2016 decreased). As regards registry cases: the answer should be NA, the NAP was chosen for the calculation purposes: it is not possible to identify those cases among all other general civil cases.

Q091 (2015): Civil and commercial non-litigious cases include court orders

Category “other” includes: Cases of administrative offences and cases of administrative offences in process of enforcement (execution).

Q091 (2014): The number of incoming administrative cases increased which affected the total. They were mostly cases on remuneration of public servants due to the decision of the Constitutional Court declaring the laws on the reduction of the remuneration of State servants and judges unconstitutional. For the same reason, the number of cases of administrative offence (in execution process) increased, which affected the category “other”. As to the significant decrease in the number of general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases (pending 31 Dec) in 2014, civil cases on deliver of judicial orders are resolved quickly and such residues are normal.

Q092 (2014): For 2013 and 2014, the category “civil and commercial non-litigious cases” includes court orders.

Q092 (2013): For 2013 and 2014, the category “civil and commercial non-litigious cases” includes court orders.

Q093 (2013): For 2010, this category encompasses only cases of administrative offence, while since 2012 it subsumes also the administrative offence cases in the process of execution.

Q094 (2018): On 1 January 2017 Amendments to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania were adopted that provide for criminal liability for persons who drove a road vehicle or taught practical driving while under the influence of alcohol more than 1,5 promilles. This change of regulation had impact on the increase of the number of criminal cases starting from 2017 (in comparison with 2016).

Q094 (2016): The crime situation changed in Lithuania - the number of registered crimes by prosecution also decreased through these years, as a result less cases were received in courts. As regards 94.1 and 94.2: the answer should be NA, the NAP was chosen for the calculation purposes.

Q094 (2012): For 2012, in contrast with the 2010 data, criminal cases in the execution process were also taken into account. The increase in the number of incoming and resolved criminal cases is due to the entry into force of the Law on Domestic Violence in December 2011. It has made compulsory the criminal investigation in respect of every single incident of domestic violence. The Lithuanian economic situation as well as the national economic priorities also account for the increase.

Q097 (General Comment): In Lithuania, statistical data on case flow and their classification are made according to the specific regulations and are mainly based on the institutes of Civil, Criminal Codes and the codes of Civil and Criminal procedures, as well as the Code of Administrative Offences and the law on Administrative procedure. Therefore figures for some of the types of cases are unavailable because there is no such classification while making statistical reports. In respect of the variations that can be observed between figures provided for the different evaluation cycles and in the light of the above described peculiarity of the statistic system of Lithuania, it is noteworthy that cases the number of which is not available are included in other categories, i.e. "civil litigious", "civil non-litigious". Accordingly, the indicated totals are relevant.

Q097 (2019): "Other": administrative offence cases (including cases in process of enforcement (execution)).
"Administrative cases" - the data provided encompasses cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania; it is to notice that these figures include apellation cases (on decisions of the court of first Instance) well as cases that are heard in the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania as sole instance.
"Pending cases older than two years": the decrease is due to the fact that cases pending for more than 2 years have been resolved.

Q097 (2018): The decrease in "other cases" (4), i.e. administrative offence cases (including cases in process of enforcement (execution), at second instance courts (appeal) in 2017-2018 period was related to the decreased number of resolved administrative offence cases in the first instance courts (see Q091).

Q097 (2017): As regards the category "other cases" which refers to cases of administrative offences and cases of administrative offences in process of enforcement (execution), the observed decreases in their numbers (pending at the beginning of 2017, incoming, resolved, pending at the end of 2017) are the consequence of the entry into force of the new Code of Administrative Offences.

Q097 (2016): The changes in number of cases are mainly related to the increased number of resolved administrative cases in the first instance administrative courts in 2015 and 2016 (the courts were fighting backlogs from previous years) and the renewed processes that were suspended in the second instance court due to the application to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Lithuania (related to salaries of civil servants, decreased pensions, etc.).

Q097 (2014): The increase between 2013 and 2014 in number of cases can be explained by the increase in the number of incoming administrative cases and cases of administrative offence. They were mostly cases on remuneration of public servants in 2013 due to the decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Lithuania, which recognized the laws on the reduction of the remuneration of state servants and judges unconstitutional. This also had an effect on the significant increase of the category "other cases" since this situation resulted in the increase of the number of cases of administrative offence (in execution process).

Q099 (General Comment): Other cases - jurisdictional cases and administrative offences cases.

Q099 (2020): In 2019, the Supreme Court of Lithuania examined fewer cases than were received, therefore the number of pending cases increased at the end of the year. However, it should be noted that in 2019 the Supreme Court of Lithuania has provided a number of important and particularly socially sensitive interpretations in both civil, criminal and administrative offences cases.

The decrease in the number of resolved civil and commercial litigious cases and accordingly the increase in the number for pending cases at the end of 2020 are due to the reduction in the number of judicial posts and the lengthy appointment by Parliament procedures for vacancies.

Q099 (2019): Other cases - jurisdictional cases and administrative offences cases.

Over the last five years, there has been an almost consistent decline in cases, including cassation appeals. In 2019, as compared to 2015, 20 percent less civil cassation appeals were filed and 17 percent fewer civil cassation cases were accepted, 43 percent fewer civil cassation cases were examined. In 2019, the Supreme Court of Lithuania examined fewer cases than were received, therefore the number of pending cases increased at the end of the year.

However, it should be noted that in 2019 the Supreme Court of Lithuania has provided a number of important and particularly socially sensitive interpretations in both civil, criminal and administrative offences cases.

Q099 (2018): The number of civil (and commercial) litigious cases (1.) of the cassation instance court (Supreme Court) pending at the end of the year decreased due to the general decrease of resolved cases at first instance. In 2018 the number of civil cases resolved at first instance courts decreased by 10.89% compared to 2017 and was 15.03 % lower than in 2016. This led to the slightly lower inflow and larger number of resolved cases, therefore, to the decreased number of pending cases at the end of the year.

Q099 (2016): NA was changed to NAP only for calculation purpose -situation hasn't changed.

Q099 (2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, it has been indicated that the Supreme Court of Lithuania received 1369 appeals (cassation) in criminal cases and 2794 appeals (cassation) in civil cases. 677 appeals in criminal cases and 2038 in civil cases were returned to the complainants.

2014: Different category of cases as in Q91, 97 and 99 exist in Lithuania, but they are all under the category 1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases and it is not possible at this point to distinguish them from other cases.

The increase between 2013 and 2014 in number of cases can be explained by the increase in the number of incoming administrative cases and cases of administrative offence. They were mostly cases on remuneration of public servants in 2013 due to the decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Lithuania, which recognized the laws on the reduction of the remuneration of state servants and judges unconstitutional. This also had an effect on the significant increase of the category "other cases" since this situation resulted in the increase of the number of cases of administrative offence (in execution process).

Q100 (2020): general decrease of number of cases

Q100 (2016): The number of admitted cassation claims decreased in 2015 and in 2016 was almost the same as in 2015. Besides, the number of resolved cases increased in 2015 due to the aim to comply with the timeliness.

Q101 (2020): Pending on 31 December 2020 litigious divorce cases: the result of the decrease in the number of incoming cases and the compulsory mediation in pretrial stage.

Insolvency cases: general decrease in number of cases

Robbery cases: general decrease in number of cases

Q101 (2019): In common the number of pending cases decreases, this shows the efficient work of the courts.

Employment dismissal cases - the decrease of incoming and resolved cases might be due to the effective functioning of the Labor Disputes Commission (a mandatory pre-litigation labor dispute resolution body for individual and collective labor disputes).

Insolvency cases - in 2019 the number of bankruptcy proceedings compared to 2018 remained stably consistent, depending on the economic situation. The general number of received criminal cases has decreased. This may have been caused by the reduced level of crime in the Republic of Lithuania. In 2019, compared to 2018, fewer crimes were registered and fewer criminal proceedings were received. According to the publications of the Department of Informatics and Communications under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania data, in 2019 51 449 criminal offenses were recorded (57 830 in 2018 and 63 846 in 2017). Cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens - general political situation in Lithuania and situation in EU on this issue led to the decrease of incoming cases in 2019.

Q101 (2018): Employment dismissal cases - the decrease of incoming and resolved cases might be due to the effective functioning of the Labor Disputes Commission (a mandatory pre-litigation labor dispute resolution body for individual and collective labor disputes).

Insolvency cases - the decrease of incoming cases might be due to the decrease of debtors (legal entities). Robbery cases - the decrease of incoming and resolved cases might be due to a general decrease in crimes to property. Cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens - general situation in EU on this issue led to the increase of incoming cases in 2017 and consequently to the increase of pending cases at the beginning of 2018. The number of resolved cases is higher due to higher number of incoming and correspondently pending cases. Cases relating to asylum seekers fall within the cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens or other administrative cases.

Q101 (2017): Cases relating to asylum seekers fall within the cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens or other administrative cases.

The number of incoming cases related to the right of entry and stay for aliens is related to the number of requests from residents of countries where were no requests before (countries where are no military actions carried) and such requests are often declined by the Migration department.

The decrease in the number of pending employment dismissal cases at the end of the year is explained by the fact that courts are successfully fighting the backlog.

Variations observed in respect of the number of pending litigious divorce cases appear important mainly due to the small numbers.

Q101 (2016): For the reference year 2016 cases relating to asylum seekers fall within the cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens or other administrative cases.

Q101 (2013): Variations observed in respect of the categories "employment dismissal cases" and "litigious divorce cases" are justified mainly by fluctuations in the number of incoming cases (due to the crisis, developments of the constitutional doctrine or amendments in law). In 2013, the number of district courts has been reduced to 49, resulting in a transfer of cases from one year to another from several/two courts to one court.

Luxembourg

Q091 (2018): The pending cases at the date of 31/12/2017 had to be adapted, since there were 27 cases of vacation court, which were no longer pending at the end of the year. These 27 cases were withdrawn from the 1,341 pending cases indicated in the Scoreboard 2017 to reach 1,314 other pending non-litigious cases on 01/01/2018.

Q091 (2016): For question 91.1 the new data collection system revealed a higher number of pending cases, previously not considered by those in charge of counting.

For question 91.2.2, the new data collection system provides now information on other non-litigious cases, previously unavailable.

Q091 (2015): The figures given (with the exception of those for the administrative court) are those of the two district courts (Luxembourg and Diekirch).

The three justices of the peace totalized 78.273 national as well as 285 European payment orders.

Q091 (2014): The data (except for the Administrative Court) are those of the district courts. Uniform statistical data for both types of courts are not yet available. The three justices of peace ruled 75 411 national payment orders, 260 european payment orders and resolved a total of 6386 cases for a total of 65840 new cases. The implementation of statistics counters for civil and commercial cases resulted in variations. The applied criteria have been refined and give a more accurate image.

Q091 (2013): Data concerns (except for the Administrative Court) district courts. Uniform statistical data for both types of courts (district courts and justice of peace) are not yet available. The District Court of Diekirch rendered 580 decisions and registered 664 new cases. The three justices of peace ruled 69 859 payment orders and resolved a total of 5 682 cases for a total of 6 508 new cases. The increase in the number of civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases between 2010 and 2013 is partly explained by the establishment in 2011 of the judiciary statistics office. The increase in the number of administrative law cases mainly stems from the increase in the asylum-related disputes.

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Q091 (2012): The data provided (except for the Administrative Court) are those of the district courts. Uniform statistical data for both types of courts (district courts and justice of peace) are not yet available. The District Court of Diekirch rendered 591 decisions and registered 688 new cases. The three justices of peace ruled 63 651 payment orders and resolved a total of 8041 cases for a total of 9310 new cases. The 2012 data encompasses civil and commercial cases of both district tribunals (Luxembourg and Diekirch).

Q092 (2014): 2014: Category 2 (civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases) refers to european payment orders issued by two district courts. They are handled almost immediately, so that there is no stock at the end of the period. That is why the pending cases as well as incoming cases are classified as NAP.

Q092 (2013): 2012: Category 2 (civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases) refers to payment orders issued by district courts. They are handled almost immediately, so that there is no stock at the end of the period.

Q092 (2012): 2012: Category 2 (civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases) refers to payment orders issued by district courts. They are handled almost immediately, so that there is no stock at the end of the period.

Q094 (2018): Nous avons compté parmi les infractions mineures, toutes les affaires terminées par ordonnance pénale au tribunal de police ou au tribunal d'arrondissement. Les infractions graves représentent toutes les affaires terminées par jugement en première instance au tribunal de police, correctionnel ou criminel.

L'augmentation du nombre d'affaires résolues est due au fait que, pour les cycles précédents, les ordonnances pénales des tribunaux d'arrondissement n'étaient pas prises en compte au niveau des infractions mineures, qui comptabilisaient seulement les ordonnances pénales de justices de paix. Ainsi, pour 2016, les infractions pénales mineures reportées s'élevaient à 6460 en comptant les ordonnances pénales des tribunaux d'arrondissement, au lieu de 5454. Le total des affaires terminées a considérablement augmenté puisqu'il nous est depuis la période d'évaluation 2018-2020 possible, par l'ajout de la catégorie « Autres affaires » dans le questionnaire, de renseigner les affaires dont le cabinet d'instruction a été saisi. Les chiffres inscrits dans « autres affaires » correspondent donc aux affaires dont a été saisi le cabinet d'instruction.

Regarding the unavailability of the number of pending cases and incoming cases, Due to the specific organization of the work flow between the courts and the public prosecutor's office, files are transferred to the courts only a short time before the hearing, and, if the case is not heard at the given date, are then returned to the public prosecutor's office until the new date of the hearing. Thus, there are – with very few exceptions - no cases pending before the penal courts over a longer period of time, and the number of incoming cases equals more or less the resolved cases. With regard to civil cases, we should be able to provide information on cases pending for more than two years for the next evaluation, once the new application has been used for a longer period of time.

Q094 (2012): Courts do not have a "stock" given that cases are handled at the public prosecutor's office and are only referred to the court shortly before the hearing. The only moment when cases are pending is between the hearing and the adoption of the decision. Usually, the judgment is made within 3 or 4 weeks after the hearing. Thus, data concerning incoming cases is identical to data concerning resolved cases.

Q097 (2019): Civil and commercial litigious cases pending at the beginning of the year have been restated in relation to those available at the time of the 2018-2020 evaluation cycle. The introduction of a new case management application at the Court of Appeal (JUCIV) has made it possible to identify a number of cases, still listed as pending, which were in fact completed.

Q097 (2016): It is a fact that the number of appeals before the Court decreased between 2014 and 2016. A key reason is that the number of appellate judgments rendered by the court has decreased significantly. The first reason is that the court had to evacuate a large number of cases as a matter of priority under the so-called accelerated procedure provided for by the law of 18 December 2015 on international protection. For the judicial year 2015/2016, 355 judgments out of a total of 938 judgments (excluding striking off) were rendered in accelerated proceedings and therefore not subject to appeal.

Q097 (2013): 2013: because of the international events that have increased the number of asylum seekers, the administrative courts that have jurisdiction in case of appeal against a refusal of refugee status, have, in particular in 2013 but already during the 3-4 previous years, known a significant increase in this very specific litigation both at first instance level and appeal level.

Q098 (2018): Concernant le nombre d'affaire résolues en matière d'affaire pénales grave, une baisse des recours introduits à la Cour d'appel est observée depuis ces dernières années, en conséquence les affaires terminées ont diminué en 2018. Concernant le nombre d'affaire résolues en matière d'affaire pénales mineures, le chiffre plus élevé des affaires d'infractions mineures s'explique par le fait qu'en 2017, 59 recours avaient été introduits sur des jugements du tribunal de police et que ces recours ont été traités par partie en 2018 seulement.

Q099 (General Comment): The pending files are now detailed between criminal and civil/commercial cases, thus this additional information is now available. There is no cassation possibility against the decisions of the administrative court of appeal.

Q099 (2019): Pending cases at the beginning of the year have been restated in relation to those available at the time of the 2018-2020 evaluation cycle. The introduction of a new case management application at the Court of cassation (JUCIV) has made it possible to identify a number of cases, still listed as pending, which were in fact completed.

Q099 (2018): Comparing 2016 to 2018, the increase in pending cases at the end of the period is 40.73%. However, there was already a clear increase in cases pending at the end of the period between 2016 and 2017, which is largely explained by a larger number of new cases in 2017. Between 2017 and 2018, the variation in cases pending at the end of the period is + 5%, which does not seem excessive, especially taking into account the low numbers.

Q099 (2017): Q99: total and civil and commercial litigation cases: the slight increase in the number of incoming cases in 2017 and the relatively stable number of resolved cases explain the increase in the number of pending cases at the end of 2017 to 109 .

Q099 (2014): 2014: several categories are in NAP because the Court of Cassation has no jurisdiction over these categories.

Q101 (2019): Compared to 2018 data, the number of incoming divorce cases has increased significantly. It seems that at the end of 2018, there was a number of pending divorce petitions, awaiting the entry into force of the law of 27 June 2018 establishing the family court judge (JAF law) on 1 November 2018. During the first two semesters of 2019, divorces were pronounced under a dual regime: on the one hand, cases filed under the old law were dismissed, and on the other hand, the JAF law, which provides for very short deadlines, made it possible to close a greater number of cases in less time than was the case under the old procedure.

"Cases relating to asylum seekers": as we previously indicated in our 2018 comment, variations in the number of incoming and the number of resolved cases depend on factors external to the administrative courts. The variations are probably related to applications for international protection and especially the decisions taken in relation to these applications by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (see https://maee.gouvernement.lu/content/dam/gouv_maee/directions/d8/publications/statistiques-en-mati%C3%A8re-d-asyle/Bilan-2019-Asile-Immigration-et-Accueil.pdf).

Q101 (2018): With regard to the number of incoming divorce cases, compared to the numbers provided for the 2017 scoreboard, they increased by only 8%. Since 2017, we have seen an acceleration in the number of divorce applications in 2018 since, before the entry into force of the law of the 27th of June 2018 establishing the Family Court (JAF law) and reforming the divorce procedure, many proceedings initiated under the former law were dismissed as a priority. In addition, the numbers for asylum seeker cases have decreased by 5% compared to the numbers available for 2017. The variation in incoming cases and resolved cases is linked to factors which are external to administrative courts and it is probably linked to the decrease in 2018 in applications for international protection and especially in decisions taken in relation to these issues. Finally, the number of cases resolved in 2016 concerning the entry and residence of foreigners was particularly high, this can be explained, among other things, with the creation of a new chamber in 2016 at the Administrative Court, the complexity of the cases, which can vary, as well as the delays in the investigation which can affect the date of delivery. The number of resolved cases related to the right of entry and residence of foreigners remains unchanged from the cases resolved in 2017.

Q101 (2017): Litigious divorce cases: The increase in the number of incoming cases in 2017 may have its origin in the fact that parliamentary proceedings had been initiated to reform the existing divorce procedure, which was intended to repeal the contentious divorce procedure. The Act of 27 June 2018 establishing the Family Court (juge aux affaires familiales) and reforming divorce and parental authority was initially supposed to come into force in the beginning of 2018 but it will only come into force on 1 November 2018. This law is also amending: 1. the New Code of Civil Procedure; 2. the Civil Code; 3. the Criminal Code; 4. the Social Security Code; 5. the Labour Code; 6. the amended Act of 11 November 1970 on the transfer and seizure of work pay and pensions; 7. the amended Act of 7 March 1980 on the organisation of the judiciary; 8. the amended law of 10 August 1992 on the protection of young people; 9. the amended law of 27 July 1997 on insurance contracts; 10. the amended law of 9 July 2004 on the legal effects of certain partnerships; 11. the law of 27 June 2017 adopting a multiannual programme for recruitment to the judiciary and amending the amended law of 7 March 1980 on judicial organisation. In addition, an increasing number of divorces between asylum seekers can be noticed.

Cases relating to asylum-seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention)[incoming cases and resolved cases]: the increase in the number of incoming and resolved cases is due to factors external to administrative courts and is probably linked to the general increase in 2017 in the number of applications and decisions taken in relation to asylum claims (see <https://statistiques.public.lu/fr/actualites/population/population/2018/01/20180117/20180117.pdf>).

Cases relating to the right of entry and residence of aliens [resolved cases]: the number of resolved cases in 2016 was particularly high, which can be explained by, inter alia, the creation of a new chamber in 2016 at the Administrative Court, the complexity of cases which may vary as well as the length of investigation proceedings, which may affect the date of delivery of the decision.

Q101 (2016): For insolvency cases the number of incoming and resolved cases is identical because these cases are treated immediately.

Q101 (2013): The number of employment dismissal cases corresponds to the incoming cases brought before the three competent courts. All these cases, with some exceptions, are generally heard and resolved within a few months. Regarding insolvency cases, they are all considered as urgent and are heard, at the latest one month after they are brought before the court.

Malta

Q091 (General Comment): The Administrative Review Tribunal was set up in late 2009 and replaced a number of ad hoc tribunals, each with their own varying caseload. From the moment it has been set-up, till practically 2014, the Administrative Review Tribunal was incorporating all these different caseloads within its own, and this resulted in a disproportional increase in the number of administrative incoming cases, as well as an increase in the pending caseload. Only now is the Tribunal starting to settle down to its normal annual caseload. The figures of "administrative cases" reflect the changes resulting from the integration of the caseloads of the ad hoc tribunals, into the Administrative Review Tribunal.

The observed variations for these cases between 2013 and the following years are due to the fact that in 2014 another magistrate started presiding over the Administrative Review Tribunal thereby increasing the judicial complement to 2 members. This change resulted in an increase in the number of administrative resolved cases leading to the increase in the clearance rate. The low number of incoming cases is reflecting the current intake once all cases from the ad hoc tribunals have been transferred.

As regards the decrease between 2014 and 2015 in the number of pending cases, this is the result of the improvement in the performance and efficiency of the Administrative Review Tribunal during these last 2 years.

Non-litigious data is not available for 2015.

The vast majority of cases heard before the courts of Malta are litigious cases. Nevertheless, there is the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction which deals with adoptions, appointment of tutor, curators and other administrators, interdiction and incapacitation and opening of secret wills.

Q091 (2019): Non litigious cases - incoming cases: The data was provided by the case management system of the Court Services Agency and shows an increase in the incoming caseload of these cases over that of the previous year.

Non litigious cases - pending cases at the end of the reference year: The relative high number of pending cases at the end of the year compared by the previous year is the result of the increase of incoming cases but a retention in the number of resolved cases. As a result, efficiency, as expressed as a higher number of pending cases, has suffered.

Q091 (2018): This evaluation cycle contains for the first time the efficiency data of the First Hall, Commercial Section which is a new court established in April 2018. Furthermore there was a registered increase in the incoming caseload particularly of the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction and in cases of dissolution of marriage.

The lack of horizontal consistency results from recounts that happen throughout the year, and that ensure that the data is always as up to date as possible. However when taken as a global figure, horizontal consistency might then be lost.

Q091 (2017): Apart from the provision of the new non-litigious data captured by sub-section 2.1 above, this year we also introduced the data for another civil, litigious court, namely, the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction, established by the Civil Courts (Establishment of Sections) Order 2003, in terms of Art 2 of the Code of Organisation and Civil Procedure (Chp 12 of the Laws of Malta). The Court has jurisdiction to deal with, amongst other matters, applications related to adoptions, interdictions and incapacitations, matters related to wills and to trusts, and to specific cases falling under the Foster Care Act (Chp 491 of the laws of Malta).

As concerns pending cases at the beginning of the year, information is not available for the newly provided data, namely data from the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction and the non-litigious data. These data will be available for the next cycle. Increases observed between 2016 and 2017 in the total of incoming and resolved cases result from the fact that new data has been added (data on non-litigious cases and data from the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction).

Q091 (2016): Horizontal consistency: This is a problem encountered also in previous evaluations. Unfortunately this inconsistency results from the way that the data is logged, and it is practically impossible to resolve it at present. Concerning the variations between cycles: In reality, in 2015 the Administrative Review Tribunal worked real hard to reduce the pending caseload and also resolved one set of interrelated cases that translated in the conclusion of about 150 separate cases. So 2015 was a very good year in which the efficiency parameters of the Tribunal spiked. In 2016, the rhythm by which cases were being resolved went back to 2014 figures, hence the apparent decrease in the number of resolved cases between 2015 and 2016. The reduction in the pending caseload is also the result of the additional 150 odd cases that were resolved in 2015 and that dramatically reduced the pending caseload for good, even if the resolved caseload of 2016 was less than that of 2015. Concerning Administrative cases: These figures reflect the pending balance at the beginning of 2016. Throughout 2015, the Tribunal resolved one batch of related cases that resulted in a drop in the number of pending cases and a spike in the number of resolved cases.

Q091 (2014): The category “civil litigious cases” covers family mediation cases and cases before the Court of revision of notarial acts and the Small Claims Tribunal. In 2014, another magistrate started presiding over the Administrative Review Tribunal thereby increasing the judicial complement by 2 members. This change resulted in an increase in the number of resolved cases. Following an internal exercise carried out by the Court Administration, cases that have been prescribed, have been cleaned from the system.

Q091 (2013): In 2013, the number of administrative law cases continued increasing. The Administrative Court was created in 2010. Over the time, the number of areas of competence of the Administrative Court has increased, which resulted in an increased caseload.

Q091 (2012): The Administrative Court was set up in late 2010, as a result of which, figure given in the previous report reflected the operation of the Court over a couple of months only. For 2012, the communicated figures reflect the operation of the Court over a twelve month period.

Q092 (General Comment): The non-litigious case category is codified under Art 166A of the Code of Organisation and Civil Procedure (COCP), Chp 12 of the Laws of Malta.

Q094 (General Comment): In the Maltese legal system, all proceedings which appear before the Court of Magistrates may be punishable with a fine or imprisonment, bar a few contraventions which still appear before the Court of Magistrates and it is not possible to obtain data relating to these few cases. Nevertheless, all cases which lead to an imprisonment of ten years or more can only be heard by the Criminal Court whilst cases between 2 and 12 years may be heard by the Court of Magistrates only once the procedure before it as a Court of Criminal Inquiry is completed. Since in Malta the vast majority of the cases contemplate the possibility of imprisonment, barring a few contraventions, the cases indicated as misdemeanors/minor offences, are those cases which are heard by the Court of Magistrates (excluding those being heard as a Court of Criminal Inquiry) having a maximum punishment of 2 years imprisonment while the cases indicated as 'severe criminal offences' are those having a punishment of over 2 years (Criminal Court & Court of Criminal Inquiry).

Q094 (2020): Given that the categorisation of criminal offences in Malta does not exactly match with the CEPEJ definitions provided, only the total of such cases is being reported. An actual breakdown of the figures quoted above is as follows:

- Pending 1st January 2020 = 11899 (79 cases Criminal Court and 11820 cases Court of Magistrates)
- Incoming cases 2020 = 11086 (17 cases Criminal Court and 11069 cases Court of Magistrates)
- Resolved cases 2020 = 7321 (5 cases Criminal Court and 7316 cases Court of Magistrates)
- Pending cases 31st December 2020 = 15883 (89 cases Criminal Court and 15794 cases Court of Magistrates)

The lack of horizontal consistency results from recounts that happen throughout the year, and that ensure that the data is always as up to date as possible. However when taken as a global figure, horizontal consistency might then be lost.

The decrease in the number of incoming and resolved cases, and the ensuing high number of pending cases, results from the restrictions imposed by the pandemic on the functioning of the Courts of Law.

Q094 (2018): Given that the categorisation of criminal offences in Malta does not exactly match with the CEPEJ definitions provided, only the total of such cases is being reported. An actual breakdown of the figures quoted above is as follows:

- Pending 1st January 2018 = 11887 (61 cases Criminal Court and 11826 cases Court of Magistrates)
- Incoming cases 2018 = 13817 (19 cases Criminal Court and 13,798 cases Court of Magistrates)
- Resolved cases 2018 = 14168 (8 cases Criminal Court and 14140 cases Court of Magistrates)
- Pending cases 31st December 2018 = 11589 (72 cases Criminal Court and 11517 cases Court of Magistrates)

The lack of horizontal consistency results from recounts that happen throughout the year, and that ensure that the data is always as up to date as possible. However when taken as a global figure, horizontal consistency might then be lost.

The decrease in the number of incoming and resolved cases is a phenomenon we are observing over the past years. The discrepancy between the data of 2016 and 2018 makes sense when one looks at the 2017 data that also shows a decrease in the caseloads from 2016. It is to be noted that the incoming caseload in 2018 is actually a bit higher than that of 2017.

Q094 (2016): In the Maltese legal system, all proceedings which appear before the Court of Magistrates may be punishable with a fine or imprisonment, bar a few contraventions which still appear before the Court of Magistrates and it is not possible to obtain data relating to these few cases. Nevertheless, all cases which lead to an imprisonment of ten years or more can only be heard by the Criminal Court whilst cases between 2 and 12 years may be heard by the Court of Magistrates only once the procedure before it as a Court of Criminal Inquiry is completed. Since in Malta the vast majority of the cases contemplate the possibility of imprisonment, barring a few contraventions, the cases indicated as misdemeanors/minor offences, are those cases which are heard by the Court of Magistrates (excluding those being heard as a Court of Criminal Inquiry) having a maximum punishment of 2 years imprisonment while the cases indicated as 'severe criminal offences' are those having a punishment of over 2 years (Criminal Court & Court of Criminal Inquiry).

This definition of severe/minor-misdemeanor cases is not fully consistent with the definition built by CEPEJ and therefore a comparison is not possible with the previous cycles. According to the Maltese categorization of cases, the number for severe criminal cases in 2016 is as follows: pending on the 1st Jan of Ref Year = 3054; Incoming cases = 827; Resolved cases = 1143; Pending cases on the 31st Dec of Ref Year = 2736. The number for minor/misdemeanor criminal cases is as follows: pending on the 1st Jan of Ref Year = 10571; Incoming cases = 15887; Resolved cases = 15682; Pending cases on the 31st Dec of Ref Year = 10805.

Q094 (2013): The 2014 data is derived from the official court statistics that are also available online at www.justiceservices.com. The horizontal discrepancy in the data at point 6 cannot be verified since the data collection in the criminal courts is not as yet automated.

Q097 (2020): The pandemic restrictions effected the caseload of the Court.

Q097 (2019): Total other than criminal cases - resolved cases: The data shows an increase in the resolved caseload of the 2nd instance courts and in fact, the pending caseload at the end of the year is less than that registered in 2018. These courts were more efficient in 2019.

Q097 (2017): In Malta, the civil second instance courts comprise the Civil Court of Appeal in its Inferior and Superior Jurisdiction. To date, whilst we can collect the data relating to the incoming, resolved and pending caseloads of these courts, we cannot easily distinguish between the sub-divisions of case typology outlined above. What we can tell for sure is that all cases filed before the Courts of Appeal are civil and commercial litigious cases (including a minority of administrative law cases) so the figures provided at Category 1 reflect the global total of cases heard at the second instance courts. Non-litigious cases are not filed before these courts (hence NAP answers).

Concerning the variation between 2016 and 2017 in the pending cases older than 2 years, the reason is due to a different methodology used in 2016 and in 2017.

Q097 (2016): Regarding Civil (and commercial) litigious cases: 2015 was the best year in terms of number of resolved cases, mainly because the judiciary were trying hard to conclude cases that were ready for sentencing. In fact, our efficiency indicators reflected this effort. As regards to the other data, we do not, as yet, have those statistics at hand and hence, the last 3 evaluations were marked as NAP.

Q097 (2014): The discrepancy in the data provided for 2014 as “pending cases on 31st December 2014” results from an internal exercise being carried out by the Court Administration in which cases that have been prescribed, are being cleaned from the system. This exercise is going to be carried out more frequently so that it does not reflect in discrepancies in the data that is published.

Q097 (2013): The significant increase of the number of civil and commercial litigious cases between 2010 and 2013 was due to the fact that the number of appeals has increased substantially in the past few years and the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal has been extended to include also appeals from large public contract awards. Accordingly, the Court of Appeal was not in a position to manage the considerable influx of cases.

Q097 (2012): In 2012, a number of judges in the Appeal Court retired and their replacement took some time to materialise, as a result of which, the number of decided cases decreased.

Q098 (2020): The above data reflects the aggregate scores of the Criminal Court of Appeal in its Superior and Inferior Jurisdiction.

The pandemic restrictions effected the caseload of the Court.

Q098 (2018): Given that in the Maltese legal system, the definition of severe/ minor-misdemeanor cases is not fully consistent with the definition built by CEPEJ, the data for these types of cases for Malta, is going to be presented within this section: For severe cases: Pending caseload at 1st January 2018 = 32; Incoming cases = 6; Resolved cases = 14; Pending cases on the 31st December = 21. Minor/ misdemeanour criminal cases: 1st January 2018 = 1266; Incoming cases = 445; Resolved cases = 644; Pending cases on the 31st December = 1018.

Q098 (2016): There was an increase in the pending caseload of the Court of Criminal Appeal, Inferior Jurisdiction. In the Maltese legal system, the definition of severe/minor-misdemeanor cases is not fully consistent with the definition built by CEPEJ and therefore a comparison is not possible with the previous cycles. According to the Maltese categorization of cases, the number for severe criminal cases in 2016 is as follows: pending on the 1st Jan of Ref Year = 26; Incoming cases = 15; Resolved cases = 10; Pending cases on the 31st Dec of Ref Year = 32. The number for minor/misdemeanor criminal cases is as follows: pending on the 1st Jan of Ref Year = 1214; Incoming cases = 629; Resolved cases = 485; Pending cases on the 31st Dec of Ref Year = 1358.

Q098 (2012): In 2012, the increase of the number of criminal cases resulted from the fact that for some time the number of judges hearing the appeals, particularly in the Criminal Court of Appeal (Inferior Jurisdiction), was reduced due to retirement and re-allocation of duties. Accordingly, the number of appeals in the inferior jurisdiction increase considerably.

Q099 (2017): In Malta the 2nd instance courts are the highest instance. Hence the NAP answer to this section.

Q099 (2016): In Malta the 2nd instance courts are the highest instance. Hence the NAP answer to this section.

Q100 (2018): NA

Q101 (2020): Less incoming and resolved cases due to court closure.

Q101 (2019): Following the establishment of the Civil Court, Commercial Division, a number of insolvency cases previously filed before other courts were still being transferred to the new Court and hence the relatively high number of incoming cases in previous years. The Commercial Court is now fully operational and receiving new cases filed before it. Hence this figure is presumed to reflect more faithfully the cases of insolvency filed within a year.

Q101 (2017): The employment dismissal cases are not heard by the courts but rather by the Industrial Tribunal which is separate from courts and has no connection whatsoever to courts or the Ministry of Justice. Cases related to asylum seekers are processed by the Refugee Commission and heard by the Refugee Appeals Board, which is an entity separate from the courts. Therefore such data is NAP. The Office of the Refugee Commissioner (RefComm) is regulated by The Refugees Act, Chp 420 of the Laws of Malta, and its main responsibility is to receive, process and determine applications for international protection in Malta, as stipulated by the Refugees Act, amended by Act VI and VII in 2015 and its Subsidiary Legislation 420.07 on Procedural Standards in Examining Applications for Refugee Status Regulations. This Office is also bound by the obligations assumed by Malta under the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, as well as its obligations under European Directive 2011/95/EU, European Directive 2013/32/EU and the Dublin Regulation. RefComm implements a single asylum procedure. It first examines whether the applicant fulfils the criteria to be recognised as a refugee according to law, and in the case of those applicants who do NOT meet the criteria to be recognised as refugees, the Office proceeds to examine whether the applicant fulfils the criteria for subsidiary protection according to law. The applicant is informed in writing about the decision issued by the Office of the Refugee Commissioner. The reasons in fact and in law are stated in the decision. In the case of a negative decision, applicants are informed of their right to enter an appeal against this decision to the Refugee Appeals Board. Information on how to challenge a negative decision is given in writing to those applicants whose application was rejected with regards to refugee status and/or subsidiary protection status. This is an administrative review and involves the assessment of facts and points of law. An asylum seeker has 2 weeks to appeal since the day in which the written negative decision by the Refugee Commission has been received. Whilst the Refugee Appeals Board does not accept late appeals, it does have suspensive effect. An onward appeal is not provided in the law in case of a negative decision from the Refugee Appeals Board. However, judicial review of the decisions taken by the Board is possible before the First Hall of the Civil Court, limited only to an enquiry into the validity of the administrative act. However, such information is not available. Judicial review does not deal with the merits of the asylum claim, but only with the manner in which the concerned administrative authority reached its decision. At this stage, applicants could be granted legal aid if eligible under the general rules for legal aid in court proceedings.

Q101 (2016): Litigious cases: the number of incoming and resolved cases has been on the increased every year.

Netherlands

Q091 (2020): Administrative law cases include tax cases and immigration / asylum cases.

First instance cases at Council of State, Court of Appeal, including trade tribunal, are excluded.

In the Netherlands, there are some registers that are kept by the judiciary. Those do not include a land- or business registry, see www.rechtspraak.nl/registers. Most registers are related to debt, bankruptcy and help or surveillance of people who are unable to handle their financial situation. There is also a register with so-called 'nevenfuncties' (a list of jobs and positions held by judges next to their judgeship). Mutations in these registers are not counted as court cases. For the category 'other registry cases' the answer is NAP, as the Dutch system does not count mutations in the registers as court cases.

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Most registers are related to debt, bankruptcy and help or surveillance of people that are unable to handle their financial situation. There is also a register of 'nevenfuncties', which lists all the jobs/positions that judges fulfill next to being a judge. Mutations in these registers are not counted as court cases. For the category "other registry cases", since the Dutch system does not count mutations in the registers as court cases, the answer is NAP.

Q091 (2017): None

Q091 (2016): Number of administrative law cases litigious plus non-litigious.

In 2016, there has been a strong decrease in numbers of cases compared to 2014. This decrease pertains to the group of misdemeanours, in particular the group of traffic offences ("Mulder Law"). The cases of "vorderingen dwangsom" (coercive detention) are no longer treated by the Public Prosecution. This following complaints at the Ombudsman. These coercive detention cases increased at first strongly in 2013 and 2014. But after that decision of the Public Prosecution The "Mulder Law" cases decreased from 200.000 in 2014, via 100.000 in 2015 to 40.000 in 2016.

Q094 (2020): Classification of severe and minor cases:

Minor offences: mainly traffic offences (speeding tickets, running red lights) and petty theft, vagrancy, littering, etc.

Severe offences: driving while drunk, grand theft, violent crimes, vice, drugs/narcotics, etc.

Q094 (2016): In 2016, there has been a strong decrease in numbers of cases compared to 2014. This decrease pertains to the group of misdemeanours, in particular the group of traffic offences ("Mulder Law"). The cases of "vorderingen dwangsom" (coercive detention) are no longer treated by the Public Prosecution. This following complaints at the Ombudsman. These coercive detention cases increased at first strongly in 2013 and 2014. But after that decision of the Public Prosecution The "Mulder Law" cases decreased from 200.000 in 2014, via 100.000 in 2015 to 40.000 in 2016.

Q097 (General Comment): As to the lack of horizontal consistency that can be observed, the reason is that the official number of cases pending on January 1st is determined at different time then the other 3 categories (official incoming, official resolved, official pending on December 31st). Due to time lags in registration and dynamics in the data systems, if the cases pending on January 1st are measured at the same time as the others, the result would be different.

Q097 (2019): .

Q097 (2018): If there is an appeal, cases are litigious in my view. I would tend to enter the value "0", but since the question is being asked, you probably see things differently. So I chose the answer "NA"

Q097 (2017): Administrative law cases, litigious plus non-litigious.

Q097 (2016): Administrative law cases, litigious plus non-litigious.

Q098 (2014): The reason for the horizontal inconsistency in 2014 is that the figures from the 4 columns of the table are not retrieved at the same time. The number of pending cases on Jan 1st is determined one year before the other 3 columns can be filled. One year later it is possible to determine the number of incoming cases, the number of resolved cases and the number of pending cases on Dec 31st. The definition of 'pending' together with dynamic changes in the registration system mean that the number of pending cases on Jan 1st will have changed. To ensure horizontal consistency, all the 4 columns should be determined after the years' end which would imply to overrule a previously determined and official (i.e. published) number of pending cases on Jan 1st.

Q099 (General Comment): Information in this section is taken from the annual report of the High Court.

Q099 (2020): With regard to 2. Non litigious cases: In theory, it is possible these cases get to the Supreme Court, but these cases are not specified in available numbers for the courts.

With regard to 3. Administrative law cases: Please note that the Dutch Supreme Court only handles tax cases and some social security cases. There is no third instance court for other administrative cases in the Netherlands, so these are not represented in this number.

With regard to 4. Other cases: There might be other cases in separate courts (Kamers), but these numbers are not available nationally.

With regard to the discrepancies: there are always some factors that might be of influence on the number of cases the Supreme Court handles in a year. It might be due to delays or catch ups in lower courts (so incoming cases are lower/higher), new laws or changes in law that the SC must answer (like covid-regulations), cases may become more complex because laws and differences are more complex (as a result cases may take longer), or cases that are connected that are grouped to deal with in clusters (meaning more cases for a longer time). While we cannot clearly pinpoint a 'cause' of the discrepancies, all these factors mentioned might influence the numbers.

Q099 (2019): Reason for discrepancies: discrepancies seem higher, as absolute values are lower. When asked, the High Court explains that there is always an eb and flow of cases due to several factors.

Q099 (2018): Cases handled by the High Court are 'litigious' by nature (= cases are settled at first instance if one party remains inactive)

Q099 (2017): the answer to this question is still not available.

Q099 (2016): At the moment the Supreme Court has not the data available to answer this question. The National Correspondent is consulting the Supreme Court to improve this situation.

Q100 (2020): In the numbers and accounts that are kept by the Dutch Supreme Court, no distinction is made between severe criminal cases and misdemeanours and/or minor criminal cases.

With regard to the discrepancies: there are always some factors that might be of influence on the number of cases the Supreme Court handles in a year. It might be due to delays or catch ups in lower courts (so incoming cases are lower/higher), new laws or changes in law that the SC must answer (like covid-regulations), cases may become more complex because laws and differences are more complex (as a result cases may take longer), or cases that are connected that are grouped to deal with in clusters (meaning more cases for a longer time). While we cannot clearly pinpoint a 'cause' of the discrepancies, all these factors mentioned might influence the numbers.

Q101 (2020): There are some numbers available on this, but we don't register whether cases are litigious or not in this manner.

Q101 (2018): As for the number of resolved employment dismissal cases, it dropped significantly in recent years, most probably because of the shortage in labour or low unemployment

Q101 (2017): The distinction of litigious cases is only available for resolved cases.

Q101 (2016): At the moment the Supreme Court has not the data available to answer this question. The National Correspondent is consulting the Supreme Court to improve this situation.

Poland

Q091 (General Comment): The attention should be drawn on the fact that it is not excluded to notice horizontal inconsistencies due to omissions or mistakes in statistical information generated by courts as well as to structural changes within the court system. As for the category "civil (and commercial) litigious cases", it includes as well litigious family and labour (employment) cases. Besides, it encompasses also some types of cases decided under chapter II of the Civil Proceedings Code that concern non-litigious cases (such as distribution of inherited assets, separation of common property, demarcation of the real estate) which nature in fact is litigious because of the opposite interests of the parties and contradictory ways of presenting their arguments.

Q091 (2020): Comments: The discrepancies in Table 91. First instance courts: number of other than criminal law cases - compared to the previous periods (2018 and 2019) are mainly due to combinations of two reasons. First - the COVID19 pandemic, which significantly reduced case inflow to the courts (in some type of cases even by several dozen of percent), reduced the number of resolved cases and pending cases as well. The second factor, which in contrary - caused increase in the volume of cases registered in court system was the inflow of cases related with conversion of the right of perpetual use of built-up land for residential purposes into land ownership (2.2.1 - Non litigious land registry cases). In 2020, there were more than a million incoming cases of this type (in 2019 – more than 2,5 million), which also resulted in an increase in the number of resolved cases in this area, as well as pending cases for the next reporting period.

Q091 (2019): The discrepancies in section 4.2.2. Case flow management - first instance - compared to the previous period mainly concern the data shown in point 2.2.1 Non-litigious land registry cases. In explaining the above, it should be emphasized that the general state of cases in courts of first instance in 2019 was related to cases brought to the land registry departments with regard to the conversion of the right of perpetual use of built-up land for residential purposes into land ownership. In 2019, more than 2 million incoming cases of this type, which also resulted in an increase in the number of resolved cases in this area, as well as pending cases for the next reporting period. It should be noted that after excluding from the analysis all cases considered in Land Registry Departments, the impact of cases and settlements in 2019 were almost at the same level as in the previous year.

Q091 (2018): The discrepancy between 2016 and 2018 was realised in 2017 due to the increasing number of mostly non-litigious cases. More details in 2017 data.

Number of pending cases in the category 2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases has dropped slightly. That situation is caused by high effectiveness of courts. Number of resolved cases is higher than number of incoming cases. That situation has maintained since 2017.

Higher number of pending cases in Non-litigious business registry cases is temporary and it is a result of higher number of initiated compulsory proceedings. If it is ascertained that the application for entry in the Register or compulsory documents have not been submitted despite expiry of the deadline, the registry court shall call on the obliged parties to submit them. We observed that the effectiveness of courts has increased and therefore number of pending cases in mentioned category has dropped at the end of the year.

In regard to non litigious land registry cases we observe in Divisions of Land and Mortgage higher staff turnover. It contributes to problems with solving cases, therefore number of pending cases has increased.

In regard to "other" cases we have observed significant increasing of incoming cases without specified category. In this category we include following cases: exemption from costs, reconstruction of files, affidavit of assets, excluding judge etc. Higher number of pending cases on 31 Dec. is a consequence of high number of incoming cases during the year. It was probably temporary situation.

Q091 (2017): As a general explanation for discrepancies in 2016 to 2017 data, it has to be stated that in 2016, there was a substantial number of incoming non-litigious cases, mostly general civil cases, but also registry cases (around 700k cases total).

This important number of cases was not resolved and the backlog remained important at the end of the year. This could explain the large difference of pending cases between 1 Jan 2016 and 1 Jan 2017.

2.1. In 2016 there were serious problems with the information system which is in use in electronic proceedings therefore the number of pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year has increased. In 2017 we did not notice any problems with mentioned system, so the number of resolved cases has increased significantly. At the same reason the number of pending cases on 31 Dec. 2017 has dropped.

We indicate that fluctuation of the number of cases can be also caused by implemented organizational changes in courts (changes in staff, changes in the organization of work). 2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3) discrepancies are justified in points 2.2.1 and 2.2.2.

2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases. Higher number of pending cases (on 1 Jan. ref. year and on 31 Dec. ref. year) is caused by Higher number of incoming cases than resolved cases. This situation is related to large-scale investments in infrastructure in Poland Building new roads is closely connected with changes in land registry. We need to indicate that courts have to cope with large number of difficult cases. (Mentioned reason is related to resolved / incoming cases)

2.2.2. Within the changes in business registry cases we can observe significant increase in all types of Application for registration

(first registration) cases, but there is also considerable increase in general business cases (changes in the registry, including cases of removing from registry). We indicate that it could be caused by fluctuation in compulsory proceedings. Mentioned proceedings are carried on in the cases where it is found that an application for an entry in the National Court Register or the documents whose submission is obligatory were not submitted despite the lapse of the time limit. The registry court shall summon the obliged persons to submit them, and shall set an additional 7-day time limit. We emphasize, that the registry court shall discontinue the compulsory proceedings, if it can be concluded from the circumstances of the case that the proceedings will not lead to the fulfilment of the mentioned obligation. (Mentioned reason is related to resolved / incoming and pending cases) 2.2.3. and 2.3. - Categories do not exist in our judicial system.

Q091 (2016): Within the changes in business registry cases we can observe significant increase in all types of Application for registration (first registration) cases, but there is also considerable increase in general business cases (changes in the registry, including cases of removing from registry).

In 2016 there were serious problems with the information system which is in use in electronic proceedings therefore the number of pending cases had increased.

Q092 (General Comment): The category of civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases (including non-litigious family cases) covers all the rest of cases decided under chapter II of the Civil Proceedings Code which are non-litigious cases (such as ascertainment of the acquisition of an inheritance, cases connected with birth, marriage and death records, declaration of dead, adoption as well as summary and injunction proceedings in money payment cases).

Q093 (General Comment): The category "other" includes first of all social security cases and cases related to the application of correctional and educational measures as required in juvenile cases and execution of guardianship or tutoring.

Q094 (General Comment): Misdemeanour cases (minor offences) refer to offences in which regard the law set forth a maximum penalty up to 1 month of detention, or fine or both of them. All other criminal cases are encompassed within the category “severe cases”. The latter subsumes: cases for which the indictment (or other motion substituting the indictment) has been filed at a court; cases implying to issue conjunctive rulings; prosecutor’s motions for discontinuation of the case because of insanity, and prosecutor’s motions for conditional discontinuation of the proceeding. Statistics contain also the so called “organisation cases” which do not deal directly with crimes.

Q094 (2020): Severe criminal cases includes all offences under the Penal Code, Penal Fiscal Code and offences specified in other Acts. Misdemeanours are cases conducted under the Petty Offence Code.

The category “Other cases” covers the rest of cases conducted in criminal courts which are not connected directly with the severe criminal cases or misdemeanours (mainly cases conducted under the Code of Criminal Procedure and Petty Offences Procedure Code).

Discrepancy comment:

Comments: The discrepancies in Table 94. First instance courts: number of criminal law cases - compared to the previous period (2018) are mainly due to two reasons. First – the COVID19 pandemic which reduced the inflow of Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases (p. 2). Second – in 2020 release the number of Other cases (p. 3) was added to the table. It significantly increased the number of total cases shown in the line Total of criminal cases (1+2+3).

Q094 (2014): For the 2014 evaluation, changes in the statistical forms made possible the identification of some types of misdemeanor cases (mainly the organizational ones, which were not considered in 2012). Above this, there is a constant growth in the number of incoming cases.

Q094 (2012): The increase of the total of criminal cases and the number of severe criminal cases in respect of the item “pending cases on 1st January 2012” is due to the fact that since 2010, there was a significant increase of the inflow of cases.

Q097 (General Comment): The number of second instance administrative law cases coincides with the number of administrative law cases in third instance because the Supreme Administrative Court is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics.

Q097 (2020): The category „Other cases” includes appeals and complaints concerning social insurance, minors and others.

Discrepancy comment: The discrepancies in Table 97. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of “other than criminal law” cases

- compared to the previous period (2018) in categories Incoming cases and Resolved cases result from the COVID19 pandemic which reduced the number of new case in courts and number of cases resolved. As regards increases in categories: Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year and Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year it is due to increased amount of unresolved specific categories of cases in civil litigious procedure (e.g. claims under the loan agreement) and civil non-litigious procedure (e.g. division of the property). Administrative law cases: In 2020, the Supreme Administrative Court received 14,281 cassation complaints and 100 complaints for the resumption of proceedings. From the previous period, 28,086 cassation complaints and 43 complaints for the resumption of proceedings remained to be examined. In total, there were 42,367 cassation complaints pending.

In 2020, a total of 12 581 cassation appeals were examined, of which 4129 cases (32.82% of the total number of satisfied cassation appeals), and 8452 cases (67.18%). In 2677 cases the Supreme Administrative Court allowed the cassation complaint (21.28%), 9189 cassation appeals dismissed (73.04%), and 715 were settled in another way (5.68%).

In 2020, the number of cassation appeals filed compared to the previous year decreased by 2563 complaints.

The largest number of cassation complaints was filed by a party to the proceedings other than public administration body - 10 348, administration bodies lodged 3775 complaints, while

The number of cassation appeals filed by an administrative body and a party to proceedings other than an administrative body was 158.

In the proceedings before the Supreme Administrative Court there were 1948 attorneys for public administration bodies, 572 attorneys at law public administration bodies, 572 advocates, 865 legal advisers, 399 tax advisers, 29 patent attorneys, 43 prosecutors and in 11 cases the Ombudsman. As in previous years, the largest number of cassation appeals concerned taxes and other pecuniary benefits to which the provisions of the Tax Ordinance are applicable, as well as enforcement of these pecuniary benefits (5167 complaints were filed). 4434 cassation appeals were resolved on this subject, which constitutes 35.24% of the total number of cassation appeals examined.

Apart from cassation complaints, in 2020 The Supreme Administrative Court settled 4367 complaints against decisions (orders) of courts of first instance, of which in 690 cases it allowed the complaint (15.8% of the total number of complaints settled), in 3376 cases the Supreme Administrative Court dismissed the complaint (77.31%), and 301 cases were settled otherwise (6.89%).

Moreover, the Supreme Administrative Court examined 169 complaints on infringement of a party's right to have a case heard in court proceedings without undue delay, of which 2 complaints were upheld (1.18% to the total number of settlements of such cases), 74 were dismissed (43.79%), while 93 cases were settled in a different manner (55.03%).

In 2020, the court disposed of 57.70% of all cases within 12 months, and within up to 24 months 78.66%. With regard to cassation complaints, 44.06% of cases were dealt with within 12 months. As far as complaints are concerned, 75.99% are settled within 2 months, while within 12 months the rate is 99.57%.

(The data comes from the annual report on the activity of administrative courts.)

Q097 (2019): The decrease of Clearance Rate for 1. Civil and commercial litigious cases and 4. Other cases in 2019 compared with 2018 is caused by increased value of incoming cases. For 1. Civil and commercial litigious cases: from 141 045 cases in 2018 to 155 341 cases in 2019 (increase of 10%) and for 4. Other cases: from 41 242 cases in 2018 to 44 233 cases in 2019 (increase of 7%). The number of judges hearing in these type of cases in 2019 was at comparable level like in 2018 so the number of cases per one judge had increased automatically. In 2019, 16,844 cassation appeals (3,385 appeals less than in 2018) and 80 appeals for reopening the proceedings were submitted to the Supreme Administrative Court. From the previous period, 27,649 complaints and 28 applications for reopening of proceedings remain to be considered. In total, the Supreme Administrative Court had to consider 44,493 cassation appeals. In 2019, a total of 16,375 cassation complaints were examined. In 3,465 cases, the Supreme Administrative Court allowed the cassation appeal (21.16%), dismissed 11,721 cassation appeals (71.58%), and settled 1,189 in a different way (7.26%). Apart from cassation appeals, in 2019 the Supreme Administrative Court handled 4,665 complaints against decisions (orders) of courts of first instance, of which 715 allowed the appeal (15.36% of all appeals), and in 3,773 cases, the Supreme Administrative Court dismissed the appeal (80.88%), and it handled 177 matters in a different way (3.79%).

Moreover, the Supreme Administrative Court examined 162 complaints about violation of a party's right to hear a case in court proceedings without undue delay, of which 4 were admitted (2.47% of all settlements of this type), 60 were dismissed (37.04%), and 98 were settled in other way (60.49%).

In 2019, the Supreme Administrative Court handled 42.33% of all cases within 12 months, and 80.43% within 24 months. With regard to cassation complaints, 23.54% of the cases were settled within 12 months. In the case of complaints, 91.13% are examined by 2 months, and within 12 months, this ratio is 99.72%.

Q097 (2017): 2.2.2. There is not any specific explanation for observed increase. We can indicate only that mentioned increase is related especially to Register of Pledges.

As regards General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, we have validated previous data and we have made some corrections. We also indicate that a number of pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year have been increased due to higher number of incoming cases in 2016.

Q097 (2016): Within the changes in business registry cases we can observe significant increase in all types of Application for registration (first registration) cases, but there is also considerable increase in general business cases (changes in the registry, including cases of removing from registry).

In 2016 there were serious problems with the information system which is in use in electronic proceedings therefore the number of pending cases had increased.

Q098 (2020): Severe criminal cases includes all offences under the Penal Code, Penal Fiscal Code and offences specified in other Acts. Misdemeanours are cases conducted under the Petty Offence Code.

The category "Other cases" covers the rest of cases conducted in criminal courts which are not connected directly with the severe criminal cases or misdemeanours (mainly cases conducted under the Code of Criminal Procedure and Petty Offences Procedure Code).

Discrepancy comment: The discrepancies in Table 98. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of criminal law cases - compared to the previous period (2018) are mainly due to two reasons. First – the COVID19 pandemic which reduced the inflow of Severe criminal cases (p. 1) and Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases (p. 2). Second – in 2020 release the number of Other cases (p. 3) was added to the table. It significantly increased the number of total cases shown in the line Total of criminal cases (1+2+3).

Q098 (2012): The increase of the total of criminal cases and the number of severe criminal cases in respect of the item "pending cases on 1st January 2012" is due to the fact that since 2010, there was a significant increase of the inflow of cases".
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As to the number of minor cases, there was a change in the statistical system which resulted in aggregating some categories of cases considered as minor with other criminal second instance cases. Accordingly, it was impossible to include them in the provided figures.

Q099 (2020): Other cases are cases pertaining to public law, decided by the Chamber for Extraordinary Control and Public Issues.

Discrepancies - Administrative law cases - see data in Q97 and general comment to that question.

Q099 (2019): 1. Civil cases = civil cases + labour and social security cases;

4. Other cases = public law cases + disciplinary cases;

3. Data from Supreme Administrative Court; "1. Civil and commercial litigious cases": Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year : 2586 (civil cases) + 2010 (labour and social security cases); Incoming cases :5105 (civil cases) + 2480 (labour and social security cases); Resolved cases: 5095 (civil cases) + 2329 (labour law and social security cases); Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year: 2596 (civil cases) + 2161 (labour and social security cases);

"4. Other cases": Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref year: 117 (disciplinary cases) + 215 (public law cases); Incoming cases: 269 (disciplinary cases) + 894 (public law cases); Resolved cases: 281 (disciplinary cases) + 955 (public law cases); Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year: 105 (disciplinary cases) + 154 (public law cases).

Public law cases and disciplinary cases were not entered in the table in 2018. Public law cases in 2018: Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. Year – no data; Incoming cases – 293; Resolved cases – 81; Pending cases 31th December – 212; Disciplinary cases in 2018 : In 2018 the Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court received a total of 161 cases, of which 52 to the First Department and 109 to the Second Department. In the First Department, in 2018, 11 cases were resolved. In the Department of the Second Disciplinary Chamber, 17 cases were considered and completed in terms of content, and 16 cases formally (data from the Supreme Court activity report for 2018).

Q099 (2016): In 2014 the Administrative Supreme court cases were not included and they are reintroduced in this cycle. In regard to administrative law cases we kindly indicate that administrative cases are excluded from the jurisdiction of the common courts. Administrative cases are proceeded by the Voivodship Administrative Courts and Supreme Administrative Court, which are only competent to proceed such cases.

Q099 (2012): In the frame of the 2012 exercise, it has been indicated that the Supreme Court provided the Ministry of Justice with data set that allowed summing up non-criminal cases with administrative cases of the Supreme Administrative Court. Therefore it was possible to include both data-sets.

Q100 (General Comment): The Supreme Court does not divide its statistics into categories corresponding to those defined and used by the CEPEJ.

Q100 (2020): Others cases are disciplinary cases resolved in the Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court
Discrepancy comment: The dynamics of the movement of cases of 2020 in the work of the Criminal Chamber was due to changes of a personnel nature. In addition, some of the disciplinary cases of advocates were submitted for consideration to the Criminal Chamber on the basis of decisions of the First President of the Supreme Court made in the period until May 2020 or decisions of the President of the Supreme Court directing the work of the Criminal Chamber at a later date, as the Disciplinary Court of the Polish Bar Association refers files of disciplinary cases with cassation appeals to the Criminal Chamber, recognizing that the Disciplinary Chamber should refrain from examining them. At the same time, the above-standard involvement in the work of judges, assistants and all other employees of the Criminal Chamber allowed for an increase in the number of cases dealt with.

Q100 (2018): Number of incoming cases has increased due to implemented law changes in Code of Criminal Procedure. On 15 April 2016 entered into force regulations about complaints against appellate court judgments. Parties may complain to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Poland against an appellate court judgment revoking a judgment of the court of the first instance and referring the case for reconsideration. In the first period of functioning of mentioned regulations there were not many incoming cases. The situation changed in 2018. We have observed that many cases incoming on the base of regulations implemented in 2016. Moreover, in 2018 were carried on some organisational changes e.g. Military Chamber of Supreme Court has been closed and all cases were moved to Criminal Chamber.

Q101 (2020): The discrepancies in Table 101. Number of specific litigious cases received and processed by first instance courts - compared to the previous period (2018) are mainly due to the significant increase in number of cases of personal bankruptcy (in the „incolvency” category). The amendment to the bankruptcy law made it much easier to obtain the right to bankruptcy for a natural person, therefore the number of such cases brought to court has been increasing for several last years.

Q101 (2019): *) In divorces cases the number of Pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year is not equal to pending cases on January + Incoming cases - resolved cases because some cases brought to the court as a divorce cases may be judged after a trial as a separation.

*)The number of incoming insolvency cases has been increasing in recent years, inter alia, due to the significant increase in number of cases of personal bankruptcy. The amendment to the bankruptcy law made it much easier to obtain the right to bankruptcy for a natural person, therefore the number of such cases brought to court has increased many times.

Q101 (2018): In regard to litigious divorce cases, please note that pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year plus incoming cases minus resolved cases are not equal pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year. In some judicial proceedings parties decided to change their decision and do not get divorce but they get separation. In that situations incoming cases are classified as divorce cases but in resolved cases they are classified as separation cases which are included in different statistical position.

Q101 (2017): Changes in insolvency cases pending on 31 Dec are probably caused by implemented organizational changes in courts.

Q101 (2016): The growth of the number of insolvency cases is a result of the amendment of The Bankruptcy and Reorganisation Act which entered into force on the 31 December 2016.

It should be noted, that this is a very important change, which simplifies the submission of requests for consumer bankruptcy. It also implemented solutions for insolvent consumers which facilitate reaching deal with their creditors. The amended regulations do not establish automatism in declaring consumer bankruptcy - it is still a legal proceeding. Every time the consumer must fulfil a number of conditions, which are subject to an individual assessment conducted by the judge. Since the implementation of this act, the number of incoming insolvency cases has increased significantly (300 in 2014, 8694 in 2016).

Portugal

Q091 (General Comment): The question 91_1 "Civil (and commercial) litigious cases", includes the case-flow of civil justice, labour justice and juvenile justice. It does not include civil and labour enforcement cases.

Q091 (2020): On 1 September 2013, the new Code of civil Procedure entered into force, establishing a new regime for the enforcement action in Portugal, based on a new paradigma, which states that the processes that run in court must stand out clearly – those who are dependent on the commission of an act of the judge or the secretary – from those who run out of court. This new model, which enables a new way of organizing tasks, of work monitoring and of differentiating responsibilities is provided for in Article 551, paragraph 5 of the new Code of Civil Procedure. This new system follows more closely the current model in other countries and, without prejudice to the specificities of each planning and method of statistical production, will facilitate the future approach to a comparison of the Portuguese system with that of other countries.

From a statistical point of view, this new model has not yet however been reflected in numbers, as work is still ongoing aimed at demarcating the procedures that are in court, waiting for an act, from those that are being handled by other entities. Since it is not yet possible to provide figures that reflect the amount of work taken on by the courts as referred above, the data does not include civil and labour enforcement cases. The number of enforcement cases for the year 2020 are: Pending cases on 1 Jan. 2020: 521224; Incoming cases: 96047; Resolved cases: 159616; Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2020: 457655. These numbers correspond to the total number of existing procedures in Portugal in 2020, following the existing model prior to the entry into force of the said legal diploma.

For this reason, the alerts and notes transmitted in previous years with regard to comparisons between countries still remain. A comparative reading of these values must, as we have repeatedly drawn attention, be very cautious, refraining from any comparison in terms of volume or duration of cases and should be limited to the evaluation of the development indicators.

The question 91_3 "Administrative law cases", includes administrative and tax cases. The number of Pending cases on 1 Jan. that correspond only to tax cases is 44542. The number of Incoming cases that correspond only to tax cases is 44329. The number of Resolved cases that correspond only to tax cases is 48704. The number of Pending cases on 31 Dec. that correspond only to tax cases is 40167. In what concerns this type of cases, in 2020 there were 68,467 new cases and 73,880 completed cases. However, of these totals, only 20,731 new cases and 26,144 completed cases corresponded to real movements of the beginning and end of cases. The remaining 47,736 cases refer to cases that were internally transferred between units, namely due to the establishment of specialised courts in September 2020, or that were subject to changes in the subject matter.

Q091 (2019): 91.1 The decrease of the number of pending cases older than 2 years follows the general trend of decrease of pending cases for this category. There were no legislative changes that can explain this decrease.

Q091 (2018): The question 91_1 "Civil (and commercial) litigious cases", includes the case-flow of civil justice, labour justice and juvenile justice. It does not include civil and labour enforcement cases.

On 1 September 2013, the new Code of Civil Procedure entered into force, establishing a new regime for the enforcement action in Portugal, based on a new paradigm, which states that the processes that run in court must stand out clearly - those who are dependent on the commission of an act of the judge or the secretary – from those who run out of court. This new model, which enables a new way of organizing tasks, of work monitoring and of differentiating responsibilities is provided for in Article 551, paragraph 5 of the new Code of Civil Procedure. This new system follows more closely the current model in other countries and, without prejudice to the specificities of each planning and method of statistical production, will facilitate the future approach to a comparison of the Portuguese system with that of other countries. From a statistical point of view, this new model has not yet however been reflected in numbers, as work is still ongoing aimed at demarcating the procedures that are in court, waiting for an act, from those that are being handled by other entities. Since it is not yet possible to provide figures that reflect the amount of work taken on by the courts as referred above, the data does not include civil and labour. The number of enforcement cases for the year 2018 are: Pending cases on 1 Jan. 2018 700.638; Incoming cases:127.646; Resolved cases:222.480; Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2018: 605.804 This numbers correspond to the total number of existing procedures in Portugal in 2018, following the existing model prior to the entry into force of the said legal diploma.

For this reason, the alerts and notes transmitted in previous years with regard to comparisons between countries still remain. A comparative reading of these values must, as we have repeatedly drawn attention, be very cautious, refraining from any comparison in terms of volume or duration of cases and should be limited to the evaluation of the development indicators.

The question 91_3 "Administrative law cases", includes administrative and tax cases.

The number of Pending cases on 1Jan. that correspond only to tax cases is 47931

The number Incoming cases that correspond only to tax cases is 14895

The number of Resolved cases that correspond only to tax cases is 16828

The number of pending cases on 31 Dec. that correspond only to tax cases is 45998

91.1 Due to increased efficiency of first instance courts, we can notice for the last several cycles a down-ward trend in respect of the number of pending cases, namely civil and commercial litigious cases

Q091 (2017): Q 91.1 - the decrease of pending cases older than 2 years can be explained by the global decrease of these cases. There were no legislative changes that could explain this decrease.

The question 91_1 "Civil (and commercial) litigious cases", includes the case-flow of civil justice, labour justice and juvenile justice. It does not include civil and labour enforcement cases.

On 1 September 2013, the new Code of Civil Procedure entered into force, establishing a new regime for the enforcement action in Portugal, based on a new paradigm, which states that the processes that run in court must stand out clearly - those who are dependent on the commission of an act of the judge or the secretary – from those who run out of court. This new model, which enables a new way of organizing tasks, of work monitoring and of differentiating responsibilities is provided for in Article 551, paragraph 5 of the new Code of Civil Procedure. This new system follows more closely the current model in other countries and, without prejudice to the specificities of each planning and method of statistical production, will facilitate the future approach to a comparison of the Portuguese system with that of other countries. From a statistical point of view, this new model has not yet however been reflected in numbers, as work is still ongoing aimed at demarcating the procedures that are in court, waiting for an act, from those that are being handled by other entities. Since it is not yet possible to provide figures that reflect the amount of work taken on by the courts as referred above (the technical work is still on going), the data does not include civil and labour enforcement cases. The number of enforcement cases for the year 2017 are: Pending cases on 1 Jan. 2017: 804.423; Incoming cases: 148.713; Resolved cases: 249.837; Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2017: 703.299. This numbers correspond to the total number of existing procedures in Portugal in 2017, following the existing model prior to the entry into force of the said legal diploma.

For this reason, the alerts and notes transmitted in previous years with regard to comparisons between countries still remain. A comparative reading of these values must, as we have repeatedly drawn attention, be very cautious, refraining from any comparison in terms of volume or duration of cases and should be limited to the evaluation of the development indicators.

The question 91_3 "Administrative law cases", includes administrative and tax cases.

The number of Pending cases on 1Jan. that correspond only to tax cases is 49.943

The number Incoming cases that correspond only to tax cases is 14.707

The number of Resolved cases that correspond only to tax cases is 16.811

The number of pending cases on 31 Dec. that correspond only to tax cases is 47.839

Q091 (2016): " Item 91-1 "Civil (and commercial) litigious cases", includes the case-flow of civil justice, labour justice and juvenile justice. It does not include civil and labour enforcement cases. On 1 September 2013, the new Code of Civil Procedure entered into force, establishing a new regime for the enforcement action in Portugal, based on a new paradigm, which states that the processes that run in court must stand out clearly - those who are dependent on the commission of an act of the judge or the secretary – from those who run out of court. This new model, which enables a new way of organizing tasks, of work monitoring and of differentiating responsibilities is provided for in Article 551, paragraph 5 of the new Code of Civil Procedure. This new system follows more closely the current model in other countries and, without prejudice to the specificities of each planning and method of statistical production, will facilitate the future approach to a comparison of the Portuguese system with that of other countries. From a statistical point of view, this new model has not yet however been reflected in numbers, as work is still on-going aimed at demarcating the procedures that are in court, waiting for an act, from those that are being handled by other entities. Since is not yet possible to provide figures that reflect the amount of work taken on by the courts as referred above, the data does not include civil and labour enforcement cases. The data on enforcement cases for the year 2016 is: pending cases on 1 Jan. 2016: 934.860; incoming cases: 158.164; resolved cases: 289.402; pending cases on 31 Dec. 2016: 803.622. These numbers correspond to the total number of existing procedures in Portugal in 2016, following the existing model prior to the entry into force of the said legal diploma. For this reason, the alerts and notes transmitted in previous years with regard to comparisons between countries still remain. A comparative reading of these values must, as we have repeatedly drawn attention, be very cautious, refraining from any comparison in terms of volume or duration of cases and should be limited to the evaluation of the development indicators. Item 91_3 "Administrative law cases", includes administrative and tax cases. The separate data on tax cases is as follows: pending cases on 1Jan. - 53.597; incoming cases - 16.445; resolved cases - 20.222; pending cases on 31 Dec. - 49.820. Regarding the decrease in the number of incoming administrative law cases, it results from the decrease in the number of incoming tax law cases, in particular in what concerns misdemeanour appeals".

Q091 (2015): The category "civil (and commercial) litigious cases" includes the case-flow of civil justice, labour justice and juvenile justice. It does not include civil and labour enforcement cases. On 1 September 2013, the new Code of Civil Procedure entered into force, establishing a new regime for the enforcement action in Portugal, based on a new paradigm, which states that the processes that run in court must stand out clearly - those who are dependent on the commission of an act of the judge or the secretary – from those who run out of court. From a statistical point of view, this new model has not yet however been reflected in numbers, as work is still ongoing aimed at demarcating the procedures that are in court, waiting for an act, from those that are being handled by other entities. It is not yet possible to provide figures that reflect the amount of work taken on by the courts as referred in that table. Just for information, the data on the total number of existing enforcement procedures in Portugal in 2015, following the existing model prior to the entry into force of the said legal diploma is the following: pending cases on 1 Jan. 2015: 1.000.446; incoming cases: 199.359; resolved cases: 272.191; pending cases on 31 Dec. 2015: 927.614.

The category "administrative law cases" includes administrative and tax cases. The separate data on tax cases is the following: pending cases on 1Jan - 47.866; incoming cases - 24.808; resolved cases - 19.164; pending cases on 31 Dec. - 53.510.

Q091 (2014): For 2014, data are not available due to technical constraints.

Q091 (2013): Portugal took important measures in order to improve the courts clearance rate and backlogs which resulted in an increased number of resolved non-criminal and enforcement cases. Some measures were focused primarily on enforcement cases, since they represent 70% of the total of pending cases. For example, the government adopted measures with the purpose to eliminate cases where there are no assets to execute or no procedural momentum, as well as measures with the aim to limit the number of incoming cases, establishing initial court fees. Courts with excessive number of pending cases were subject to particular assistance of specialized teams.

Q091 (2012): As for the number of incoming non-criminal and enforcement cases, the 2012 data reflect the effects of the entry into force of Decree 113-A/2011, which proceeded to a major judiciary reorganization. The figures reflect the corresponding movement of cases between organizational units. As a result, in 2012, a higher number of cases that have not entered ex novo in the Portuguese courts were taken into account. These cases have ended in the unit/court where they left and entered into the new courts where they were transferred.

Q092 (2013): On the occasion of the 2010, 2012 and 2013 exercises, it has been specified that the category of civil (and commercial cases) litigious cases includes the case flow of civil justice, labour justice and juvenile justice.

Q092 (2012): On the occasion of the 2010, 2012 and 2013 exercises, it has been specified that the category of civil (and commercial cases) litigious cases includes the case flow of civil justice, labour justice and juvenile justice.

Q094 (2020): 94.1 - The decrease in the number of cases completed in the category "Total of criminal law cases" between 2018 and 2020 is justified by the decrease in court activity in the year 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation. 94.2 -The decrease in the number of incoming and outgoing cases in the category "Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases" between 2018 and 2020 is justified by the decrease in court activity in the year 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation. Still, the number of cases pending on January 1, 2020 reduced compared to the number of cases pending on January 1, 2018, since the number of cases completed from 2018 to 2019 was relatively higher than the number of cases entered in those years. 94.3 - The increase in the number of pending cases older than 2 years in the "Other criminal cases" category in 2020 compared to 2018 may be related to reduced court activity in the year 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation.

Q094 (2018): Regarding the decrease of the numbers comparing to 2016, there were no legislative changes or others that could explain this decrease. Due to increased efficiency of first instance courts, we can notice for the last several cycles a down-ward trend in respect of the number of pending cases, namely criminal law cases.

Q094 (2016): There is no specific reason explaining the decrease in the number of incoming and pending criminal cases in comparison with the values of previous cycles. There were no legislative changes or other that could explain this value. However, we can note that cases at first instance in criminal and other areas have been decreasing in the last years. In addition, this decrease may also result from the fact that the number of criminal cases registered by police forces has been decreasing.

Q094 (2012): The number of pending minor criminal cases on 1 January and 31 December 2012 decreased due to the fact that the number of misdemeanor and minor criminal resolved cases in 2010 and 2011 was significantly superior to the number of cases filed on both those years. Generally, there is a decreasing trend concerning minor offences.

Q097 (General Comment): Since 2007, statistical data concerning pending cases in 2nd instance judicial courts are collected through the courts information systems. Being a dynamic system, allowing regular corrections and up-dating, this data collection may lead to oscillation data from previous years resulting in variations in pending cases. In Portugal, there are not non-litigious cases in superior courts. The category "other" does not exist in the higher instances. It is noteworthy that before 2015, data concerning the total of "other than criminal law cases" did not include administrative law cases. Since 2015, administrative law cases are included in the total which explains the significant increase of cases.

Q097 (2020): The decrease in the number of cases under the category "Civil (and commercial) litigious cases" between 2018 and 2020 is justified by the decrease in court activity in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation. The number of cases pending on December 31, 2020 has reduced compared to the number of cases pending on December 31, 2018, since the number of cases completed from 2018 to 2020 was relatively higher than the number of cases entered in those years. The increase in the number of cases completed in Administrative Courts between 2018 and 2019 may be justified by the increase in the number of judicial magistrates working in these courts. Even so, despite this increase in cases completed, there was an increase in the number of cases pending on January 1, 2020 compared to the number of cases pending on January 1, 2018, considering that the number of cases completed from 2018 to 2019 was still relatively lower than the number of cases entered in those years.

Q097 (2019): This increase of resolved cases can be explained by the increase on the number of judges in Administrative Courts.

Q097 (2018): Regarding the increase in the number of pending administrative law cases comparing to 2016, there were no legislative changes or others that could explain this variation".

Q097 (2016): There is no specific explanation as regards the increase in the number of civil and commercial litigious cases pending on 1 January 2016 between 2015 and 2016. The question 97_3 "Administrative law cases", includes administrative and tax cases.

The number of Pending cases on 1Jan. that correspond only to tax cases is 3.909

The number Incoming cases that correspond only to tax cases is 1.809

The number of Resolved cases that correspond only to tax cases is 1.663

The number of Pending cases on 31 Dec. that correspond only to tax cases is 4.055

Q097 (2015): The question 97_3 "Administrative law cases", includes administrative and tax cases.

Q098 (General Comment): When courts handle appeal cases it is not possible to separate appeals that had in their origin a criminal case or a misdemeanor case.

Q098 (2016): There is no specific reason explaining the increase in the number of pending criminal cases on 31 December 2016 in comparison with the values of the previous cycle. There were no legislative changes or other that could explain this change.

Q099 (General Comment): In Portugal, there are not non-litigious cases in superior courts. The category "other" does not exist in the higher instances.

It is noteworthy that before 2015, data concerning the total of "other than criminal law cases" did not include administrative law cases. Since 2015, administrative law cases are included in the total which explains the significant increase of cases.

Q099 (2020): There was an increase in the number of cases pending from 2018 to 2020 at the Supreme Court of Justice, considering that the number of cases that ended from 2018 to 2020 was relatively lower than the number of cases brought in those years. The rise in the number of pending cases in the year 2020 is also partly explained by the decrease in court activity in the year 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation.

Q099 (2019): 99 (total) - the increase on the number of pending cases vis a vis 2018 is explained by the fact that the closed cases from 2018 to 2019 were relatively inferior to the number of incoming cases in those years. There were no legislative changes that could explain these numbers.

99.1 - the increase on the number of pending cases vis a vis 2018 is explained by the fact that the closed cases from 2018 to 2019 were relatively inferior to the number of incoming cases in those years. There were no legislative changes that could explain these numbers.

Q099 (2018): Regarding the slight decrease in the number of pending civil and commercial litigious cases at the beginning of the year 2018, comparing to 2016, there were no legislative changes or others that could explain this decrease

Q099 (2017): Q99.1 - The decrease in the number of pending civil and commercial litigious cases on 31 december 2017 is explained by the fact that the number of resolved cases in 2017 was superior to the number of incoming cases in the same year. There were no legislative changes or other that can explain this decrease.

Q099 (2016): In Portugal, there are not non-litigious cases in superior courts. The category "other" does not exist in the higher instances.

It is noteworthy that before 2015, data concerning the total of "other than criminal law cases" did not include administrative law cases. Since 2015, administrative law cases are included in the total which explains the significant increase of cases.

The question 99.3 "Administrative law cases", includes administrative and tax cases.

The number of Pending cases on 1Jan. that correspond only to tax cases is 783

The number Incoming cases that correspond only to tax cases is 1.039

The number of Resolved cases that correspond only to tax cases is 946

The number of Pending cases on 31 Dec. that correspond only to tax cases is 876

Q099 (2015): The question 99.3 "Administrative law cases", includes administrative and tax cases.

Q100 (General Comment): The communicated data reflects the case-flow of criminal cases before the highest instance courts.

"Misdemeanor cases" are never taken to high instance courts.

Q100 (2020): The increase in the number of criminal cases pending on January 1, 2020 compared to the number of cases pending on January 1, 2018, at the Supreme Court is justified by the fact that the number of cases completed from 2018 to 2019 was relatively lower than the number of cases entered in those years.

Q100 (2016): In Portugal, misdemeanour/minor criminal cases may not be dealt in the Supreme Court of Justice.

Q100 (2012): The number of pending cases has decreased between 1 January 2010 and 1 January 2012 due to the fact that the number of resolved cases in that period was superior to the number of incoming cases. Conversely, in the period between 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2012, the number of incoming cases was superior to the number of resolved cases, which resulted in the increase of the number of pending cases. In addition, the number of pending cases at 1 January 2010, as well as the number of incoming cases in 2010 benefited from the effect of the change of the Criminal Procedure Code (Law n.48/2007) that narrowed the access to the High Judicial Superior Council. In the years 2011 and 2012, this effect was diluted, leading to a slight increase of the pending cases on 31 December 2012.

Q101 (General Comment): Since 2007, statistical data concerning pending cases in 1st instance judicial courts are collected through the courts information systems. Being dynamic systems, allowing regular corrections and up-dating, the data collection may lead to oscillation data from previous years resulting in variations in pending cases.

Q101 (2020): The increase in the number of employment dismissal cases pending from 2018 to 2020 is largely justified by the fact that in 2020 the number of the cases filed was much higher than the number of cases completed. This is partly justified by the decrease in court activity in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation.

The number of pending insolvency cases as of January 1, 2020 has decreased compared to the number of cases pending as of January 1, 2018, as the number of cases completed in 2018 and 2019 was relatively higher than the number of cases entered in those years. The decrease in the number of insolvency cases completed between 2018 and 2020 is justified by the decrease in court activity in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation.

Q101 (2019): The number of insolvency pending cases has decreased in relation to 2018, because the number of resolved cases has increased. In addition, the number of insolvency cases in 2018 decreased due to a more favourable economic situation. Finally, this decrease follows the decrease in pending cases in the civil procedural area in global terms.

Q101 (2018): The decrease of the number of pending cases follows the global general tendency of decrease of the number of civil and labor cases filed and pending. We have not identified any legislative or other changes that could directly justify the decrease of such cases.

Q101 (2017): The number of pending employment dismissal cases decreased in 2017 in relation to 2016. This was due to the fact that the number of resolved cases in 2016 was superior to the number of new cases that year. The number of cases in 2016 decreased as a result of a better economic environment.

In addition, labour cases have been decreasing in global terms.

The number of pending insolvency cases decreased in 2017 in relation to 2016. This was due to the fact that the number of resolved cases in 2016 was superior to the number of new cases that year. The number of cases in 2016 decreased as a result of a better economic environment.

In addition, civil procedural cases have been decreasing in global terms.

Q101 (2016): - The decrease in the number of pending cases in the beginning of 2016 in relation to 2015 in respect of litigious divorce cases, employment dismissal cases and insolvency is explained by the fact that the number of resolved cases in 2015 was superior to the number of incoming cases that year. There is no specific explanation as regards the decrease in the number of these cases (for example legislative changes). However the decrease of these cases follow the general trend of the decrease of incoming and pending cases in civil and labour matters.

- The decrease in the number of pending cases in the end of 2016 in relation to 2015 in respect of litigious divorce cases, employment dismissal cases and insolvency is explained by the fact that the number of resolved cases in 2016 was superior to the number of incoming cases that year. There is no specific explanation as regards the decrease in the number of these cases (for example legislative changes). However the decrease of these cases follow the general trend of the decrease of incoming and pending cases in civil and labour matters.

Q101 (2015): The decrease in the number of employment dismissal cases follow the general trend of the decrease of incoming and pending cases in labour matters.

Q101 (2013): The number of incoming litigious divorce cases is decreasing since 2010, entailing a decrease in the number of pending cases. Between 2010 and 2013, the clearance rate has remained stable, with values above 100%. Besides, the number of marriages has decreased in these last years. In 2012, legislative and other measures were adopted with the objective to accelerate procedural times of insolvency cases. These measures have allowed courts to respond more promptly to the increasing number of insolvency cases.

Romania

Q091 (General Comment): In the national Stasis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, in the last column, there are number of cases pending for more than 3 years instead of 2.

Q091 (2020): The decrease in the number of resolved cases in 2020 by first instance courts dealing with non litigious cases was caused by the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. The activity of all the courts was partially suspended between the 15-th of march until the end of may 2020 because a state of emergency was declared. During that period only some urgent cases were adjudicated. After the state of emergency ended there were still in place measures that affected the normal activity of the courts and there were also gaps in activity caused by cases of Covid-19 among the personnel of the courts.

Q091 (2019): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, in the last column, there are number of cases pending for more than 3 years instead of 2. Referring to the non-litigious business registry cases, the differences in the statistical data are given by the dynamics in the business environment and the interactions at economic level and do not relate to any manifestation at the level of public authority. By referring to total requests that are the object of registration in the trade register, the influence is insignificant. Referring to the administrative cases, the decrease in the number of pending cases in administrative matters can be determined by aspects such as: certain types of cases that have been exhausted before courts (e.g cases on salary rights of public servants initiated in 2010) or cases such as those on pollution taxes that were mostly exhausted before courts and for which administrative procedures have been expressly regulated as to discharge the huge workload in courts that they have generated. In terms of incoming administrative cases, when referring to a decrease in their number, similar reasons that justify the decrease in the number of pending administrative cases should be taken into consideration, namely, for example, those referring to the administrative procedures that have been expressly regulated as to discharge the huge workload in courts (e.g. regarding to the cases on pollution taxes). There is no particular explanation on the increased number of general civil and commercial non-litigious cases in 2019, resulting in a slight decrease of the CR for this category. However, it should be noticed that the operativity and volume of solved cases has increased.

Q091 (2018): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, in the last column, there are number of cases pending for more than 3 years instead of 2. Referring to the non-litigious business registry cases, the differences in the statistical data are given by the dynamics in the business environment and the interactions at economic level and do not relate to any manifestation at the level of public authority. By referring to total requests that are the object of registration in the trade register, the influence is insignificant. Referring to the administrative cases, the decrease in the number of pending cases in administrative matters can be determined by aspects such as: certain types of cases that have been exhausted before courts (e.g cases on salary rights of public servants initiated in 2010) or cases such as those on pollution taxes that were mostly exhausted before courts and for which administrative procedures have been expressly regulated as to discharge the huge workload in courts that they have generated. In terms of incoming administrative cases, when referring to a decrease in their number, similar reasons that justify the decrease in the number of pending administrative cases should be taken into consideration, namely, for example, those referring to the administrative procedures that have been expressly regulated as to discharge the huge workload in courts (e.g. regarding to the cases on pollution taxes).

Q091 (2017): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, in the last column, there are number of cases pending for more than 3 years instead of 2. "Administrative law cases": indeed, the data are correct, namely there is a significant increase in the number of incoming cases in 2017 that could be explained by the changes brought in 2013 to the Law no. 554/2004 of administrative litigations; the amendments resulted in a high number of second appeals in this matter (by number of second appeals we understand all second appeals under the competence of both the Supreme Court (High Court of Cassation and Justice) and of the courts of appeal, because in this matter some of the cases shall be judged in first instance by tribunals and others by the courts of appeals).

Q091 (2016): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, in the last column, there are number of cases pending for more than 3 years instead of 2. The high clearance rate of administrative cases in previous cycles has led to lower significantly the number pending cases. The increase of the number of incoming cases is a consequence of a higher number of requests filed in administrative domain that also triggers an increase in the number of resolved cases. The decrease in the number of non-litigious pending cases as well as "other" pending cases is mostly due to lower number of incoming cases.

Q091 (2014): By the decision n° 46/2012, the Superior Council of Magistracy has decided that all the courts will implement by 1 January 2014 the IT system of collecting data. The new method is based on new definitions of the indicators. Accordingly, a case is transferred from the field "stocks" to the field "closed" only when the final decision, including its reasoning is drafted signed and communicated to the parties. For that reason, the number of pending cases on 31 December 2013 cannot be identical with the number of pending cases on 1st January 2014. The initial total number of pending cases has increased as a result of reporting the data into Ecris database. The number of incoming cases and this of resolved cases are comparable from one year to another for the period 2010-2013. The stocks at the end of the period is in relation to the adjustment of the stocks at the beginning of the period, but comparable with 2012. Concerning the number of administrative law cases the workload has constantly decreased starting with 2012. The increase of stocks initially communicated for 2013 comes from the high number of incoming cases in 2012. The final stock of 2014 is lower also because of the lower number of the new cases in 2013. It may also be noticed that the new cases closed in 2013 was higher than in 2012. The high decrease in the number of incoming, resolved and pending administrative law cases on 31 December between 2013 and 2014 is progressive and is caused by the social climate.

Q091 (2013): With regard to the category “civil and commercial litigious cases”, because of the delays between hearings that are often very long (usually the first hearing is determined by an electronic system after a long period of time, in relation with the actual workload of judges), the new entered files are not usually finalised within a year.

With regard to the category “civil and commercial non-litigious cases”, all the indicators kept a growing trend in 2012 and 2013. As for the stock of files (pending on 31.12), the increase between 2012 and 2013 is due to the fact that during the same period the number of resolved files has also decreased.

As to the trends observed in 2013 in respect of the “non-litigious enforcement cases” and “non-litigious land registry cases”, data are correct.

As to the category “administrative law cases”, the big differences have always been a reason for concern and continuous analysis. In the report on the status of Judiciary on 2012, it was noted that “in the administrative contentious and fiscal matters, the most of the cases were related to the restitution of the tax for pollution, but also to the obligation of the authorities to register the vehicles, without the payment of the tax for pollution (obligation to perform)”. It should be mentioned that the actions of the legislative have led to the growth of the number of administrative cases in the past 5 years, at tribunals with more than 400% and at the courts of appeal with around 200%.

Q091 (2012): With regard to the category “civil and commercial non-litigious cases”, all the indicators kept a growing trend in 2012.

As to the category “administrative law cases”, the big differences have always been a reason for concern and continuous analysis. In the report on the status of Judiciary on 2012, it was noted that “in the administrative contentious and fiscal matters, the most of the cases were related to the restitution of the tax for pollution, but also to the obligation of the authorities to register vehicles, without the payment of the tax for pollution (obligation to perform)”. It should be mentioned that the actions of the legislative have led to the growth of the number of administrative cases to be solved in the past 5 years, at tribunals with more than 400% and at the courts of appeal with around 200%.

Q094 (General Comment): There is no classification of severe and less severe offences in the Romanian statistics.

Q094 (2018): The changes brought to the code of criminal procedure may be among the reasons for the augmentation of the total number of criminal law cases pending on January 1st between 2016 and 2018, namely for e.g. the procedure regarding the prosecutor’s decision to discontinue the criminal investigation has to be confirmed by a judges/in court, according to the new provisions.

Q094 (2016): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on categories of pending cases as follows: - 0-1/2 years; - 1/2-1 year; - 1 - 1 and 1/2 years; - 1 and 1/2 - 3 years; - 3 - 5 years;

In the table above, last column, there are mentioned the numbers for cases pending for more than 3 years.

The total number of incoming criminal cases in first instance courts has substantially increased when compared to 2014 data (+41%). These figures have been confirmed by the CEPEJ National Correspondent.

Q094 (2014): The significant increase in the number of total pending cases on 1st of January within the period 2012 – 2014 is due to the new way of counting the statistical data by the application Statis. The time of reaching a decision is not equivalent to the time of drafting the decision. For the present evaluation, files where a decision is reached but is not drafted yet are not counted.

Q097 (General Comment): It is worth specifying that, since 2010, the first table (question no. 91) centralizes all the first instance cases (irrespective of the level of the courts), the second table (question no. 97) centralizes all the second instance cases – appeal (irrespective of the level of the court) and table no. 3 (question no. 99) shows the statistical data on all second appeal cases (last instance cases) from all courts (irrespective of their level).

Q097 (2019): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, in the last column, there are number of cases pending for more than 3 years instead of 2.

Q097 (2018): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, in the last column, there are number of cases pending for more than 3 years instead of 2.

The increase in the number of cases in appeal reflects the changes in the procedural provisions in the new codes; the jurisdiction of the courts in judging appeals and second appeals has changed. Accordingly, the number of appeals in the New Civil Procedural Code includes the number of appeals and second appeals from the Old Code and shows continuous increase since the entry into force of the provisions.

Q097 (2017): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, in the last column, there are number of cases pending for more than 3 years instead of 2.

The increase in the number of cases in appeal reflects the changes in the procedural provisions in the new codes; the jurisdiction of the courts in judging appeals and second appeals has changed. Accordingly, the number of appeals in the New Civil Procedural Code includes the number of appeals and second appeals from the Old Code and shows continuous increase since the entry into force of the provisions.

Q097 (2016): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, in the last column, there are number of cases pending for more than 3 years instead of 2.

The general increase in the number of cases in appeal reflects the changes in the procedural provisions in the new codes; the jurisdiction of the courts on judging appeals and second appeals has changed. Accordingly, the number of appeals in the new Civil Procedure Code includes the number of appeals and second appeals from the old Code and shows continuous increase after 2014.

Q097 (2014): By the decision n° 46/2012, the Superior Council of Magistracy has decided that all the courts will implement by 1 January 2014 the IT system of collecting data. The new method is based on new definitions of the indicators. Accordingly, a case is transferred from the field "stocks" to the field "closed" only when the final decision, including its reasoning is drafted signed and communicated to the parties. For that reason, the number of pending cases on 31 December 2013 cannot be identical with the number of pending cases on 1st January 2014.

The meaningful increases in figures observed between 2012 and 2014 are due to the fact that, in relation to the appeal, beyond the differences recorded in Statis, there was a change of jurisdiction in civil matters. Accordingly, the appeal (apel) became the main instrument to challenge a decision.

Q097 (2013): With regard to the category "civil and commercial litigious cases", the observed evolutions between 2010 and 2013 are due to the fact that following the changes in the procedural provisions in the new codes, the jurisdiction of the courts on judging appeals and second appeals has changed. Accordingly, the number of appeals in the new Civil Procedure Code includes the number of appeals and second appeals from the old Code. Thus, even if the number of solved files in second instance is higher in 2013 than in the previous year, the number of new appeals (incoming cases in second instance) is higher. This explains the growth of the workload in the last period of time on these courts, although previously the trend was descending.

With regard to the category "civil and commercial non-litigious cases", the analysis of data and the noticed evolutions and variations between 2010 and 2013 should be qualified. In fact, the figures are not so high and the growth and regress of a few cases during one year lead to relatively important variations. For example, a growth of only 8 cases at the end of the year will reflect a growth of 35%. The same reasoning should be applied with regard to the category "non-litigious land registry cases" where a growth of only 122 cases at the beginning of the year will reflect a growth of over 40%.

In respect of the category "non-litigious enforcement cases", the considerable increases between 2010 and 2013 with regard to all the items (pending cases, incoming and resolved) were the consequence of the new distribution of competences between courts. Since 2013, all the enforcement cases are in the jurisdiction of the courts of appeal. The number of cases in third instance decreased correlatively.

Following the changes in the procedural provisions made in 2013, the second appeal, as means of review in the field of non-litigious business registry, became appeal, in accordance with the new principles of the Civil Procedure Code as regards the means of review.

Q098 (General Comment): There is no classification of severe and less severe offences in the Romanian statistics.

Q098 (2016): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on categories of pending cases as follows: - 0-1/2 years;

- 1/2-1 year;

- 1 - 1 and 1/2 years;

- 1 and 1/2 - 3 years;

- 3 - 5 years;

In the table above, last column, there are mentioned the numbers for cases pending for more than 3 years.

Q098 (2014): The significant increase of the total of criminal cases in respect of all the enumerated categories (pending, incoming and resolved cases) in 2014 is due to the entry into force of the new Codes and the changes of jurisdiction.

Q098 (2012): The decrease of the total of criminal cases in 2012 in respect of all the enumerated categories (pending, incoming, resolved cases) is due to the entry into force of Law n° 202/2010, the so called "small reform law". Consequently, the legal remedy of appeal (appeal on the merit) has been abolished in several criminal matters, remaining only the "recurs" ("appeal on law").

Q099 (2019): In 2017 there was a significant increase in the number of incoming administrative cases explained by the modifications in terms of procedure, namely amendments regarding the jurisdiction for administrative cases brought in 2013 that might have generated later effects in terms of number of "second appeals" (peculiarity of our system). Since 2017 and the described peak, the number of incoming administrative cases is decreasing.

Q099 (2018): The differences compared to the previous cycle are due to changes brought by the Constitutional Court's decisions to the interpretation given by the High Court of Cassation and Justice to the legislation regarding the increasing number of incoming civil litigious cases and the decreasing number of civil litigious cases pending for more than 2 years.

Q099 (2017): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, for the last column, there are mentioned the numbers for cases pending for more than 3 years. The increase in the number of incoming administrative cases may be explained by the modifications in terms of procedure, namely modifications regarding the jurisdiction for administrative cases brought in 2013 that might have generated later effects in terms of number of "second appeals" (peculiarity of our system); moreover, there should be mentioned that the number of second appeals in this question, refers to both the second appeals judged by the supreme court (High Court of Cassation and Justice) and by the courts of appeals, aspect that is valid even for the previous cycles.

Q099 (2016): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, for the last column, there are mentioned the numbers for cases pending for more than 3 years. As result of the changes in the procedural provisions in the new codes; the jurisdiction of the courts on judging appeals and second appeals has changed and some of the cases that were under the jurisdiction of the High Court are now under the jurisdiction of the courts of appeal Consequently the number of cases in Supreme court shows significant decrease in all categories.

Q099 (2014): By the decision n° 46/2012, the Superior Council of Magistracy has decided that all the courts will implement by 1 January 2014 the IT system of collecting data. The new method is based on new definitions of the indicators and offers data with greater value for 2014. This partly explains the considerable increase of the number of pending administrative cases on 1st January between 2012 and 2014. Besides, the number of incoming cases in 2013 was higher than in 2014.

Q099 (2013): In respect of the administrative law cases, until 2013, there was only a second appeal that is encompassed in the answers to question 99.

Q100 (2018): The increase in the total of criminal law cases incoming between 2016 and 2018 can be explained by the retrail / re-examination of a high important number of cases (to be noted that none of these cases were new) according to the Constitutional Court's decision that brought changes to the interpretation given by the High Court of Cassation and Justice in the matter of judicial organisation.

Q100 (2016): The jurisdiction of the courts on judging appeals and second appeals has changed and some of the cases that were under the jurisdiction of the High Court are now under the jurisdiction of the courts of appeal Consequently the number of cases in Supreme court shows significant decrease in all categories.

In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on categories of pending cases as follows: - 0-1/2 years;

- 1/2-1 year;

- 1 - 1 and 1/2 years;

- 1 and 1/2 - 3 years;

- 3 - 5 years;

In the table above, last column, there are mentioned the numbers for cases pending for more than 3 years.

Q100 (2014): The significant decrease between 2012 and 2014 of the total of criminal cases in respect of the following categories – incoming, resolved and pending on 31st December, is due to the entry into force of the new Codes and the changes of jurisdiction.

Q100 (2012): The important increase of the total of criminal cases pending on 1 January 2012 is the consequence of the entry into force of Law n° 202/2010. Consequently, the legal remedy of appeal (appeal on the merit) has been abolished in several criminal matters, remaining only the "recurs" ("appeal on law"). It resulted in an increase of the number of "recurs".

Q101 (General Comment): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, in the last column, there are number of cases pending for more than 3 years instead of 2.

Q101 (2019): As to the increased number of cases relating to asylum seekers at the beginning of 2019, the reason is the increased number of incoming cases in 2018 due to the increase of the migration as a phenomenon

Q101 (2018): The augmentation of cases related to asylum seekers is due to the increase of the migration as a phenomenon

Q101 (2017): With regard to "cases related to asylum seekers" the increase in the number of incoming cases in 2017 may be determined by the extended phenomenon of immigration lately registered in Europe. Referring to the decrease in the number of resolved cases related to the right of entry and stay for aliens (resulting in an increased number of pending cases on 31 December 2017) there is not an objective reason that may explain this statistical data.

Q101 (2016): The decrease of pending Employment dismissal cases is due to high Clearance Rate in 2015. Regarding insolvency cases, the decrease observed for the period 2014-2016 was determined, on the one hand, by the change in economic conditions and the re-launching of the companies' potential. On the other hand, the reform of insolvency legislation (Law 85/2014) encouraged early recovery prior to insolvency and, balancing the protection of creditors with that enjoyed by debtors, has reduced the tendency of borrowers to use this judicial procedure.

Q101 (2015): One may notice an important decrease of first instance new cases in administrative law and insolvency as a cause of legislative amendments dating from 2012. The same reason is for increases of numbers in appeal and decreases in second appeal, except for special laws like administrative law.

Q101 (2014): By the decision n° 46/2012, the Superior Council of Magistracy has decided that all the courts will implement by 1 January 2014 the IT system of collecting data. The new method is based on new definitions of the indicators. Accordingly, a case is transferred from the field "stocks" to the field "closed" only when the final decision, including its reasoning is drafted signed and communicated to the parties. For that reason, the number of pending cases on 31 December 2013 cannot be identical with the number of pending cases on 1st January 2014.

The decrease of the number of resolved litigious divorce cases between 2013 and 2014 was due to the socio-economic conditions.

Q101 (2013): In respect of the category "litigious divorce cases", the decrease of the number of cases in 2013 may have social causes and may also reflect the alternative instruments to litigious divorce (.g. divorce in front of notaries).

In respect of the category "employment dismissal cases", because of the delays on the first hearings allocated by the new automatic system implemented with the new Civil Procedure Code, even if the number of the new entered cases has decreased, the total volume of activity was focused on stocks. The problem enters on a normal path in 2013.

Q101 (2012): In respect of the category "litigious divorce cases", the decrease of the number of cases in 2012 may have social causes and may also reflect the alternative instruments to litigious divorce (.g. divorce in front of notaries).

Slovakia

Q091 (General Comment): For 2016 data, new methodology was implemented based on the working group's conclusions and CEPEJ mission's recommendation (06/2016). Former reporting structure was not consistent with the methodology of CEPEJ, which could lead to inappropriate comparison of Slovak Republic (SR) with other countries. Also, the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) realized that evaluation of courts' performance by disposed and unresolved (decided and undecided) cases is discriminating SR in comparison with other countries in European Union (EU) as this methodology is not counting a decision of first instance court as disposed until the case becomes valid. This results into reporting such case as unresolved despite respective court has already made a decision and it is no longer in its disposition how - and more importantly when - the case will be resolved (disposed) by the second instance court. This is the nature of reporting of many "unresolved" cases on courts despite court already decided, in fact. Newly proposed way of reporting extracts the numbers of decided cases in respective court instances from "unresolved" and allocates these numbers to those court instances that made an actual decision in respective time. This means that decision validity state is not being awaited for as it could potentially contain an appeal and thus also a time that a case spends on second instance court. Upon decision's validity the case would become „disposed/resolved“ at the first instance court but most probably it would not be disposed in the same period when it was decided by the (first instance) court. This past methodology (applied by 2016) resulted (visually) in accumulation of unresolved cases while some of them were already decided by first instance court.

Q091 (2020): Explanation of the discrepancies:

In the category 2.2.3. Other registry cases was added register "RPVS" - Register of public sector partners. The Register of public sector partners has the character of a register of legal and natural persons, which receives from the state, local-government and other public sector entities public financing or property above the limit specified by law. The persons who conclude a contract, framework agreement or concession contract pursuant to public procurement regulations, healthcare providers and so on. The classification of the registry in category 2.2.3. was consulted with CEPEJ organization.

In the category 2.2.2 and consequently in the category 2.2. - at the end of year 2019, the incoming cases into the business register was enormously increased due to new applied legislation, which caused high level of the pending cases at the beginning of the year 2020.

Administrative law cases - keeps the high level of pending cases.

The other discrepancies are mainly caused by the situation in 2020 due to Covid-19 pandemic situation.

Q091 (2019): The changes in the total number of Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year - the courts, which did not comply with the established methodology for reporting bankruptcy and restructuring, corrected the data in 2019 and thus the initial state of 2019, which causes differences compared to 2018 pending cases. Similar situation is in the other non-litigious cases, where the methodology for the cases (acceptance of things into custody of court) was changed due the legislation changes in the court register during the year 2019.

Line 2; 2.1;2.2;2.2.2: According to the act. no. 390/2019 Coll. on the end user of benefits for entrepreneurs, the entrepreneurs became obliged to make the corresponding entry in the Business Register by 31 December 2019. The increase in new-coming cases was mainly in the last three months of 2019 by 117 thousand cases in business register courts.

The deadline for processing proposals for the registration of end-user benefit data by the court has been postponed to 30 June 2020, due to the large expected new-coming cases of business records at the end of the year.

Q091 (2018): 1. Differences in the initial states of things as of 1 January 2018 different from the final states as of 31 December 2017 are due to the introduction of electronic data collection through the Data Collection Application (hereinafter referred to as AZU). When introducing electronic data collection in 2018, the courts were allowed to record the actual state of pending cases as of 1 January 2018 with the aim of not transmitting any inaccuracies from paper collection of previous periods. These differences should not occur in the next year due to the introduction of automatic transfer of the number of undecided cases from the end of the previous period in the electronic data collection.

2. Another reason for the differences in the opening cases as of 1 January 2018 from the closing stocks as of 31 December 2017 is the change in the classification of some court registers between rows in the table in question 91. The change of classification was carried out on the basis of the recommendation of the national correspondent for the SR and after its thorough consultation with the members of the working group GT CEPEJ - EVAL

Q091 (2017): The data in the table are not horizontally consistent. This is caused by the fact, that the data on pending cases on 1. January 2017 (the same as data on 31. December 2016 given for the previous cycle) were collected in a one-shot collection for the Justice Scoreboard 2017 and were not bound by control patterns of horizontal consistency as it is in the new electronic data collection active since January 2018. The improper initial number of unresolved cases taken from a "paper" collection of data in 2016 caused such differences. Likewise, the transition from 2015 final numbers to 2016 initial numbers were counted up manually from paper collections. We cannot therefore consider the initial numbers as of 1 January as reliable. The transition between the old system of collecting the statistical data to new one is more complicated than was expected, with the setting up of Analytical centre of the MoJ, application of CEPEJ methodology and its tools is one of the targets in the ongoing project between CEPEJ and Ministry of justice of the Slovak republic.

There are still two different IT tools used to collect the statistical data from the courts to Analytical centre. Some inconsistencies in data between the old and new system persist.

The Analytical centre makes every effort to complete the transition between two systems as soon as possible to get reliable data as soon as possible.

As to administrative cases, until the 30. June 2016 the case-jurisdiction in administrative matters in the first instance stipulated by law was divided between Regional courts and the district courts. The general rule was, that the general jurisdiction in first instance lies at the Regional courts. However, there was a small number of proceedings (enumerated in law) where the District courts had the jurisdiction to act as a court of first instance. In reality, more than 90% of all administrative cases were tried by the Regional court as the courts of first instance.

Since 1. July 2016 the new Code of the administrative procedure came into force. According to this new law the Regional courts have the exclusive jurisdiction to try administrative cases as the courts of first instance.

As for the appeal procedure, there is the general rule that the appellate court is the court one level above in the structure of the court system. It means that the appeals against the decisions of the District courts are processed at the Regional courts and the appeals against the decisions of Regional court are processed at the Supreme court as the court of appeal.

In our data for administrative cases in the year 2017 there were some appeal procedures pending at Regional courts as the courts of appeal as the result of application of the previous procedural rules described in point 1. Those appeal proceedings were indicated in table to Q 97

All appeals against the decisions of Regional court (as the courts of first instance) were always tried by the Supreme court and we are presenting this data for all evaluation cycles in the table to Q 99

Q091 (2016): The new structure of data presented by the Ministry of Justice is the reason for the discrepancies and incompatibility of the data with the previous cycles. As regards the category "general civil non-litigious cases" we notice a decrease of incoming cases as of the year 2013.

In this cycle the succession cases were classified as "Other non litigious cases" while in previous years they were classified as "general civil (and commercial) non litigious cases."

Q091 (2014): The increase in the number of incoming and pending other than criminal law cases at all levels of the judiciary is due to the increase in the number of litigious cases. The Slovak judicial system for a several years faces significant increases of claims filed with the courts by debt-collecting companies and non-bank loan companies against consumers, as well as class actions of one private company against the State for alleged damages etc. The higher number of resolved administrative cases was achieved by the intensive effort to reduce the existing backlogs in administrative matters.

Q091 (2013): The Slovak judicial system was facing different types of claims which massively loaded courts of all instances. For example, there was a huge number of legal actions arisen from the loans provided by the so called "non-bank loan companies" where courts had to consider constant violations of the consumer protection law. Besides, there was a huge number of class actions against the State, carried out by one of the non-bank companies for alleged damages etc. In spite of the positive trend concerning the increase of the number of total resolved cases, the number of incoming cases was increasing even more, causing backlogs.

Q091 (2012): The number of pending enforcement and business registry cases was gradually and considerably decreasing over the period 2011-2012. As concerns the variation noticed in respect of the number of incoming and resolved administrative law cases, it was due to the fact that in 2010 a meaningful number of specific collective claims were filed and resolved.

Q092 (General Comment): The category "civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases" includes all cases arisen from legal relationships regulated by family law (maintenance cases, custody of the child, visiting rights, guardianship, divorce cases with the ruling on rights and obligations towards the minor child etc.), cases related to assessment of the legal capacity of natural persons, reminder procedure (electronic payment orders).

Q093 (General Comment): The category "other" encompasses bankruptcy and debt restructuring cases, including the debt elimination procedure (bankruptcy of the natural persons), issuing of the enforcement permission for the enforcement agents, enforcement of court rulings on the visiting rights to minor child and enforcement of court fees receivables.

Q094 (General Comment): The statistical data collected by the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic does not allow the categorization of the criminal matters according to the types of criminal offences as defined in explanatory note.

Q094 (2020): Sources: Analytical center, Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic

Q094 (2018): There is a big discrepancy between pending cases on 31st of December 2016 and "Pending cases on 1st of January 2018". This is caused of two factors: The first one and major is in delivered data in 2016. In the 2017 was the data collection still in paper form and in the old methodology, as we explained already. In the same time the project Audit with the experts from CEPEJ was already influencing the newly growing Analytical center and motivated as to try collect pending cases for 2016 backward. Since there were no electronic tools for collecting data available neither for courts nor for Ministry of Justice; the result were obviously full of mistakes. Analytical center had no chance to make data check, since pending cases were never collected before, so we had to rely on the courts data without possible checkup. After 2017, when was already available electronic tool (AZU) for collecting data from courts with implemented controlling formulas, then the mistakes from previous manual collection have occurred significantly especially in the first instance criminal agenda. The second factor is, that the Clearance rate dropped from 106, 52% in 2016 to the level 101, 81% in 2018.

Q094 (2016): For 2016 data, new methodology was implemented to make the reporting structure consistent with the CEPEJ methodology and leads to better comparison of Slovak Republic (SR) with other countries. The previous methodology was not counting a decision of first instance court as resolved until the case becomes finalised at last instance. This resulted in reporting such case as unresolved despite respective court has already made a decision. This is the nature of reporting of many "unresolved" cases on courts despite court already decided, in fact. New way of reporting extracts the numbers of decided cases in respective court instances from "unresolved" and allocates these numbers to those court instances that made an actual decision in the reference period that is in correspondence with CEPEJ methodology and better comparable with other countries.

Q097 (2020): More significant decline of incoming cases and resolved cases as well in the Second instance courts as a result of a pandemic situation. In the category 3. Administrative law cases was only one pending case on 1 January 2020, which was resolved during the year and no case came into the Second instance courts in the year 2020.

Q097 (2019): The decrease in the number of cases (especially incoming and pending on 31 December) was not analysed yet but we can confirm that there were no significant changes in the system or legislation.

Q097 (2018): The discrepancies in the number of pending cases as of 1 January 2018 in comparison with the final numbers as of 31 December 2017 were caused due to the introduction of electronic data collection through the Data Collection Application (hereinafter referred to as AZU). When introducing the electronic data collection in 2018, the courts were allowed to record the actual state of pending cases as of 1 January 2018 with the aim of not transmitting any inaccuracies from paper data collection of previous periods. These differences should not occur in the next year, given the introduction of automatic transfer of the number of undecided cases from the end of the previous period in the electronic data collection

Q097 (2017): As regards the trends of the decrease in all monitored indicators, the decrease in caseload at first instance courts has a secondary impact on the drop in caseload at the courts of appeal. We did not analyse in details the cause of decrease and the detail structure of caseload. The decrease of caseload has the positive effect of raising the CR to 121% and decreasing of total number of pending (unresolved) cases.

The data in the table are not horizontally consistent. This is caused by the fact, that the data on pending cases on 1. January 2017 (the same as data on 31. December 2016 given for the previous cycle) were collected in a one-shot collection for the Justice Scoreboard 2017 and were not bound by control patterns of horizontal consistency as it is in the new electronic data collection active since January 2018. The improper initial number of unresolved cases taken from a "paper" collection of data in 2016 caused such differences. Likewise, the transition from 2015 final numbers to 2016 initial numbers were counted up manually from paper collections. We cannot therefore consider the initial numbers as of 1 January as reliable. The transition between the old system of collecting the statistical data to new one is more complicated than was expected, with the setting up of Analytical centre of the MoJ, application of CEPEJ methodology and its tools is one of the targets in the on-going project between CEPEJ and Ministry of justice of the Slovak republic.

There are still two different IT tools used to collect the statistical data from the courts to Analytical centre. Some inconsistencies in data between the old and new system persist.

The Analytical centre makes every effort to complete the transition between two systems as soon as possible to get reliable data as soon as possible.

As to administrative cases, since 1 July 2016 the appeals against the decisions of the District courts are processed at the Regional courts and the appeals against the decisions of Regional court are processed at the Supreme court as the court of appeal.

In our data for administrative cases in the year 2017 there were some appeal procedures pending at Regional courts as the courts of appeal as the result of application of the previous procedural rules described in point 1. Those appeal proceedings appear in this table. All appeals against the decisions of Regional court (as the courts of first instance) were always tried by the Supreme court and we are presenting this data for all evaluation cycles in the table to Q 99

Q097 (2016): The new structure of data presented by the Ministry of Justice influenced also the second instance. Registry cases are all included in 2.1 and can not be separated by categories.

Q097 (2014): In respect of the variations observed in 2014 with regard to the category "administrative law cases", it is worth mentioning that the low number of cases makes small absolute variation large in relative terms.

Q097 (2013): For 2013, a general remark was provided in respect of questions 91, 97 and 101, explaining that there were no specific reasons justifying the variations in the numbers of cases of the particular categories. It was stressed that the Slovak judicial system was facing different types of claims which massively loaded courts of all instances. For example, there was a huge number of legal actions arisen from the loans provided by the so called "non-bank loan companies" where courts had to consider constant violations of the consumer protection law. Besides, there was a huge number of class actions against the State, carried out by one of the non-bank companies for alleged damages etc. The capacity of the court staff to resolve all of the filed cases in the appropriate time period was limited despite the measures which have been taken. In spite of the positive trend concerning the increase of the number of total resolved cases, the number of incoming cases was increasing even more, causing backlogs.

Q098 (2020): Sources: Analytical center, Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic

Q098 (2016): The 2016 data are based on the new methodology which may cause inconsistency comparing to previous cycles. The 2014 data are based on the methodology that covered only two main criminal court registers, while the 2016 data are based on the methodology that covers more than two criminal court registers. This makes the basic and key difference.

Q099 (General Comment): The collected statistical data for the Supreme Court do not distinguish the litigious and non-litigious cases. In the civil and commercial matters the Supreme court decides primarily on the applications for appellate review on legal questions. In the commercial cases it decides also in the appellate procedure against the decisions of the Regional courts as the courts of first instance. The administrative cases at the Supreme Court level includes the remedy procedures against the decisions of the Regional courts as the courts of first instance. Depending on the type of the administrative procedure it might be appeal procedure or the cassation review procedure.

Q099 (2020): Decline of incoming cases and resolved cases as well in the Supreme court as a result of a pandemic situation.

Q099 (2019): No cases in the category other cases

Line 1: A significant drop in the number of cases for 2019 compared to 2018 has been caused by a massive decrease of incoming cases of a certain plaintiff - Pohotovost' s. r. o., a legal person which back then overwhelmed the Supreme Court's Civil and Commercial law divisions with thousands of appeals and caused an abnormal caseload. Therefore, the indicators for 2019 should be considered as regular average numbers. Compared to e.g. 2018 and previous years which were rather exceptional.

Q099 (2018): The decrease in numbers of both incoming and resolved other than criminal cases may be explained by two important issues. First of all this is the complex change of the Civil and Administrative court procedure by introducing the new procedural rules which came into force since 1 July 2016. The other reason is the decrease of the caseload at the lower courts which naturally influence the number of cases at the Supreme court level.

Q099 (2017): The decrease in numbers of both incoming and resolved cases must be understood in connection with the data for previous years. As we explained in previous cycles (data 2014, 2015, 2016), at the level of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic there was the enormous increase of incoming (and resolved) cases related to consumer protection in civil and enforcement procedure. We recorded in previous years thousands of recurring submissions of several private loans' companies. These submissions started to be processed quicker and subsequently, its number dropped. The similar explanation is relevant also for the administrative cases.

As regards the variations, some inconsistencies in data between the old and new system persist, and they can be explained as the transition between the old system of collecting the statistical data to new one is more complicated than was expected, with the setting up of Analytical centre of the MoJ, application of CEPEJ methodology and its tools is one of the targets in the on-going project between CEPEJ and Ministry of justice of the Slovak republic.

There are still two different IT tools used to collect the statistical data from the courts to Analytical centre. The Analytical centre makes every effort to complete the transition between two systems as soon as possible to get reliable data as soon as possible.

As to administrative cases, in the year 2017 there were some appeal procedures pending at Regional courts as the courts of appeal as the result of application of the previous procedural rules described in point 1. All appeals against the decisions of Regional court (as the courts of first instance) were always tried by the Supreme court and we are presenting this data for all evaluation cycles in this table.

Q099 (2016): The enormous increase of the incoming cases is related to consumer protection in civil and enforcement procedure.

Q099 (2013): For 2013, a general remark was provided in respect of questions 91, 97 and 101, explaining that there were no specific reasons justifying the variations in the numbers of cases of the particular categories. It was stressed that the Slovak judicial system was facing different types of claims which massively loaded courts of all instances. For example, there was a huge number of legal actions arisen from the loans provided by the so called "non-bank loan companies" where courts had to consider constant violations of the consumer protection law. Besides, there was a huge number of class actions against the State, carried out by one of the non-bank companies for alleged damages etc. The capacity of the court staff to resolve all of the filed cases in the appropriate time period was limited despite the measures which have been taken. In spite of the positive trend concerning the increase of the number of total resolved cases, the number of incoming cases was increasing even more, causing backlogs.

Q100 (General Comment): The collected statistical data does not distinguish between the two types of criminal offences.

Q100 (2018): The decrease in incoming and resolved cases is influenced by the decrease of the caseload at the lower courts

Q100 (2016): During 2015 there were more pending cases created

Q101 (2020): More significant decline of incoming cases and resolved cases as well in the courts as a result of a pandemic situation. In the employment dismissal cases the rate of the discrepancy is not so high in comparison with 2019.

Q101 (2019): Note 1: The data in the "Robbery case" and "Intentional homicide" categories represent the number of convicted persons in legally finished cases (resolved cases). These are the data obtained from the database of legally completed/finished cases, which are reported as resolved cases in the statistical reporting, and therefore the data are only available in the category "Resolved cases". Since 2018, the number of convicted persons has not been reported according to the most severe criminal offense, but convictions for all criminal offenses are taken into account. This means that if a person has been convicted of more than one crime (for example 2), the person is reported as convicted of each crime separately (it means twice).

Note 2: The difference between pending cases on 1 Jan. 2019 and the final state pending cases on 31st of December 2018, is due to the findings of a non-uniform method of reporting cases in the insolvency agenda among the our courts. Based on these findings, the courts were instructed/directed on how to report the number of decided insolvency cases. Subsequently, the courts were allowed to record the actual state of pending cases on 1 Jan. 2019, that the methodology is the same for all courts and in the whole year (2019) period. For the next year, these differences should not occur, due to the automatic transfer of the data from the end of period (2019) into the beginning of the monitored period 2020 in the electronic data collection.

Q101 (2018): Note 1: Differences in the initial states of things as of 1 January 2018 different from the final states as of 31 December 2017 are due to the introduction of electronic data collection through the Data Collection Application (hereinafter referred to as AZU). When introducing electronic data collection in 2018, the courts were allowed to record the actual state of pending cases as of 1 January 2018 with the aim of not transmitting any inaccuracies from paper collection of previous periods. These differences should not occur in the next year, given the introduction of automatic transfer of the number of undecided cases from the end of the previous period in the electronic data collection.

Note 2: The increasing number of insolvency cases is caused by an important amendment of the Act on bankruptcy. The personal bankruptcy of the natural persons has been introduced in March 2017 and in 2018 we registered significant increase of new cases. Note 3: Data in the "Robbery case" and "Intentional homicide" categories represent the number of convicted persons in lawfully completed cases. These are data obtained from the lawfully completed database, which are classified as equipped in the statistical reporting and therefore data are only available for ". Since 2018, the number of convicted persons has not been reported according to the strictest crime, but convictions for all crimes are taken into account (i.e. if the person has been convicted of several offenses, the person is reported as convicted for each crime separately).

Q101 (2017): Q101 : The data in the table are not horizontally consistent. This is caused by the fact, that the data on pending cases on 1. January 2017 (the same as data on 31. December 2016 given for the previous cycle) were collected in a one-shot collection for the Justice Scoreboard 2017 and were not bound by control patterns of horizontal consistency as it is in the new electronic data collection active since January 2018.

As regards the variations, some inconsistencies in data between the old and new system persist, and they can be explained as the transition between the old system of collecting the statistical data to new one is more complicated than was expected, with the setting up of Analytical centre of the MoJ, application of CEPEJ methodology and its tools is one of the targets in the on-going project between CEPEJ and Ministry of justice of the Slovak republic.

There are still two different IT tools used to collect the statistical data from the courts to Analytical centre. The Analytical centre makes every effort to complete the transition between two systems as soon as possible to get reliable data as soon as possible.

The increase in litigious divorce cases is influenced by significant decrease in the clearance rate (CR) to 79% in previous year 2016. The reason for the reduced CR can be found in the change of records of divorce without children from register C to the register of Pc, which was carried out in the middle of 2016, and with this change the organizational shift of the relevant number of judges into another department was not parallel.

The increase in the numbers of insolvency cases was significantly influenced by the legislative changes related to the personal bankruptcy of natural persons. Since 1.3.2017 the simplified access to personal bankruptcy and the possibility of debt elimination of natural persons is in effect. The impact of this changes was immediate in both incoming and resolved cases.

Q101 (2016): Comparison with previous cycles is not possible due to the change of methodology of calculation of cases introduced by the Analytical centre. The methodology now can identify cases finalised at each instance. The inconsistency between pending cases at the beginning of 2016 and pending at the end of 2015 is disturbed because of introduction of new methodology of calculation by the Analytical centre .

Slovenia

Q091 (General Comment): Category 1. 'Civil (and commercial) litigious cases' at first instance includes: civil litigious cases at local and district courts, various civil cases at local and district courts, legal aid at local and district courts, international legal aid at district courts, commercial litigious cases at district courts, labour law cases at labour courts, social law cases at social court, various labour and social law at labour and social courts, legal aid at labour and social courts. insolvency cases including compulsory composition, bankruptcy of legal person, bankruptcy of physical person, bankruptcy of inheritance, compulsory dissolution, simplified compulsory composition and preventive restructuring at district courts. The number includes the labour law and social law cases (before specialised labour and social law courts) due to their similarity to litigious cases in material and procedural aspects.

Q91 - Category 2.1. 'General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases': see Q92.

Q91 - Category 2.2.1. 'Non litigious land registry cases' at first instance includes (at local courts): land registry cases, decisions on appeals at first instance and various land registry cases.

Q91 - Category 2.2.2 'Non-litigious business registry cases ' at first instance includes (at district courts): business registry cases and various business registry cases.

Q91 - Category 2.2.3. 'Other registry cases': No cases were included in this category.

Q91 - Category 2.3. 'Other non-litigious cases': No cases were included in this category.

Q91 -Category 3. 'Administrative law cases' at first instance include (at the Administrative court): - administrative cases and various administrative cases.

Q91 - Category 4. 'Other cases': see Q93.

The above listed cases are classified into CEPEJ categories slightly differently over the years.

Q 91, 97, 99, 101 - Inconsistencies:

Inconsistencies within the tables are possible due to the peculiarity of the Supreme Court's Data Warehouse (used in the Slovenian judiciary as the official source of data since January 1st 2012, at every court, and for providing data to the Ministry of Justice and at the Judicial Council).

It is a "live" system (dynamic reporting), meaning that the reported figures for a specific date or period of time inevitably vary for different reasons (e.g. the data was not promptly entered into the CMS; in some instances, the decision, in which category some specific new cases should be included, may be subsequently changed and when data are unified some figures change; there is also the possibility that a mistake was done when entering the data and was later detected in the quality check and corrected.)

In Data warehouse reports, every category (column in the table) is calculated (counted) separately, therefore the „Pending on 31 Dec“ may not equal to the formula (Pending 1 Jan + Incoming – Resolved) due to fore mentioned influences."

Q091 (2020): The decrease in the number of resolved cases at 1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases is due to the limitation of operation of courts due to Covid-19 pandemics.

The decrease in the number of pending cases at the end of the year at 2.2.1 Non litigious land registry cases (and consequently at 2.2 Registry cases) is not unusual due to the high number of incoming and resolved cases in a year compared to pending cases at the end of the year (around 1-2%).

Q091 (2019): In general, the trend of decrease in the number of incoming cases can be observed in all types of civil cases, causing also a decrease in the number of resolved and pending cases. In recent years, the number of incoming cases is generally decreasing due to several reasons, partly due to a better economic situation in Slovenia and partly to a successful introduction of new business models in the Slovenian judiciary (informatisation, change of perception when litigants and debtors do not see any profit in prolonging court procedures, gradual settlement of case-law). Accordingly, in the last years, the clearance rate is at or slightly above 100%. In 2019, a new Family Code and new Non-Contentious Civil Procedure Act stepped into force. The main change for district courts was establishing family law cases as non-litigious cases (before 2019 classified as litigious cases). Additionally, local courts became competent to decide in tutelage cases (before 2019 in competence of the executive branch). This reflected in a decreased number of reported 1. Civil litigious cases, while the number of 2.1 General civil non-litigious cases did not change (an increase in new cases is similar to the decrease in the number of incoming cases that is generally observed).

Administrative cases: In previous years, the Administrative court was faced with the influx of new cases, due to the implementation of the ECHR judgement 60642/08 (e.g. 24,5 % of incoming cases in 2017), as well as some new competences. This caused an increase in the pending and resolved cases. In the aforementioned cases, the court is faced with new legal and factual issues, as well as administrative difficulties. Though administrative and managerial actions have been taken, an increase in the number of pending cases is expected due to the aforementioned difficulties and the overburdening of the court.

Q091 (2018): In general, the trend of decreasing number of incoming cases can be observed in all types of civil cases, causing also a decrease in number of resolved and pending cases. In recent years, the number of incoming cases is generally decreasing due to several reasons, partly due to a better economic situation in Slovenia and partly to a successful introduction of new business models in the Slovenian judiciary (informatisation, change of perception when litigants and debtors do not see any profit in prolonging court procedures, gradual settlement of case-law). Accordingly, in last years, clearance rate is at or slightly above 100%.

Administrative cases: The Administrative court is faced with the influx of new cases, due to the implementation of the ECHR judgement 60642/08 (24,5 % of incoming cases in 2017). This caused an increase in the pending and resolved cases. In these cases, the court is faced with new legal and factual issues, as well as administrative difficulties - the actions are often incomplete or the information is insufficient, filled in foreign languages, the foreign parties have yet to nominate a proxy etc. The court has established a special office to perform a preliminary examination of the actions and assist in the exchange of documents between parties, however longer times for resolving cases are expected due to the aforementioned difficulties and the overburdening of the court.

Q091 (2017): In recent years, the number of incoming cases is generally decreasing due to several reasons, partly due to a better economic situation in Slovenia and mainly to a successful introduction of new business models in the Slovenian judiciary (informatisation, change of perception when litigants and debtors do not see any profit in prolonging court procedures, gradual settlement of case-law). Considering the higher number of incoming cases (number of pending cases is approx. 20%-30% of all incoming cases), a slight variation in incoming cases might have a considerable effect on the number of pending cases. For discrepancies, see general comments.

The Administrative court is faced with the influx of new cases, due to the implementation of the ECHR judgement 60642/08 (24,5 % of incoming cases in 2017). In these cases, the court is faced with new legal and factual issues, as well as administrative difficulties - the actions are often incomplete or the information is insufficient, filled in foreign languages, the foreign parties have yet to nominate a proxy etc. The court has established a special office to perform a preliminary examination of the actions and assist in the exchange of documents between parties, however longer times for resolving cases are expected due to the aforementioned difficulties and the overburdening of the court. At the end of 2017, the first case was ready to be processed on the merits of the case.

Q091 (2016): In recent years, the number of incoming cases is generally decreasing due to several reasons, partly due to a better economic situation in Slovenia and mainly to a successful introduction of new business models in the Slovenian judiciary (informatisation, change of perception when litigants and debtors do not see any profit in prolonging court procedures, gradual settlement of case-law). Considering the higher number of incoming cases (number of pending cases is approx. 20%-30% of all incoming cases), a slight variation in incoming cases might have a considerable effect on the number of pending cases. For discrepancies, see general comments.

Q091 (2015): In recent years, the number of incoming non-litigious cases is generally decreasing partly due to a better economic situation in Slovenia and mainly to a successful introduction of new business models in the Slovenian judiciary. Considering the higher number of incoming cases (number of pending cases is approx. 15%-20% of all incoming cases), a slight variation in incoming cases have a considerable effect on the number of pending cases.

Q091 (2014): In previous cycles, insolvency cases have been accounted in former category 1. 'Civil (and commercial) litigious cases'. For 2014, they are encompassed within the item "other". The 2014 data includes labour law and social law cases decided before specialised labour and social law courts, due to their similarity to litigious cases in material (employment contract derives from civil law contract) and procedural (the court procedure in labour and social cases is based on general civil law procedure) aspects.

Q091 (2013): "Civil and commercial litigious cases" include labour law and social law cases that are proceeded by specialised labour and social law courts. Cases that do not fit exactly to the determined types of civil, commercial, non-litigious, land and business registry, enforcement and administrative law cases, were previously included in other cases. For 2014, 'Other cases' include only cases outside of the above mentioned legal fields, while the various cases are distributed among the other items. With regard to the category 'non-litigious business registry cases', the increase of the number of pending cases on 31 December 2013 can be explained with the fact that there were 8.000 more incoming cases in 2013 than in 2012, but courts were not able to handle the case-load.

Q091 (2012): "Civil and commercial litigious cases" encompass bankruptcy proceedings, which were in the previous round counted as 'other cases'. The number of incoming non-litigious business registry cases rose, probably due to the postponed effect of the financial and economic crisis. Nevertheless, courts managed to solve almost all incoming cases. The total subsumes for the first time cases processed by the Central Department for Authentic Document (part of the Local Court of Ljubljana) which has jurisdiction over all enforcement cases. The area of land registry cases is in constant improvement since a successful computerisation project in 2003. The decrease in the number of pending cases stems from a better organisation of work and of the totally electronic procedure.

Q092 (General Comment): Categories used in "Civil and commercial non-litigious cases": all non-litigious civil cases at local and district courts, non-litigious commercial cases at district courts (different kinds of personal and family status, property and other disputes, provided by the Non Contentious Procedure Act or other law, procedures for issuing a payment order at local and district courts in civil matters, procedures for issuing a payment order in commercial matters at district courts, cases pursuant to the Inheritance Act at local courts, cases pursuant to the Mental Health Act at local courts; and civil enforcement cases on the basis of an enforcement title, commercial enforcement cases on the basis of an enforcement title, cases for enforcement on real-estate property, enforcement cases on the basis of authentic document in civil matters after the writ for the execution became final, temporary injunctions in civil matters, temporary injunctions in commercial matters, various enforcement cases.

The above listed cases are classified into CEPEJ categories slightly differently over the years.

Q092 (2014): 2014 Category 2.1 „General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases“ at the first instance includes_x000D_ 1. (former category 2. „General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases“): N, Ng, Pl, Plg, D, Pr; and 2. (former category 3. ' Non litigious enforcement cases'): I, Ig, In, VL, Z, Zg and R-i.

Q092 (2013): 2013 Civil and commercial non-litigious cases at first instance include: N, Ng, Pl, Plg, D, Pr.

Q092 (2012): 2012 "Civil and commercial non-litigious cases at first instance include: N, Ng, Pl, Plg, D and P."

Q093 (General Comment): Category 4. „Other cases“ at first instance includes: free legal aid at district courts, labour courts and at the Administrative court, enforcement cases on the basis of authentic document in civil matters before the writ for the execution became final (all cases processed at the Central Department for Authentic Document at the Local Court of Ljubljana – exclusive jurisdiction), international attestations at district courts, attestations according to the Hague convention at district courts.

Q093 (2014): 2014 4. „Other cases“ at first instance includes: Bpp ,COVL, Ov-i, Ov-H and St [(St-01), (St-02), (St-03), (St-04) (St-05)].

In previous cycles, all the mentioned St cases have been accounted in former category 1. 'Civil (and commercial) litigious cases'."

Q093 (2013): 2013 "Other" civil law cases at first instance include: Bpp, COVL, Ov-i, Ov-H."

Q093 (2012): 2012 "Other" civil law cases at first instance include: Pom , Pom-i, R, Rg, Ov-i, Ov-H, Bpp, COVL, II Upr, I Upr.

Q094 (General Comment): The figures in the table include the following cases: Severe criminal cases: criminal cases at local and district courts, criminal investigations at district courts, criminal cases against juveniles at district courts, criminal cases against juveniles in preparatory proceedings. Misdemeanour cases: minor offences in regular court procedure – request for judicial protection, minor offences in regular court procedure – accusation proposals, cancellation of validity of the driver's licence according to the legal limit of punitive points

Other cases: execution of the sanction of prison, execution of criminal sanctions of foreign courts, criminal investigation actions at local and district courts, various criminal matters at local and district courts, cases of the out-of-hearing senate, clemency procedures at local and district courts, legal aid in criminal matters, international legal aid in criminal matters, cases of decisions to permit interventions within human rights and freedoms, legal aid in minor offences, international legal aid in minor offences, search of premises, setting a task for the good of the community or the local community, various cases in minor offences, compliance detention.

Q094 (2020): Until now, at "1. Severe criminal cases" we have reported both criminal investigation and criminal trial cases (see general comment) for the same criminal offence. For 2020, we have excluded data on investigations to report data on criminal trials only, and criminal investigation is reported at 3. Other criminal cases. The main reason is the comparability of data between countries as criminal investigation is not within the jurisdiction of courts in most countries. Investigation cases, that were previously reported at 1. Severe criminal cases and are now reported under 3. Other cases represent 5-10% of all reported cases.

Total number of pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court has increased in 2019 (by 11%) and in 2020 (by 5%). The number of severe criminal cases increased in 2019 (by 14%) and stayed roughly the same in 2020, while the number of misdemeanour cases stayed roughly the same in 2019 and increased significantly (by 128%) in 2020.

Q094 (2018): Severe criminal law cases include all offences, listed in the Criminal Code. Such offences are punishable by either imprisonment, fine (monetary penalty) or in some cases with restricting the driving of motorized vehicles. Minor offences are set in other laws (not the Criminal Code) and the procedure is regulated by the Minor Offences Act. Minor offences cannot be punished by deprivation of liberty, but rather by a fine and/or other sanctions, provided by laws.

Discrepancies: This year, some of the cases, previously reported at Severe or Misdemeanor cases, are reported under new category - Other cases (for details, please see general comment). The methodology for the total number of cases reported did not change, and the changes for total are below 20%.

Q094 (2016): The observed decreases can be attributed to the decrease in the number of cases, processed by the police and the state prosecution (see Q107).

Q094 (2014): According to 2014 data, the category “severe criminal law cases” includes all offences, listed in the Criminal Code. Such offences are punishable by either imprisonment, fine (monetary penalty) or in some cases with restricting the driving of motorized vehicles. At first instance, this category encompasses: criminal cases at local and district courts (K); criminal investigations at district courts (Kpr); criminal cases against juveniles at district courts (Km); criminal investigation actions at local and district courts (Kpd); various criminal matters at local and district courts (Kr); clemency procedures at local and district courts (Po); criminal cases against juveniles in preparatory proceedings (Kmp); cases of the out-of-hearing senate (Ks); execution of the sanction of prison (IKZ); execution of criminal sanctions of foreign courts (IKZt); cases of decisions to permit interventions within human rights and freedoms (Pp). The attention should be drawn on the fact that the 2014 data is not comparable to pre-2014 results, because until 2014, only first 3 categories above were reported. In 2015, the reporting method was further improved, and other types of cases were also included in the reporting. _x000D_ The minor offences are set in other laws (not the Criminal Code) and the procedure is regulated by the Minor Offences Act. The minor offences cannot be punished by deprivation of liberty, but rather by a fine and/or other sanctions, provided by laws. At first instance, this category subsumes: minor offences in regular court procedure – request for judicial protection (PR-zsv); minor offences in regular court procedure – accusation proposals (PR-obp); cancellation of validity of the driver’s licence according to the legal limit of punitive points (EPVD); compliance detention (PRuz). This category does not include: legal aid in minor offences (PomPR); international legal aid in minor offences (PomPRi); search of premises (PRhp); setting a task for the good of the community or the local community (PRnk) and various cases in minor offences (PRr).

Q094 (2012): The decrease in the number of “misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases” in 2012 is the result of the reform in law on minor offenses which transferred the jurisdiction of some cases previously tried by courts to other authorities. According to 2012 data, the category “severe criminal law cases” at first instance included: criminal cases at local and district courts (K); criminal investigations at district courts (Kpr); and criminal cases against juveniles at district courts (Km). The category did not encompass: criminal investigation actions at local and district courts (Kpd); various criminal matters at local and district courts (Kr); clemency procedures at local and district courts (Po); criminal cases against juveniles in preparatory proceedings (Kmp); cases of the out-of-hearing senate (Ks); execution of the sanction of prison (IKZ); execution of criminal sanctions of foreign courts (IKZt); cases of decisions to permit interventions within human rights and freedoms (Pp).

The category “misdemeanour cases and minor offences cases” at first instance included: minor offences in regular court procedure – request for judicial protection (PR-zsv); minor offences in regular court procedure – accusation proposals (PR-obp); minor offences at the transition from 2004 to 2005 (PRs); minor offences, introduced in the judicial jurisdiction after the 31.12.2004 (PRv); cancellation of validity of the driver’s licence according to the legal limit of punitive points (EPVD); compliance detention (PRuz). This category did not subsume: legal aid in minor offences (PomPR); international legal aid in minor offences (PomPRi); search of premises (PRhp); setting a task for the good of the community or the local community (PRnk); and various cases in minor offences (PRr).

Q097 (General Comment): The distribution of cases for Q97 is the same as for Q91. Inconsistencies noticed are due the Data Warehouse system explained in Q91.

Q097 (2020): The decrease in pending cases at the beginning and the end of the year is due to the fact that higher courts are successfully reducing the number of pending cases. The decrease in incoming and resolved cases is partially due to the national trend observed in general, and partially due to the limitation of operation of courts due to Covid-19 pandemics. The discrepancies in categories 2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases and 2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases (and subsequently in 2.2. Registry cases), as well as at Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court are due to a small absolute number of cases.

Q097 (2019): No particular explanation can be given for the general decrease of incoming cases (national trend) which resulted in the decrease in the number of incoming and pending cases.

The increase in incoming Non-litigious business registry cases in 2018 resulted in an increased number of pending cases in the beginning of 2019. Please note small (absolute) number of cases.

Q097 (2018): No particular explanation can be given for the general decrease of incoming cases (national trend), as well as for the increase in number of incoming registry cases.

Q097 (2017): In recent years, the number of incoming cases is generally decreasing due to several reasons, partly due to a better economic situation in Slovenia and mainly to a successful introduction of new business models in the Slovenian judiciary (informatisation, change of perception when litigants and debtors do not see any profit in prolonging court procedures, gradual settlement of case-law). Considering the higher number of incoming cases (number of pending cases is approx. 20%-30% of all incoming cases), a slight variation in incoming cases might have a considerable effect on the number of pending cases.

Q097 (2016): In recent years, the number of incoming cases is generally decreasing due to several reasons, partly due to a better economic situation in Slovenia and mainly to a successful introduction of new business models in the Slovenian judiciary (informatisation, change of perception when litigants and debtors do not see any profit in prolonging court procedures, gradual settlement of case-law). Considering the higher number of incoming cases (number of pending cases is approx. 20%-30% of all incoming cases), a slight variation in incoming cases might have a considerable effect on the number of pending cases.

Q097 (2015): In recent years, the number of incoming non-litigious cases is generally decreasing partly due to a better economic situation in Slovenia and mainly to a successful introduction of new business models in the Slovenian judiciary. Considering the higher number of incoming cases (number of pending cases is approx. 15%-20% of all incoming cases), a slight variation in incoming cases have a considerable effect on the number of pending cases.

Q097 (2013): 2013 The area of land registry cases has been in constant improvement since a successful computerisation project in 2003 – the average disposition times have fallen from 18 months to 2 weeks. The lowering of the number of pending cases is the consequence of a better organisation of work and of the totally electronic procedure.

Q097 (2012): 2012 The figures of pending cases on 1 January 2012 for civil litigious cases (as well as for incoming, resolved and pending cases on 31 December 2012) are higher than in the previous exercise, because we included in this category the cases of bankruptcy proceedings (including: compulsory composition, bankruptcy of legal person, bankruptcy of physical person, bankruptcy of inheritance and compulsory dissolution), which were counted as 'other cases' in the previous evaluation cycle. The example in the questionnaire for this 7th category was 'insolvency registry cases', so we mistakenly included here all the cases pursuant to the Financial Operations, Insolvency Proceedings and Compulsory Dissolution Act handled by district courts. These are not insolvency registry proceedings, but are to be understood as litigious proceedings according to the CEPEJ Explanatory note.

With regard to the category "administrative law cases, in the previous round we included appeals in administrative disputes, which are lodged with and dealt with by the highest instance court, namely the Supreme Court of the Republic of Slovenia in this category (Q 97.6). To ensure internally consistent answers we decided to provide the data in this chapter regarding the instance of the court that decides on the case not the instance of the procedure in which the cases is decided. This means that all the cases that are addressed by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Slovenia are taken into account at question 97.

Q098 (General Comment): For explanation on severe criminal cases and minor offences please see comment to Q94.

The figures for severe criminal law cases at second instance include criminal cases (Kp).

The figures for minor offences cases at second instance include:

- PRp-zsv – minor offences in regular court procedure – request for judicial protection,
- PRp-obp – minor offences in regular court procedure – accusation proposals,
- EPVDp – cancellation of validity of the drivers license according to the legal limit of punitive points,

The figures for other cases include:

- Kr – various criminal cases,
- PRnkp – setting a task for the good of the community or the local community,
- PRr – various cases in minor offences,
- PRuzp – compliance detention.

Q098 (2020): The decrease in pending cases at the beginning and the end of the year is due to the fact that higher courts are successfully reducing the number of pending cases. the decrease in incoming and resolved cases is due to the limitation of operation of courts due to Covid-19 pandemics

The discrepancies at Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court are due to a small absolute number of cases.

Q098 (2018): Discrepancies: This year, some of the cases, previously reported at Severe or Misdemeanor cases, are reported under new category - Other cases (for details, please see general comment). The methodology for the total number of cases reported did not change, and the changes for total are below 20%.

Q098 (2016): The observed decreases can be attributed to the decrease in the number of cases, processed by the police and the state prosecution (see Q107).

Q098 (2014): According to 2014 data, the figures for “severe criminal law cases” at second instance includes: criminal cases (Kp) and various criminal cases (Kr). In this respect, it should be highlighted that the 2014 data is not comparable to pre-2014 results, because until 2014, only first category was reported. In 2015, the reporting method was further improved, and other types of cases were also included in the reporting. _x000D_

The figures for “minor offences cases” at second instance included: minor offences in regular court procedure – request for judicial protection (PRp-zsv); minor offences in regular court procedure – accusation proposals (PRp-obp); cancellation of validity of the drivers license according to the legal limit of punitive points (EPVDp); compliance detention (PRuzp); setting a task for the good of the community or the local community (PRnkp); various cases in minor offences (PRr).

Q098 (2012): According to 2012 data, the figures for “severe criminal law cases” at second instance included criminal cases (Kp) and excluded various criminal cases (Kr). _x000D_

The figures for “minor offences cases” at second instance included: minor offences in regular court procedure – request for judicial protection (PRp-zsv); minor offences in regular court procedure – accusation proposals (PRp-obp); minor offences at the transition from 2004 to 2005 (PRps); minor offences, introduced in the judicial jurisdiction after the 31.12.2004 (PRpv); cancellation of validity of the driver’s licence according to the legal limit of punitive points (EPVDp); and compliance detention (PRuzp). The category did not include: setting a task for the good of the community or the local community (PRnkp) and various cases in minor offences (PRr)._x000D_

The decrease of the number of “misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases” before courts in 2012 is the result of the reform in law on minor offenses which transferred some of the jurisdiction in cases previously tried by courts to other authorities.

Q099 (General Comment): The Supreme court has Criminal, Civil, Commercial, Labour and Social and Administrative department, The categories 1., 2.1 and 2.2.1 include corresponding cases from Civil, Commercial and Labour and Social departments registers. Category 3. includes registers of the Administrative department. The distribution of cases for Q99 is the same as for Q91.

Inconsistences noticed are due the Data Warehouse system explained in Q91.

Q099 (2020): Please note, the procedure of manifested inadmissibility cases are included in figures above.

The decrease in the number of (all) pending cases is due to the efficient work of the court in 2019 and 2020. Discrepancies in sub categories (form 1. through 3) are due to a small absolute number of cases).

Q099 (2019): The differences are due to a small (absolute) number of cases in some legal areas. The decrease in pending cases at the end of 2019 is due to more efficient work of the Supreme court (changes in criteria for manifested inadmissibility in 2017).

Q099 (2018): Administrative cases - in 2017, the procedure of manifested inadmissibility was introduced in administrative cases, reducing the number of incoming (as well as resolved and pending) cases. As for other categories and Total, the difference is due to more efficient work of the Supreme court and due to aforementioned reason.

Please note, the procedure of manifested inadmissibility cases are included in figures above.

Q099 (2017): Administrative cases: the higher number of pending administrative law cases older than two years is partially a result of higher workload of the court. Partially this is the consequence of the fact that some older cases are waiting on the decision of the Constitutional court regarding laws in question (mainly taxes and public access to information issues).

Q099 (2015): Differences in pending, incoming and resolved cases Non litigious and administrative cases are mainly due to the small absolute number of cases and the nature of the cases (most complicated cases).

Q099 (2014): 2014: Variations: The numbers in that almost all categories for 2014 deviates more than +/- 20% from the 2012 data. This is due to a small (absolute) number of cases but also because the number of judges is smaller when compared to first and second instance and a single absence due to prolonged illness has a significant impact on the solving of some types of cases. We also believe that changes in economy (financial crisis), as well as in legislation, had impact on the overall statistics, but since cases at the Supreme Court level are "filtered" through courts of first and second instance, a direct connection cannot be established.

Q099 (2012): 2012: The decrease of the number of pending cases at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Slovenia can be attributed to different factors. On one hand procedural legislation has changed. Following the changes to the Administrative Dispute Act (2007) and the Civil Procedure Act (2008) the Supreme Court has now the right to decide in these types of cases whether to review a case or not. With the reform the admissibility criteria have changed and revision is now a remedy that depends mainly on the discretion of the Supreme Court. Now revision is admissible only, if the case raises a question of law of fundamental significance or if the development of law or the preservation of uniformity of case law requires a decision by the Supreme Court. The number of all incoming cases for the whole Supreme Court has dropped considerably from more than 5 000 in 2008 to less than 4000 in 2012). On the other hand this is the consequence of changes in human resources management. Firstly, the number of judicial advisers has risen and secondly, several judicial advisers were transferred from less burdened departments to those with more pending cases and consequently the productivity has risen and the number of pending cases decreased.

Q100 (General Comment): For explanation on severe criminal cases and minor offences please see comment to Q94.

Figures for severe criminal law cases at the highest instance include:

- Kp – appeals in criminal cases,
- Ips – requests for protection of legality in criminal cases, against a decision ordering or prolonging a detention, extraordinary mitigation of punishment,
- I Kr – other criminal cases – delegations, jurisdiction disputes, prolongation of detention, other.

Figures for minor offences cases at the highest instance include:

- IV Ips – requests for protection of legality in minor offences cases.

Q100 (2020): The discrepancies are due to a small absolute number of cases.

Q100 (2018): Discrepancies are due to small (absolute) of cases which fluctuate between years.

For distinction see general comment.

Q100 (2016): The observed decreases can be attributed to the decrease in the number of cases, processed by the police and the state prosecution (see Q107).

Q100 (2014): According to 2012 and 2014 data, figures for “severe criminal law cases” at the highest instance include: appeals in criminal cases (Kp); requests for protection of legality in criminal cases (I Ips); requests for protection of legality against a decision ordering or prolonging a detention (XI Ips); extraordinary mitigation of punishment (IX Ips); other criminal cases – delegations, jurisdiction disputes (I Kr); other criminal cases – prolongation of detention (II Kr); other criminal cases (III Kr). Figures for “minor offences cases” at the highest instance include requests for protection of legality in minor offences cases (IV Ips).

Q100 (2012): The decrease of the number of “misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases” before courts in 2012 is the result of the reform in law on minor offenses which transferred some of the jurisdiction in cases previously tried by courts to other authorities.

According to 2012 and 2014 data, figures for “severe criminal law cases” at the highest instance include: appeals in criminal cases (Kp); requests for protection of legality in criminal cases (I Ips); requests for protection of legality against a decision ordering or prolonging a detention (XI Ips); extraordinary mitigation of punishment (IX Ips); other criminal cases – delegations, jurisdiction disputes (I Kr); other criminal cases – prolongation of detention (II Kr); other criminal cases (III Kr). Figures for “minor offences cases” at the highest instance include requests for protection of legality in minor offences cases (IV Ips).

Q101 (General Comment): The number of litigious cases does not include litigious cases regarding the custody of children without divorce (as partners were not married to begin with).

Q101 (2020): Litigious divorce cases - the decrease in number of incoming and resolved cases is due to limitations of operation of courts due to Covid-19 pandemics.

Insolvency cases - The number of incoming cases is decreasing (personal bankruptcy from 2014 on and bankruptcy of legal persons from 2018 on), therefore the number of resolved and pending cases is also decreasing.

The discrepancies regarding other categories are due to a small (absolute) number of cases.

Q101 (2019): The change in case-flow of cases related to asylum seekers and cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens cannot be contributed to legislature or organisational changes, but rather to the enforcement of policies of the state regarding the general immigration situation in the region.

The absolute number of these cases are low. In 2018, the clearance rate for cases related to asylum seekers had been 94% (for cases related to aliens above 100%) and in 2019 the clearance ratio had been very close to 100% for both types of cases.

Q101 (2018): Employment dismissal cases- No special reason for decreased number of incoming cases can be given. The decreased number of incoming cases affect the number of resolved and pending cases.

Insolvency- Personal insolvency accounts for more than half of the insolvency cases. The decrease in incoming insolvency cases reflects the smaller number of new personal insolvency cases (we can speculate that the higher number of personal insolvency cases in previous years was the effect of the past economic crisis). The increase in resolved cases can be explained by the elapse of probation periods (typically 2-5 years) in personal insolvency cases and more efficient liquidation of assets in cases of business subject insolvency. The number of insolvency cases for business subjects did not vary significantly in recent years.

Cases related to asylum seekers - A decreased number of incoming cases can be attributed to the immigration crisis. The increased number of incoming cases affect the number of resolved and pending cases.

Cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens - No special reason for decreased number of incoming cases can be given. The decreased number of incoming cases affect the number of resolved cases.

Robbery - The difference in number of resolved cases can be attributed to small (absolute) number of cases.

Intentional homicide - The difference in number of resolved cases can be attributed to small (absolute) number of cases.

Q101 (2017): Personal insolvency accounts for more than half of the insolvency cases (61% new cases in 2017 and 75% in 2015). The decrease in incoming insolvency cases reflects the smaller number of new personal insolvency cases (we can speculate that the higher number of personal insolvency cases in previous years was the effect of the past economic crisis). The increase in resolved cases can be explained by the elapse of probation periods (typically 2-5 years) in personal insolvency cases and more efficient liquidation of assets in cases of business subject insolvency. The number of insolvency cases for business subjects (approx 34% of all new cases in 2017) did not vary significantly in recent years.

Q101 (2016): Differences (insolvency cases):

The effects of the past economic situation are still producing a high number of incoming insolvency cases, with a high percentage of personal bankruptcies. Following the legislation changes, introducing new, simplified types of (preventive) compulsory settlement, there has been an increase in pending cases due to the overburdening of courts with new cases, as well as lengthy procedures (the case cannot be resolved until the debtor's assets are liquidated – corporate; the case cannot be resolved until the end of probation period for the discharge of debt – personal insolvency; in this period the court cannot influence the duration and the case is still classified as not finished).

Q101 (2015): The effect of the economic situation are still effecting a high number of incoming insolvency cases, with a high percentage of personal bankruptcies (approx. 70%). The recent legislation changes introduced new, simplified types of (preventive) compulsory settlement which also led to new incoming cases.

The increase in pending cases is due to the overburdening of courts with new cases, as well as lengthy procedures (the case cannot be resolved until the debtor's assets are liquidated – corporate; the case cannot be resolved until the end of probation period for the discharge of debt – 2-5 years; in this period the court cannot influence the duration and the case is still classified as not finished).

Differences for robbery and intentional homicide is due to the small absolute number of cases.

Q101 (2014): The number of incoming insolvency cases is still high due to the effect of financial crisis. Besides, legislative amendments (2013) abolished the right for legal persons to apply for legal aid for financing the advances of the costs of the bankruptcy proceedings (legal persons are now exempt from paying such advance in all cases). The insolvency case is deemed resolved when the assets are liquidated and the creditors are paid (or in case of personal bankruptcy, if the dismissal of debts was requested, until such decision takes place). In cases of big companies as debtors, the sale of all assets can take years; and in cases of physical persons the "probation" period (between 2 and 5 years) must elapse, before the court can decide on dismissal of the debts.

Q101 (2013): The number of incoming insolvency cases constantly rises due to the effect of general economic crisis which resulted in a higher number of insolvent companies. The increase in the number of unresolved cases can also be attributed to a high number of proceedings of bankruptcies of physical persons. In these cases most debtors apply for conditional release of debt, where the trial period can last from 2-5 years.

Q101 (2012): The number of pending employment dismissal cases on 1 January 2012 decreased because employment dismissal cases are priority cases within labour courts. As robbery cases, are included criminal offences defined in the Criminal Code as Robbery and Larceny in the Form of Robbery. As intentional homicide, are included criminal offences defined in the Criminal Code as Murder, Voluntary Manslaughter and Infanticide. The data includes criminal cases against adult and juvenile offenders and excludes attempts.

Spain

Q091 (General Comment): When an error is detected in the statistics of a Court, the latter is allowed doing regularization, what means that the Court communicates the correct figure and rectifies the wrong one even if this does not concord with figures offered for previous exercises. This situation can happen for example in the specific control of cases that the Court makes when a judge leaves the Court (called "alarde"), but in general, in any case in which the Judicial Counsellor detects an error that comes from previous exercises but cannot be localized. The system prefers to correct the data than continue and amplify the error.

These regularizations and the cumulated cases and the re-opened cases are the causes for the horizontal inconsistencies.

Q091 (2020): Regarding registry cases, Spain Land Registry and Commercial Registry do not depend on Courts. But, if one disagrees with a decision of the Register (Land or Commercial) or of the Directorate General for Registers and Notaries, he/she can appeal the decision against Courts.

Q091 (2018): The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) of December 21, 2016 and other previous Judgments have meant a massive interposition of lawsuits based on that doctrine, for the civil challenge of general conditions included in financing contracts with real estate guarantees in which the borrower is a natural person. Measures, referred to in previous CEPEJ questionnaires, of specialization of certain judicial bodies have been adopted.

Regarding registry cases, Spain Land Registry and Commercial Registry do not depend on Courts. But, if one disagrees with a decision of the Register (Land or Commercial) or of the Directorate General for Registers and Notaries, he/she can appeal the decision against Courts.

Q091 (2016): Concerning the Administrative Law cases, between 2014 and 2016, the decrease of 'Pending cases' is probably because the number of resolved cases, both in 2015 and 2016 has been higher than the number of incoming cases (reinforcement measures have been applied).

Q091 (2015): The horizontal consistency can not be respected because of reopened, cumulated and regularised cases. Law 10/2012 governing certain fees in the area of the Administration of Justice could explain (especially in Administrative Law cases) the decrease in the number of incoming administrative cases, and logically the decrease in the number of resolved and pending cases.

Q091 (2014): The number of "civil and commercial litigious cases" decreased for 2 reasons. Since the payment order procedures do not need a decision made by a judge but are of the competence of the judicial counsellor, they have been subsumed in the category of non-litigious civil and commercial cases. Since paying court fees for natural persons has been compulsory until March this year, there has been a decrease in the incoming cases. In respect of the category "administrative law cases", it should be recalled that in 2012, there was a decrease in the number of files related to the Public Administration owing to two parameters: plaintiffs have been sentenced to pay the court fees; since 2012, they have to be assisted by a lawyer to file an administrative case, on the other hand.

Q091 (2012): Inspection services are entitled to correct the number each time they find it inaccurate. The data encompasses restarted procedures. Owing to the economic crisis, the number of civil cases increased significantly, particularly this of small claims. The number of "incoming administrative law cases" increased in 2010, due to the reduction of the salaries of civil servants. In 2012, this number decreased with the decrease in the number of files related to the Public Administration for 2 main reasons: plaintiffs are sentenced to pay the court fees; since 2012, they have to be assisted by a lawyer to file an administrative case, on the other hand.

Q092 (2014): For the 2014 exercise, the category "civil and commercial non-litigious cases" encompasses payment order procedures and requests for undisputed matters such as settlement proceedings and divorce with mutual consent.

Q092 (2012): For the 2010 and 2012 exercises, the category "civil and commercial non-litigious cases" includes non-litigious divorces and cases of voluntary jurisdiction and internments as well.

Q094 (General Comment): When an error is detected in the statistics of a Court, the latter is allowed doing regularization, what means that the Court communicates the correct figure and rectifies the wrong one even if this does not concord with figures offered for previous exercises. This situation can happen for example in the specific control of cases that the Court makes when a judge leaves the Court (called "alarde"), but in general, in any case in which the Judicial Counsellor detects an error that comes from previous exercises but cannot be localized. The system prefers to correct the data than continue and amplify the error.

These regularizations and the cumulated cases and the re-opened cases are the causes for the horizontal inconsistencies.

Q094 (2016): The Organic Law 1/2015 eliminated 'faltas' (misdemeanour) of the Criminal Code, qualifying some of them as minor offenses, and others as administrative infractions. Accordingly, we can observe decreases in the numbers of misdemeanour cases which also affects the total of criminal law cases.

Q094 (2014): The Law 41/2015 has amended the Criminal Procedural Law in the sense that those files opened by the police concerning crimes committed by an unknown person will not be submitted to courts but will remain at the police offices at the disposal of the judge and prosecutor, with the exception of those crimes affecting life, sexual integrity, freedom or corruption, in which case the police report will necessarily be referred to the criminal court. As a result, it is expected that the number of incoming cases before the criminal courts will decrease. In addition, the law 1/2015 amended the Penal Code by suppressing the misdemeanors which now will be judged as administrative or civil matters according to their nature or as minor crimes.

Q094 (2012): Restarted procedures were not counted because they are not really incoming cases. Besides, there was a readjustment of the statistical data in the period between 2010 and 2012. The final data on pending cases is the real data at December 2012.

Q097 (2019): "Civil and commercial litigious cases": the increased number of pending cases at the beginning of the year is partly due to the low clearance rate in 2018. In general there is an increase in incoming issues. In civil law many appeals are related to cases of general conditions included in financing contracts with real estate guarantees in which the borrower is a natural person (object of massive cases in Spain since the doctrine of the CJEU).

"Administrative cases": The increase of administrative appeals may probably be due to Aliens (immigration) cases, which had a strong increase in resolution in 2018.

Q097 (2018): The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) of December 21, 2016 and other previous Judgments have meant a massive interposition of lawsuits based on that doctrine, for the civil challenge of general conditions included in financing contracts with real estate guarantees whose Borrower is a natural person. Measures, referred to in previous assessments, of spatialization of certain judicial bodies have been adopted. In 2018, the appeals to the judgments in matters of individual suitcases against general conditions included in financing contracts with real estate guarantees whose borrower is a natural person have reached the Provincial Courts (second Instance). The small (probably insignificant) number of Registry cases that arrive to the Second Instance is not distinguished of the Litigious cases. This is why the total number of cases can be provided

Q097 (2016): In respect of the increase in the number of incoming civil and commercial litigious cases as well as the increase of the total of incoming cases between 2014 and 2016, it should be mentioned that since March 2015 the fees to bring a case to the court were abolished in case of natural persons. Besides, in July 2016, the Constitutional Court declared the nullity of the fees to appeal.

Q097 (2015): Law 10/2012 governing certain fees in the area of the Administration of Justice could explain (especially in Administrative Law cases) the decrease in the number of incoming administrative cases, and logically the decrease in the number of resolved and pending cases.

Q097 (2014): For the 2014 exercise, the decrease of the number of pending administrative law cases in the beginning and in the end of the year is the result of the decreases observed and explained in first instance.

Q097 (2012): In the frame of the 2012 exercise, the lack of horizontal consistency with regard to the total number of pending cases on 31 December has been explained by the fact that inspection services are entitled to correct the number each time they find it inaccurate. Moreover, the horizontal inconsistency is also a result of the inclusion within the table of data related to restarted procedures, while there is not a specific item dedicated to this category of cases.

Q098 (2016): The number of pending severe criminal cases decreased due to the decrease in the number of incoming cases. The decreases observed in respect of the numbers of Misdemeanour cases can be due to the elimination of "Faltas" (Misdemeanour cases) by the Organic Law 1/2015. Some of them were transformed in minor offences, but other disappeared or were transformed in administrative infractions.

Q098 (2012): The lack of horizontal consistency in 2012 was due to the number of restarted procedures that were not counted in the boxes of the questions because they are not really incoming cases. Besides, there was a readjustment of the statistical data in the period between 2010 and 2012. The final data provided in the questionnaire, and shown in the box of pending cases is the real data at December 2012.

Q099 (2019): In respect of administrative law cases, the very positive clearance rate in 2018, added to the trend that continues being positive in 2019, explains the decrease in pending cases.

Q099 (2018): The Administrative Procedural Law allows the inadmissibility of the cassation appeal by resolution of a lower level than Civil Procedural Law. This explains partially the different clearance rate between this two rooms. In relation to the good resolution rate in Administrative is due in part to this cause: In previous years, a Judgement of the Court of Justice of the European Union declared Spanish law contrary to Community law authorizing the tax on retail sales of certain hydrocarbons. This fact meant the massive presentation of claims for the patrimonial responsibility of the State for the undue payment of the so-called "sanitary cent". Once the Supreme Court established jurisprudence, many of these cases were resolved more quickly.

Q099 (2017): The cause of the raise of administrative cases (pending at the beginning of 2017 and resolved) in the Supreme Court is the reform of the cassation appeal by the Final Disposition Third of the Organic Law 7/2015, and, on the other hand, a new organisation of the Third Courtroom.

Q099 (2016): As concerns the variations observed between 2014 and 2016 regarding the categories "total of other than criminal law cases"; "civil and commercial litigious cases"; "administrative law cases", it should be noted that:

- the increase in the number of cases in civil matters is due to the increase in conflicts of competence entered and resolved as well as the increase in the number of resolutions of appeals for unification of doctrine.
- the high increase in administrative matters is due to the massive presentation of claims for the State's patrimonial responsibility for the undue payment of the called "sanitary cent", because of the Judgement of the Court of Justice of the European Union that declared contrary to the Community law the Spanish law that authorized the Tax on Retail Sales of Certain Hydrocarbons.

Q099 (2015): Regarding administrative cases in 2015, there was a significant flow of incoming cases related with tax on retail sales of certain hydrocarbons. But before that, since 2011, the incoming administrative cases dropped due to the Law of courts' fees.

Q099 (2014): For the 2014 exercise, the decreases observed in respect of the number of pending administrative law cases in the beginning of the year and the number of resolved administrative law cases, are the result of the decreases observed and explained in fist instance. _x000D_

The increase in the number of pending civil and commercial litigious cases on 31 December between 2012 and 2014 is due to the economic crisis which resulted in the increase of the number of cases in the civil jurisdiction.

Q099 (2012): For the 2012 evaluation cycle, the category of civil and commercial litigious cases includes data on labour matters, special matters and military matters.

Q100 (General Comment): The Criminal Procedure Law was amended by Law 41/2015, and thus the scope of the cassation appeal that reach the Supreme Court in Criminal Matters was broadened. The objective of the Law was to try to homogenize the doctrine in criminal matters, since previously, in cases that had not criteria of Supreme Court, the criteria of the Provincial Courts could be different.

Q100 (2014): The number of total criminal pending cases on 31 December has decreased of 30% between 2012 and 2014. It has to be noted that both in 2013 and 2014, the Supreme Court has resolved more cases than the number of incoming cases.

Q101 (2019): Concerning cases relating to asylum seekers and cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens, the increased number of pending cases at the beginning of 2019 is coherent with the increase in incoming cases in previous cycle.

Q101 (2018): Variations in respect of cases relating to asylum seekers and cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens are due to the migration crisis

Q101 (2017): Migratory crisis can explain the raise of asylum seekers judicial cases.

Q101 (2016): As concerns employment dismissal cases: in 2014, 2015 and 2016 an important decrease in the number of incoming cases has been observed. While the resolved cases have kept similar numbers, so, every year the number of resolved cases has been higher than the number of incoming cases. As concerns insolvency cases: the decrease in the number of incoming cases may be due to a certain decrease in some effects of the economic crisis.

Q101 (2015): The horizontal consistency can not be respected because of reopened, cumulated and regularised cases. Because of the economic restrictions and the increasing number of companies with financing problems, the number of employment dismissal cases and the number of insolvency cases brought to courts have remarkably increased in 2014.

Q101 (2014): Because of the economic restrictions and the increasing number of companies with financing problems, the number of employment dismissal cases and the number of insolvency cases brought to courts have remarkably increased in 2014.

Indicator 3: The performance of courts at all stages of the proceedings

Comments provided by the national correspondents organised by question no.

Question 091. First instance courts: number of other than criminal law cases.

Question 092. If courts deal with "civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases", please indicate the case categories included:

Question 093. Please indicate the case categories included in the category "other cases":

Question 094. First instance courts: number of criminal law cases.

Question 097. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of "other than criminal law" cases.

Question 098. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of criminal law cases.

Question 099. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of "other than criminal law" cases:

Question 100. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of criminal law cases.

Question 101. Number of specific litigious cases received and processed by first instance courts.

Question 091

Austria

(General Comment): The statistical database of the Federal Ministry of Justice of Austria subdivides civil and commercial cases into several categories. One of these categories is "litigious cases". Data concerning the number of cases pending for more than 1, 2 and 3 years is only provided for main categories, which a single case qualifies for during the entire proceeding (for example payment procedure, family law procedure). A case can change its status from litigious to non-litigious (or vice-versa) during the procedure depending on the procedural steps of the parties. Therefore, the statistical database only counts the number of litigious cases pending at the end of a certain period as a whole and not those, pending for more than a certain period of time, since this number would not provide reliable information.

(2020): "Non litigious business registry cases": Sec. 3a para. 2 of the COVID-19 act concerning corporate law ("Gesellschaftsrechtliches COVID-19-Gesetz") allows corporations to file their annual accounts and other documents, that have to be published by law, not only within 9 but within 12 months from the account date (mostly: December 31st of a year). Usually, the duty to file these reports within 9 months leads to a high number of incoming files in September. 2020 the special rules lead to such high incoming file numbers in December and thereby to an increase in pending cases at the end of the year. "4. Other cases": The number of incoming and resolved cases surged due to an increase of "general civil proceedings, that are not allocated to other categories of cases" because the district administrative authorities (Bezirksverwaltungsbehörden) had to notify the district courts of every single person against which a quarantine measure (SARS-CoV-2) had been taken. In concerns of statistical data every such notification resulted in an incoming (and resolved) case.

(2019): There is a lack of horizontal consistency concerning the category "general civil and commercial non-litigious cases". Figures provided by the statistical system were double checked in this respect and are correct.

(2017): Due to the absolute low numbers of pending cases on 1 Jan./31 Dec. high deviations in percentage are normal. Note to 2.1.1.: Because of an inaccuracy by analysing pending non-litigious business registry cases the count had to be corrected on 1st December 2017. Therefore the pending cases on 31.12.2016 do not comply with those of 01.01.2017.

(2016): Due to the low absolute numbers of pending cases on 1 Jan./31 Dec. high deviations in percentage are normal.

(2015): In the category litigious are counted all proceedings (in civil matters, labour and social security cases at first instance courts) which are marked as being litigious in the court register (f.e. from the second court hearing on).

Civil and commercial non-litigious cases include commence of bankruptcy proceedings, Bankruptcy proceedings, composition proceedings, non-litigious proceedings about rent, non profit cooperative association for housing, home ownership, proceedings about Lease of farm land, wardship cases in connection with administration of assets, custody and maintenance, uncontested payment orders, enforcement cases.

Category "other" includes Probate Proceedings, cases concerning the Administration of justice, Cancellation proceedings and proceedings in connection with [official] declaration of death authentication of signatures, proceedings to render legal assistance in civil matters for other courts (also international ones), General civil proceedings, that are not allocated to other categories of cases, Some Non litigious family matters.

(2012): In 2012, a legislative reform entailed more obligations for companies to register.

Belgium

(2019): Regarding the category "4. other cases" which refers to "protection cases", the statistical service does not have figures for 2019, following discussions on the counting rules between the courts. However, we kept the total for "other than criminal" cases since protection cases represent more or less 10,000 cases, or 1% of the total. Their actual number will not change the total figure significantly.

"Administrative cases pending at the end of the year": the lack of horizontal consistency is due to the fact that the number of judgments does not necessarily correspond to the number of closed cases. For example, a judgement that closes two cases is recorded as one stop

(2018): Civil and commercial cases include cases of justices of the peace, courts of first instance, civil, family and youth sections, labour courts and company courts (known as "commercial courts")

Civil and family courts: no data for pending cases. New rules for counting and recording cases mean that the statistics are not comparable to previous years. In particular, cases where there is a permanent referral are now counted as a case.

Concerning juvenile courts: no data for completed or pending cases due to the lack of uniform practice and low registration of completed cases.

Concerning registry cases: these are immediate acts, which is why the number of incoming cases is equal to the number of resolved cases. Administrative affairs: Council of State, Aliens Litigation Council, Raad voor Vergunningsbetwistingen, het Milieuhandhavingscollege en de Raad voor Verkiezingsbetwistingen.

(2017): The difference with the 2016 data is due to the lack of data on justices of the peace cases. In respect of justices of the peace, from July 2017 to June 2018, a deployment of new codes was carried out at the national level. The support service of the College of Courts and Tribunals is currently in the process of defining accounting rules for justices of the peace. For this reason, no figures were issued in 2018 pertaining to 2017 data.

Civil data are not included or only partially included for 5 courts; Youth courts: no data from Brussels (Dutch-speaking); no data for resolved cases and pending cases; No data for civil cases from police courts; Commercial courts: no data for pending cases + new counting rules for resolved cases. For this reason, comparison with previous data is made difficult; not all activities carried out in commercial courts are reflected in the statistics provided. Indeed, the following services are not covered: commercial investigation service, business continuity law, bankruptcy and dissolutions/liquidations.

(2016): Administrative cases: Council of State, Aliens Litigation Council, Raad voor Vergunningsbetwistingen, het Milieuhandhavingscollege en de Raad voor Verkiezingsbetwistingen.

The sharp decrease in administrative cases is due to immigration cases. There are 5 administrative courts, two of which are at federal (national) level: the State Council and the Aliens Litigation Council. It is within the latter that there has been a decrease in the number of cases. Immigration and asylum cases are handled by the Conseil du Contentieux des Etrangers. The Aliens Litigation Council is an independent administrative court, which deals with cases "in the first instance", i.e. full substantive litigation or "in cassation", i.e. a decision "in annulment" or "suspension". The Council may be seized with appeals against decisions of the "Commissariat général aux Réfugiés et aux Apatrides", against decisions of the "Office des Etrangers" and against all other individual decisions taken pursuant to the Act of 15 December 1980 on access to the territory, residence, establishment and removal of aliens (Aliens Act).

Please also note that figures for juvenile courts as well as figures for civil cases treated by the police courts are not included in this cycle. These figures present very small number from the total number of cases.

(2015): The pending cases of commercial courts, first instance (civil, youth, family) and justice of the peace are not included. Included in pending cases are: labor courts, police courts, courts of appeal.

(2014): With regard to non-litigious business registry cases, the central register of notices of seizure, delegation, transfer, collective debt settlement and loan is managed by the National Chamber of Bailiffs. Administrative cases are handled by the State Council (except for cassation rulings), the Alien Litigation Council and the Flemish regional administrative colleges, "Raad voor verkiezingsbetwistingen, Raad voor milieuhandhaving by Raad voor vergunningbetwistingen".

(2012): The category 1 "civil (and commercial) litigious cases" refers to cases tried by first instance courts, commercial courts and justices of peace, and civil cases dealt with by the police courts. Civil cases concerning youth are not included, as well as cases tried in second instance by courts of first instance. For 2010, there are no available data on the labour courts because the project to build a data warehouse 'Statistics labour courts' is not yet finalised. Cases from categories 1 and 2 cannot be distinguished and are all grouped in category 1.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The division by types of cases in the statistical forms published by the Supreme Judicial Council of Bulgaria is quite different from the CEPEJ categorisation and for that reason breakdown cannot be made. Only administrative cases are possible to differentiate due to existence of administrative courts. Furthermore, in Bulgaria registry cases are not resolved by courts. They are under the competence of the Registry agency where is the property register, the commercial register, the BULSTAD register and the Register of the Property Relations between spouses.

Since there is no centralised Case Management System, the information on number of cases in different instances was summed up on the bases of the data collected from different courts and some mistakes are possible due to non-existence of control mechanism to check all the incoming courts data and spot eventual anomalies.

(2018): The observed increase in the number of incoming administrative law cases and accordingly in the number of pending administrative law cases at the end of 2018, is a consequence of an increase characterizing the period 2016-2017. As explained in the comment accompanying 2017 data, there is no specific reason for the increase in the number of incoming administrative law cases between 2016 and 2017. During this period there was an increase in the number of cases before the administrative courts (mainly claims under the Administrative Procedure Code, Management of Resources from the European Structural and Investment Funds Act, Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code, Competition Protection Act, etc.).

(2017): 02/11/2018 7:17:04 AM There is no specific reason for the increase in the number of incoming administrative law cases between 2016 and 2017. During this period there was an increase in the number of cases before the administrative courts (mainly claims under the Administrative Procedure Code, Management of Resources from the European Structural and Investment Funds Act, Tax and Social Insurance Procedure Code, Competition Protection Act, etc.).

(2014): The number of all civil cases (litigious and non-litigious) considered as an overall category could be obtained by extracting from the total the number of administrative cases (67 513 pending cases on 1 January 2014; 294 657 incoming cases; 300 799 resolved cases; 61 371 pending cases on 31 December 2014.

(2012): The number of pending administrative law cases on 31 December 2012 has increased because of the increase of the number of incoming cases in 2010 and 2012. Administrative courts resolved about 72% on average of the cases during the year.

Croatia

(General Comment): In Croatia, the enforcement cases are within only one type of procedure, and one category - Enforcement. Enforcement cases are non-litigious cases, and are therefore presented within row 2.1.- Civil and Commercial non-litigious cases. It should be noticed that bankruptcy cases are subsumed in the category "civil and commercial litigious cases". A bankruptcy registry has not been established in the Republic of Croatia. Since 2014, ICMS was improved as Croatia introduced an updated and very detailed code table, in order to extract more detailed case types from the system. Therefore, since then the distinction between all cases in litigious and non-litigious cases as well as other types of cases can be made very accurately. This change of methodology of categorisation affected the difference between pending cases on 31 December 2013 and pending cases on 1 January 2014 and disappears in the next cycle. For land registry cases there is a special explanation about the way of presenting unresolved cases 2.2.1. (Non-litigious land register cases) we emphasize that on 1 November 2014 the new monitoring methodology of the unsolved land register cases has been introduced, in a way that regular land register cases (e.g. registration) are monitored separately from other land register cases which include objections, appeals, individual correction procedures, proposals to connect the register of deposited contracts and general register and renewal cases, the establishment and amendment of land register. That is the reason of data horizontal inconsistency of data. The same reflects to the 2014, 2015 and 2016 period.

(2019): In 2019 new amendments to the Personal Bankruptcy Law came into force. That caused significant increase of other than criminal cases to the municipal courts. There was an increase in the number of land registry incoming cases too. The increased number of incoming land registry cases is caused by intensified economic activities and activities on the real property market. With the same number of employees working on these cases, pending cases increased at the end of the year. Additionally, a large number of citizens started civil lawsuits against banks regarding loans in Swiss currency. These factors combined led to the increase of pending cases at the end of the year as well. The decrease in the number of civil and commercial non litigious cases is due to enforcement cases: courts solved a significant amount of these cases during 2018, while the number of incoming cases decreased as well. For that reason, at the end of 2018 /beginning of 2019 there are fewer cases than at the end of 2017/ beginning of 2018.

As regards "administrative cases", administrative courts resolved more cases during 2018. That decreased the pending stock of the cases at the end of 2018/beginning of 2019.

(2018): Decrease of the number of incoming cases (34%) in category 2.1. in comparison to previous cycle is due to the significant decrease of enforcement cases which are calculated in this category. Majority of enforcement cases are aimed at debtor's monetary assets based on trustworthy documents – i.e. documents that make the existence of debt highly plausible (such as regular utility bills, telecom operators' invoices, credit card invoices, unpaid installments of bank loans, etc.). Those cases were removed from jurisdiction of courts to public notaries already in 2012., and since then there is year after year decrease of enforcement cases in municipal courts - enforcement based on other types of enforcement titles (other than trustworthy document), as well as enforcement against real property.

(2017): The cases relative to the Personal Bankruptcy Act which came into force on 1st January 2016 are handled by the 1st instance Municipal Courts. The data about these cases was not available in the moment of completing the questionnaire for the Evaluation (CEPEJ study for EU Scoreboard) (data 2016) but the data is now available within the ICMS system for the year 2017 and they are incorporated in the category 1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3). There were 268 pending Personal Bankruptcy cases on January 1st 2017, 377 incoming cases in 2017, 281 cases resolved in 2017 and 365 pending cases on 31st December 2017. "Registry cases": In this category there is more than 20% increase of pending cases at the beginning of reference year in comparison to the beginning 2016. The reason are land registry cases. As stated in the previous cycle, the reason for the increased number of pending land registry cases is the significant income of these cases during 2016 and the difficulty for courts to cope with this income in same amount as in 2015. This all reflects on data for 2017. The reason for the decrease in the number of pending administrative cases at the end of the 2017 is laying in the fact that administrative courts received almost 18% less cases than in 2016. Although judges resolved less cases than in previous year, in relation to the income, it was enough to decrease the number of pending cases at the end of 2017 for more than 20%.

(2016): More land registry cases has been received in 2016 than in 2014 so the total number of registry cases has increased as well.

During the two-year period (through 2014 and 2015), administrative courts accumulated unresolved cases - they solved significantly less than they received, which led to 15024 pending cases at the beginning of 2016. By the end of 2015, a total of 5 judges were transferred to administrative courts from other legal branches, which resulted in better results in 2016 (more resolved cases).

(2015): In 2015 the reorganization of the judicial system in the Republic of Croatia, which is partly related to the reorganization of the second instance proceedings, has been carried out. Consequently, in the county courts there has been a harmonization of case registers and case codes (litigious, non-litigious and other) in a way that in 2015 courts carried out the alignment and correction of the indication of certain types of second-instance civil cases. For this reason, in 2015 the correction of the category of cases according to the new methodology of monitoring has been carried out.

The total of all categories is aligned with the continuity of previous cycle (horizontal consistency), whereas the individual categories in the column "Pending cases on Jan. 1 2015" are presented under the new revised indication of the types of cases. For example, some cases that have been categorized in previous cycles under category 'Other', the courts have categorized according to the certain types of dispute which was possible after new case registers were open (e.g. Enforcement – Security by lien on the basis of an agreement of the parties).

(2014): In 2014, a new methodology of monitoring unresolved land registry cases was introduced, in a way that regular land registry cases (i.e. registration, note, caution) are not being monitored anymore and are not presented in the total. Other land registry cases (i.e. objections, appeals, specific corrections, etc.) are still being monitored. The overall number of enforcement cases is subsumed in the category "general civil and commercial non-litigious cases". The Municipal Civil Court undertook the harmonization of data due to data migration. After the new standardization of the audit, the Supreme Court has started to be less up-to-date since the number of received cases is far beyond the number of cases which may be resolved (priority is given to urgent and old cases).

(2013): The implementation of the ICMS system resulted in unification of data into one reporting system. The category "general civil and commercial non-litigious cases" includes inheritance cases but excludes company registry cases. The increase of the incoming "civil and commercial litigious cases" was mostly due to the continuity of the negative economic situation, while the efforts of judges, as well as broadening the scope of powers of court advisors resulted in the increase of resolved cases. The implementation of the enforcement on pecuniary means carried out by the Financial Agency (FINA) led to decreases in respect of "non-litigious enforcement cases". Since 2013, court advisors deliver a decision in land registry cases, while the judge supervises its content. The competence of other persons for issuing land registry was also established, electronic delivery of submissions and e-notice board were introduced.

(2012): Till December 2011, "administrative law cases" were adjudicated at the Administrative Court. Provided that the latter was overburdened, a two-instance administrative adjudication was introduced in January 2012. 4 regional administrative courts were established as first instance courts, while the former Administrative Court became second-instance High Administrative Court. Since 2012, there is a mandatory oral court hearing of the parties before the first-instance courts.

Cyprus

(2020): in the previous cycle a big number of cases were tried together

The delay in the disposition time is part of the reform process

The difference in the pending cases in administrative cases is that in this figure the cases filed before the Administrative court of international protection which was set up

(2019): In the previous campaigns the number of cases filled and resolved was increased as a result of a big number of cases filed together (in one bundle) and tried together.

(2018): The increase in the number of resolved cases is a consequence of the cases tried together. For number of administrative cases, it should be taken into account that cases were consolidated and that 2724 consolidated cases were withdrawn.

(2017): The variation concerning incoming (total) and resolved (total and administrative) cases (decrease) is due to the fact that, in 2016, cases were filed and tried in a bundle but each was considered separately for statistical purposes. Put differently, cases were joined together and therefore there was an increase in the number of resolved cases. Accordingly, we can observe a decrease in the number of resolved cases between 2016 and 2017.

(2015): Variations: The increase in the number of pending cases between 2010 and 2015 is a result of the bail in Cyprus a lot of administrative cases had been filed against that decision.

The reason for the decrease in the number of resolved cases is that the bail in cases had been consolidated and was tried jointly after 31st of December 2014.

(2014): The increase in the number of pending cases is a result of the bail in Cyprus; a lot of administrative cases had been filed against that decision. The reason for the decrease in the number of resolved cases is that the bail in cases had been consolidated and was tried jointly after 31st of December 2014.

Czech Republic

(General Comment): For years 2010, 2012 and 2013, business register cases, administrative cases and insolvency registry cases which are decided by the regional courts (second instance courts) acting as first instance courts, were included in the table concerning the case-load of second instance courts (question 97). On the contrary, since 2014, administrative cases, business registry cases and insolvency cases (and also some litigious cases) which are still decided by the second instance courts acting as first instance courts, are subsumed within the table of question 91 (which was already the case for the 2008 exercise). Methodology has been changed in year 2015 – more case types have been included, which led to the big increment in the number of cases. There are no further changes expected.

(2020): The registry cases are very quickly resolved and the numbers can vary between years significantly. In 2019, courts managed to resolve more cases than was the number of incoming cases, which led to decrease in pending cases. The same explanation applies to “other non-litigious cases”. The number of cases is quite small. It follows that there is big variance in the data between years. Furthermore, during 2019 courts managed to resolve significantly more cases than in 2018, no special reasons were reported other than a fact that number of cases is relatively small and the cases are not complex. This also resulted in further reduction of the number of cases at the end of 2019. In 2020, the courts again managed to resolve more cases than was the number of incoming cases for both registry cases and other non-litigious cases.

Business registry cases are very quickly resolved and there is quite a variance between years. The number of cases is probably affected by many factors – new laws, economic situation and much more.

Other cases: The number of incoming cases has grown, probably due to changes in insolvency legislation.

(2019): The registry cases are very quickly resolved and the numbers can vary between years significantly. Last year, courts managed to resolve more cases than was the number of incoming cases, which led to decrease in pending cases at 1 January of the reference year. For Other non-litigious cases the same reasons apply for the number of cases at the beginning of the year. Furthermore, during 2019 courts managed to resolve significantly more cases than last year, no special reasons were reported other than a fact that number of cases is relatively small and the cases are not hard. This also resulted in further reduction of the number of cases at the end of the reference year. For incoming Other cases, there was a legislative change in insolvency law that is probably a reason for the significant grow in the number of incoming cases.

(2018): Methodology has been changed in 2.1 and 2. (civil and commercial non-litigious cases) in year 2015 – more case types have been included, which led to the big increment in the number of cases.

(2017): Methodology has been changed in 2.1 and 2. (civil and commercial non-litigious cases) in year 2015 – more case types have been included, which led to the big increment in the number of cases. Generally the number of incoming cases is decreasing, more use of ADR.

In the previous year the number of resolved cases greatly exceeded the number of incoming cases for other non-litigious cases, which led to huge drop in pending cases and discrepancy appeared.

Non-litigious business registry cases are very easy to resolve and the variance between years in the number of cases (incoming, resolved and pending) is quite big in general. Thus the annual change could easily be (and is) greater than 25 %. Courts have problems with resolving administrative cases. It follows that number of incoming cases was last year much bigger than number of incoming cases. Thus number of pending cases increased greatly cases and discrepancy appeared.

As to Other cases, insolvency cases are reported. This is relatively new and very specific agenda, which usually takes 5 years to resolve. There was an increase in case filings five years ago, which resulted in growth in the number of resolved cases nowadays. On the other hand, for various reasons (including legislative changes) the number of incoming cases is decreasing.

(2016): Methodology has been changed in 2.1 and 2. (civil and commercial non-litigious cases) in year 2015 – more case types have been included, which led to the big increment in the number of cases. Generally the number of incoming cases is decreasing, more use of ADR.

(2015): Methodology has been changed in 2.1 in year 2015 – more case types have been included, which led to the big increment in the number of cases.

Civil and commercial non-litigious cases include: 2.1 - uncontested payment orders, cases of the upbringing and maintenance of a minor, declaration of admissibility of taking or keeping of a person in a medical (health care) institution, declaration of the death of a person, inheritance proceedings, judicial deposit cases

Category "other" includes: insolvency cases and incidence disputes

(2014): For 2014, business register cases, administrative cases, insolvency registry cases and also some litigious cases which are decided by the regional courts (second instance courts) acting as first instance courts are subsumed within the table of question 91.

For 2014 the category "other" encompasses insolvency cases.

In 2014, the high increase of insolvency cases is due to numerous cases of personal bankruptcies as well as to an unfavourable economic situation.

(2013): For 2013, business register cases, administrative cases and insolvency registry cases which are decided by the regional courts (second instance courts) acting as first instance courts, were included in the table concerning the case-load of second instance courts. In 2014, these cases (and also some litigious cases) are subsumed within the table of question 91.

For 2012, the category of enforcement cases concerns exclusively enforcement carried out by the court itself, while for 2013, this category encompasses also enforcement ensured by private executors (in this procedure, the court authorizes the private executor to proceed to the enforcement and decides about remedial measures against executor's decision). For 2012, the category "other" includes electronic payment orders and probate proceedings, while for 2013 it encompasses only electronic payment proceedings. Moreover, in respect of the electronic payment orders, there was a switchover to another register and 174.067 cases were transferred to a new register. The describes evolutions affect the total. _x000D_

(2012): For 2012, business register cases, administrative cases and insolvency registry cases which are decided by the regional courts (second instance courts) acting as first instance courts, were included in the table concerning the case-load of second instance courts. In 2014, these cases (and also some litigious cases) are subsumed within the table of question 91.

Variations between 2010 and 2012 concerning the number of pending cases on 1st January, the number of incoming cases and the number of pending cases on 31 December stem from the high number of incoming electronic payment orders in 2011. Besides, more enforcement cases are handled by private executors.

Denmark

(General Comment): As concerns "non-litigious business registry cases", it is important to note that pending cases always may vary a lot as it is a residual figure when pending prior to the period, received and resolved cases are counted. Furthermore, the reason for the discrepancy is that we do not have pending figures from the Maritime and Commercial High Court. The number of "administrative law cases" which are litigious is encompassed in the number of "civil and commercial litigious cases".

With regard to "non litigious land registry cases", it should be pointed out that due to the high amount of incoming and resolved cases, the residual figure of pending cases prior and after the period may vary.

(2020): As concerns "non-litigious business registry cases", it is important that because of new regulations/laws, it is possible to start a new company with no prior capital. This causes many more companies and many more closures in some categories and also affect number of pending cases, like for non-litigious business registry cases.

(2019): Variation in land registration (loans etc) as market and interest rates always vary from year to year. For non-litigious business registry cases: Received markedly fewer enforced cases re enforced closure in 2019 than in 2018; Solved many extra insolvency cases in the beginning of year 2019 received in late autumn / winter 2018; pending cases on 31 December - It is important to understand the figure, that we succeeded to include pending cases from the Maritime and Commercial court.

(2018): As concerns "non-litigious business registry cases", it is important that because of new regulations/laws, it is possible to start a new company with no prior capital. This causes many more companies and many more closures in some categories and also affect number of pending cases, like for non-litigious business registry cases. Besides from that it is important to note that pending cases always may vary a lot as it is a residual figure when pending prior to the period, received and resolved cases are counted. Furthermore, the reason for the discrepancy is that we do not have pending figures from the Maritime and Commercial High Court. The number of "administrative law cases" which are litigious is encompassed in the number of "civil and commercial litigious cases".

With regard to "non litigious land registry cases", it should be pointed out that due to the high amount of incoming and resolved cases, the residual figure of pending cases prior and after the period may vary.

(2017): The figures provided in respect of this question are not fully consistent. The Maritime and Commercial Court only measures incoming and resolved insolvency cases but not pending cases. Accordingly, when the data on processed/resolved cases from this court are included, there will always be a small inconsistency. Therefore, vertical and horizontal figures are not totally consistent.

Concerning the category "land registry cases", the number of pending cases on 1 January 2017 is a residual figure from received, finalized and pending cases ultimo the year; it may deviate from pending cases ultimo 2016, but it is a residual figure. The number of pending cases on 31 December 2017 is an actual figure. Concerning the category "registry cases", it is specified that the Maritime and Commercial Court does not publish pending cases which results in a discrepancy.

(2016): As concerns "non-litigious business registry cases", it is important that because of new regulations/laws, it is possible to start a new company with no prior capital. This causes many more companies and many more closures in some categories and also affect number of pending cases, like for non-litigious business registry cases. Besides from that it is important to note that pending cases always may vary a lot as it is a residual figure when pending prior to the period, received and resolved cases are counted. The number of "administrative law cases" which are litigious is encompassed in the number of "civil and commercial litigious cases".

With regard to "non litigious land registry cases", it should be pointed out that due to the high amount of incoming and resolved cases, the residual figure of pending cases prior and after the period may vary.

(2014): Due to an improved business situation, courts at all levels receive fewer cases, i.e. civil cases, enforcement cases, forced sales, insolvency cases; pending cases are also reduced thereby. Non-litigious business registry cases follow the overall tendency.

(2013): The successive decrease observed in the number of civil and commercial litigious cases stems from the possibility to reopen cases and the missing data on pending cases before the Maritime and Commercial Court. As for the land registry cases, following the digitalizing in 2009 of land registry, the number of pending cases decreased markedly.

Estonia

(2020): MoJ

(2019): Some horizontal inconsistencies and inconsistencies with previous year are due to the fact that data are always taken from the live database.

(2018): The variations in total and in the non litigious cases are due to the number of entrepreneurs that has grown every year, so the number of incoming case is also increasing. Furthermore, the number of real estate transactions has increased and the market is active. The number pending cases end of 2017 is different because the numbers are taken later and the data has been corrected.

(2017): There are not any particular reasons to explain variations in the number of non-litigious business registry cases, causing variations in respect of the category "registry cases" and "non-litigious cases". As regards item 2.1 "general civil and commercial non-litigious cases", there is an important discrepancy between the number of pending cases on 31 December 2016 and the number of pending cases on 1 January 2017. The reason is related to the time the numbers have been taken out of the system (see general comment). The fifth column "pending cases older than 2 years", includes cases that are suspended (part 9 of our Code of Civil Procedure, <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/506022018001/consolide>). The proceedings may be suspended for example if the one of the parties dies or falls seriously ill; or if in order to solve the dispute the court needs a resolution of an another case.

(2016): The decrease in the number of incoming administrative court cases is due to the decrease in the number of inmate complaints. The variations in total and in the non litigious cases are due to increase of incoming business and land registry cases.

(2014): The increase in the number of incoming administrative law cases is due to a rise of complaints of prisoners. As to the decrease in the total of pending other than criminal law cases on 1 January 2014, the performance indicators of courts have justified supplementary budget resources. Agreements between the Ministry of Justice and courts are expected concerning the efforts that need to be undertaken in court to clear the backlog and accelerate proceedings. For 2014, non-litigious enforcement cases are included in the category “general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases”.

(2013): As to non-litigious business registry cases and the observed decreases, in 2012 it was impossible to separate supervisory proceedings from general proceedings and therefore 2012 data included supervisory proceedings as well. The number of pending “civil and commercial litigious cases” decreased on account of the enhanced efficiency of the first instance courts, while the decrease in the number of incoming cases is due to the reestablishment of the normal case-flow after the economic crises.

(2012): The land register (together with the marital property register) and the commercial register (together with the non-profit associations and foundations register, commercial pledge register and ship register) are part of the county courts. “Land registry cases” and “business registry cases” refer to the registration procedure, including supervisory proceedings over undertakings. Disputes arising from the registration procedure are subsumed in “general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases”. The dynamics of the “civil and commercial non litigious cases” is considerably influenced by the payment order proceedings that form the largest part of this category and are dealt with by only one courthouse. The 2012 data includes enforcement, land and business registry cases.

Finland

(2020): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on 12.1.2021 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is: 1)Incoming cases 2)Resolved cases 3)Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced number of cases in 1 Jan will differ. Currently the calculation is further complicated by the partial implementation of the new managements systems, AIPA (for general courts) and HAIPA (for administrative and special courts). The number mentioned in category 3 includes cases dealt by the administrative courts, the Market Court and the Insurance Court.

(2019): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on 22.1.2020 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is:

1) Incoming cases 2) Resolved cases

3) Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced number of cases in 1 Jan will differ. Currently the calculation is further complicated by the partial implementation of the new cases managements systems, AIPA (for general courts) and HAIPA (for administrative and special courts). The number mentioned in category 3 includes cases dealt by the administrative courts, the Market Court and the Insurance Court.

The number of administrative cases increased dramatically in 2016 due to the asylum crisis. Accordingly, more judges were hired to deal with cases and make the procedure more effective. The limits in which cases have to be handled have also been shortened in order to reduce the number of pending cases. To tackle this crisis, a legislative reform decentralized the asylum cases from one administrative court (Helsinki) to three other administrative courts as well.

As to "civil and commercial litigious cases", we can notice a very high Clearance Rate for 2016 due to the fact that in 2016 the number

of incoming civil cases decreased and courts were able to deal with pending cases. Accordingly, the number of pending cases decreased between 2016 and 2019.

"General civil and commercial non-litigious cases": the number of pending cases at the end of 2019 increased slightly between 2018 and 2019. In this respect, it should be noticed that the partial switch to the new case management system AIPA (as for example divorce cases are already processed in this system) can be the explanation as some initial challenges in the reporting tool has been noted recently.

(2018): The number mentioned in category 3 includes cases dealt by the administrative courts, the Market Court and the Insurance Court.

The number of administrative cases increased dramatically in 2016 due to the asylum crisis. Accordingly, more judges were hired to deal with cases and make the procedure more effective. The limits in which cases have to be handled have also been shortened in order to reduce the number of pending cases. To tackle this crisis, a legislative reform decentralized the asylum cases from one administrative court (Helsinki) to three other administrative courts as well.

As to "civil and commercial litigious cases", we can notice a very high Clearance Rate for 2016 due to the fact that in 2016 the number of incoming civil cases decreased and courts were able to deal with pending cases. Accordingly, the number of pending cases decreased between 2016 and 2018.

(2017): 1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases: in 2016 the number of incoming civil cases decreased and courts were able to deal with pending cases; accordingly, the number of pending civil litigious cases at the beginning of 2017 has decreased.

2.2.1 From the beginning of the year 2010 Land register cases were transferred to National Land Survey of Finland.

3. Administrative law cases: On appeal, the administrative court reviews the legality of the decision of the authority. The number mentioned in category 3 includes cases dealt with by Administrative Courts, Market Court and Insurance Court. It is worth mentioning that in 2016 the number of administrative cases increased dramatically due to the asylum crisis. As a result, the number of pending administrative cases at the beginning of 2017 increased considerably. Against this background, Finland had adopted different measures to face the asylum crisis (e.g. decentralisation of the competence in respect of asylum cases from one administrative court (Helsinki) to three other administrative courts). Accordingly, the number of incoming administrative cases for 2017 decreased (28%).

(2016): In 2016 the number of incoming civil cases decreased and courts were able to deal with pending cases. The number of administrative cases increased dramatically due to the asylum crisis. Accordingly, more judges were hired to deal with cases and make the procedure more effective. The limits in which cases have to be handled have also been shortened in order to reduce the number of pending cases. To tackle this crisis, a legislative reform decentralized the asylum cases from one administrative court (Helsinki) to three other administrative courts as well. For that reason, statistics show variations as concerns the number of pending administrative law cases in 2016. The number of pending administrative law cases on 1.1.2016 was 20 4775, but due to the decentralization around 5000 cases were transferred from Helsinki to these other courts. In the statistics, these cases do not appear as pending anymore. It is not possible to say how many of them have been resolved, but they are included in the number of resolved administrative law cases.

(2014): Non-litigious enforcement cases are subsumed in the category “general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases”. The enforcement is of the competence of the enforcement authorities, not of this of courts. Cases mentioned here are appeals in execution proceedings before district courts.

(2012): The increase in the number of pending civil and commercial litigious cases is the result of an exceptionally high number of incoming litigious civil cases in 2011.

France

(General Comment): Non-litigious business registry cases are handled by the registry of the commercial court. The activity of the latter is not included in the Ministry of Justice's perimetre.

(2019): Administrative law cases pending for more than 2 years: in contrast with previous cycle, 2019 data are expressed in net figures, excluding serial cases presenting the same legal issue for trial.

(2018): With regard to the reduction of the number of non-contentious cases, this corresponds both to the impossibility of including data relating to adults under protection in 2018, due to a technical problem, and to the abolition of the approval of over-indebtedness plans by the judge of the Court of First Instance, the proceedings before which are processed by the Over-indebtedness Commission, as from 1 January 2018. Act No. 2016-1547 of 18 November 2016 on the modernization of 21st century justice, known as the "Justice 21 Act" and the Act of 9 December 2016, abolished judicial approval of the measures recommended by the over-indebtedness commission. As a reminder, divorces by mutual consent no longer fall within the competence of the family court.

(2016): The important increase in the number of pending non-litigious cases is due to the increased number of requests for ending unions - 60% (especially in 2016) and the increased number of pending cases before execution judges within the TGI in respect of a third party (without significant increase in the number of incoming cases, but a regular increase, namely for the last two years in the number of cases under consideration).

(2014): In civil litigation, cases relating to the activity of the liberty and custody judge amount to 98 300 cases in 2014 and have increased by 6.8% compared to 2013. These cases have significantly increased in 2012 (+ 65.5%), due to the law No. 2011-803 of July 2011 on the rights and protection of persons under psychiatric care. The reform systematised the control of psychiatric hospitalisations without the consent of the liberty and custody judge.

Germany

(General Comment): The horizontal consistency in the table is not ensured because the data are continuously checked.

(2020): There is no special reason explaining the slight decrease in the number of incoming administrative law cases.

(2019): The horizontal consistency in the table is not ensured because the data are continuously checked.

(2018): The high number of administrative pending cases on January 1st and December 31st is a result from the numerous unresolved cases in 2017 due to the rise of asylum seekers since 2015. Cases of guardianship law in 2018 are not included in the "other cases " category, because changeover of data collections by the Lander.

(2017): Source: Federal Statistical Office (DESTATIS)
No. 4 - Other cases: Cases of guardianship law in 2017 are not included, because changeover of data collections by the Länder.

(2016): Source: Federal Statistical Office (DESTATIS)

(2015): For civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases, the updated data is solely based on the statistics on the administration of justice published by the Federal Statistical Office for 2015. As for the category "other", it refers to the most recent available data at the closing date of the CEPEJ data collection and encompasses information provided by the 16 Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder. However, some of the Länder were unable to provide complete data regarding this category. Accordingly, the information for this category remains incomplete. The category "other" refers to: local court family cases; guardianship and curator cases at the family court; custodianship cases; curator cases at the custodianship court; proceedings regarding judgments and orders at the labour court.

(2014): For civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases, the updated data is solely based on the statistics on the administration of justice published by the Federal Statistical Office for 2014. As for the category "other", it refers to the most recent available data at the closing date of the CEPEJ data collection and encompasses information provided by the 16 Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder. However, some of the Länder were unable to provide complete data regarding this category. Accordingly, the information for this category is incomplete and is not comparable. The category "other" includes: local court family cases; guardianship and curator cases at the family court; custodianship cases; curator cases at the custodianship court; proceedings regarding judgments and orders at the labour court.

(2013): Two Länder did not provide data with regard to the number of other than criminal law cases, while one Land did not provide information about the number of non-litigious land registry cases. The information is incomplete and the following legal cases were not taken into account: Incoming cases - payment order procedure (civil courts: 4 751 355 cases; labour courts: 56 053 cases), insolvency cases (143 662), cases concerning the civil registry office, wills, estates, accommodations, agriculture, escrow, and public notice proceedings (1 469 273); Pending legal cases on 31 December 2013 - guardianship and curator cases (12 795); insolvency cases (303 654).

(2012): The data was not available for 1 Land and remained incomplete for 4 Länder.

Greece

(2020): The courts from March 2020 due to Covid 2019 operated under special conditions and dealt with priority mainly criminal cases, this is the reason for the differentiation of pending cases of civil and administrative nature.

(2019): The Council of State did not provide the Ministry of Justice with data regarding the Administrative law cases

(2018): -

(2017): The divergence between 31.12.2016 and 1.1.2017 regarding the Civil and Commercial cases (First column of this year's data) is mainly due to the recent operation of the NEW system (integrated Civil and Criminal Court case management system -OSDDY PP) in the Court of First Instance of Piraeus (1587 more cases on 1.1.2017 than those on 31.12.2016). In 2017, the number of "incoming" and "resolved" civil and commercial litigious cases at first instance courts increased due to the fact that in 2017 the function of the courts was not affected by the strike of lawyers, which took place in 2016. The horizontal consistency of the table is not ensured with regard to civil and commercial litigious cases because in 2017 some of the courts which do not yet have an automated system had to make minor adjustments in the statistical data provided to the MoJ. Concerning administrative law cases, any deviations from the 2016 figures, regarding the number of cases on 31.12.2016 and of 1.1.2017 (240650) are due to a number of factors that the General Commission of the State is trying to track down and gradually eliminate. A slight deviation has been noticed for the 2017 data of the administrative first instance courts of Athens and Piraeus, which is due to the data migration to a new information technology (IT) system called "Integrated Court Management System for the Administrative Justice (OSDDY-DD)". This deviation that has already been taken into account by the Central Organizational Committee for the due implementation of OSDDY-DD, is expected to lapse gradually within the next years. Furthermore, deviations have also emerged from the new way of collecting statistical data that the central Organizational Committee is trying to establish in order to ensure the uniform input of data by each court and from recent verifications of relevant numerical data that were subsequently sent by the courts. Finally, discrepancies are also due to errors of the information system itself, for which an effort is being made to identify and inform about, the contractor of the system. The deviation regarding the Number of resolved cases of 2017 from 2016 is due to the fact that in 2017 the function of the courts was not affected by the strike of the lawyers, which took place in 2016. Regarding the new integrated court management system, for administrative cases it has been implemented at all court levels since autumn 2016 and for civil and commercial cases and more especially in the Court of First Instance of Piraeus, the integrated court management system was gradually implemented from March 2016 resulting to an accurate calculation of pending cases of 1/1/2017.

(2016): Any deviations from the 2015 figures are due to a new way of collecting statistics. In fact, in 2016, a working group was set up to update and simplify the content of the statistical data requested by the judicial services of the country. The working group created tables followed by detailed instructions and training in relation to the requested information. According to the instructions given to the courts, some procedures they handle, in those which there is no participation of a judge, are not included in the data collected. In addition, in 2016 a long-term abstention by the lawyers of the country took place, resulting in reduction in the number of cases (especially civil and commercial litigious cases).

The number 79.872 of resolved administrative law cases does not include joint cases, i.e. decisions that refer to more than one case. Furthermore, for the 2016 data of the administrative First Instance Courts of Athens and Piraeus a slight deviation has been noted which is due to the data migration to a new information technology (IT) system called "Integrated Court Management System for Administrative Justice (OSDDY-DD)". This deviation that has already been taken into account by the Central Organizational Committee for the due implementation of OSDDY – DD is expected to lapse gradually within the next years.

As concerns the category "civil and commercial litigious cases" - incoming and resolved - in 2016 a long-term abstention by the lawyers of the country took place, resulting in reduction of numbers regarding the cases.

(2014): The significant increase in the number of pending cases on 1 January for the total of "other than criminal law cases" is due to lawyers' abstention in the years 2013 and 2014.

(2012): The system of collecting data does not comply with the CEPEJ methodology. Besides, recent law changes have altered the jurisdiction of courts, so the figures communicated for 2012 could not be compared with these provided for the previous evaluation cycles.

Hungary

(2018): One of the reasons of the decreasing number of incoming cases is the new civil procedural code coming into force on the 1st of January 2018. This resulted that many of those parties (especially those who were represented by lawyer) who had the chance to do so, filed their petition before the end of 2017 under the scope of the old and well-known procedural code. Regarding the discrepancy between 2017 and 2018 in the number of registry cases, it is due to the fact that for the first time in 2018, the number of non-litigious business registry cases is available.

(2017): Regarding the categories "2.1 general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases", and "4. other cases" the number of pending cases on 1st of January differ from the closing number of the previous year because of data collection problems at certain regional courts.

In the category "registry cases" the higher number of incoming and resolved cases in 2016 was the result of a large number of involuntary dissolution cases. As the courts finished these cases and backlog cases from previous years the number of resolved cases in 2016 was higher than incoming cases in contrast with 2017.

(2016): In category "4. other cases" there is a difference between the number of pending cases on 31 December 2015 and the number of pending cases on 1 January 2016. The cause of this difference is the change of the IT system and the cleansing of the database.

2.1 General civil and commercial non-litigious cases: there was a change in the statistical methodology at the largest regional court that caused a difference in the figures pertaining to pending cases on 1 January 2016.

2.2.3. "other registry cases" include registration of civil societies.

The increase in the number of general civil (commercial) non litigious cases pending on 1 January 2016 is due to the change in the statistical methodology at the largest regional court that caused a difference in the figures.

The number of incoming "other registry cases" increased between 2014 and 2016 because of the increasing number of registry cases of civil societies. Accordingly, the number of resolved "other registry cases" increased also for the same period. With regard to the category "other non-litigious cases", the increased numbers characterizing the period 2014-2016 are the consequence of the increasing number of court mediation cases and non-litigious labour cases.

(2015): There is a difference between the number of pending cases on 31 December 2014 and the number of pending cases on 1 January 2015. The cause of this difference is the change of the calculation method at some regional courts.

The category "civil and commercial non-litigious cases" includes all cases that are not concluded through the rules of the civil procedure, but through a more or less simplified procedure. Thus, there is a very wide range of related categories set forth by the Civil Procedure Code or other acts. For example, a reference was made to: exclusion of a judge; preliminary verification; issuance of a restraining order and review of that; declaration of dead; declaration of missing; revision of the medical care of mentally disordered patients, deposit at the court; company registration procedures; registration of associations, foundations etc.

The category "other registry cases" include registration of civil societies.

The category "other non-litigious cases" include court mediation and non-litigious labour cases.

The category "other" include Insolvency cases and labour cases.

(2014): In 2014, in contrast with the 2013 evaluation, some registration cases as well as non-litigious enforcement cases were also included within the category "civil and commercial non-litigious cases". The item "other registry cases" includes registration of civil societies. The item "other non-litigious cases" includes court mediation and non-litigious labour cases. Before 2013, non-litigious administrative law cases were counted as "non-litigious civil and commercial cases". Since 2013, non-litigious and litigious administrative law cases are provided together. The increased number of investigations conducted by administrative authorities (e.g. tax authorities) resulted in an increased number of reviews against these decisions.

(2013): Till 2013, the data-provider for non-litigious enforcement cases was the Ministry of Justice. Since 2013, the data-collecting system of courts covers also this group of cases (general non-litigious cases). Before 2013, non-litigious administrative law cases were counted as "non-litigious civil and commercial cases". Since 2013, non-litigious and litigious administrative law cases are provided together. As for the subcategory "civil (and commercial) litigious cases", it encompasses different categories of cases for 2012 and 2013.

Ireland

(General Comment): Historically, the number of pending civil cases has not been recorded in caseload data, as many cases initiated before the Irish courts either settle out of court or are not proceeded with by the plaintiff/applicant without there being any procedural requirement that the parties inform the court of either a settlement or an intention not to proceed with the case. Civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases include proceedings not resolved inter partes, such as undefended pecuniary claims, deed poll applications, probate (grants of representation), wardship proceedings, registrations of enduring powers of attorney, appointment of care representatives, unopposed personal and corporate insolvency proceedings, liquor licencing applications and marriage notice exemption applications.

Category "other" includes: Taxation of bills of costs, Appointment by Chief Justice of Commissioner for Oaths and Notaries Public, Persons called to the Bar; Declarations by newly appointed Judges; Extensions of service granted to District Court Judges/County Registrars; Certificates of Authentication issued.

(2017): We are not in a position to offer further comment on the figure for resolved Civil (and commercial) litigious cases. We are not in a position to offer further comment on variations in the number of incoming and resolved "other" cases.

(2016): The decrease in the number of incoming and resolved "other cases" observed for the period 2014 - 2016 is due to a sharp reduction on taxations of legal costs since 2014.

(2015): Category "other" includes: Taxation of bills of costs.

(2014): A substantial number of cases which have been completed (through settlement or non-pursuit of the case by the plaintiff without notice to the court) are not recorded and counted as completed. Consequently, the clearance rate appearing from the case flow data provided is considered to understate significantly the actual case clearance rate.

(2013): The number of enforcement cases has been reported for the first time. The Courts Service has sought to create a category of cases under the Irish system that would be equivalent to non-litigious enforcement cases under other justice systems. The figure consists of the following steps leading to enforcement measures by court judgments and orders: Execution orders, Registered Judgments, Judgment Mortgage Certificates.

Italy

(General Comment): A different methodology of classification of civil cases is used since 2012. The result is an improved classification and a better split between litigious and non-litigious cases. For 2010, 2012 and 2013, the category of civil and commercial non-litigious cases has an identical content, namely: separation and divorce by mutual consent, interdiction and incapacitation, protective measures for underage, guardianship and trusteeship etc. Since 2014, it subsumes uncontested payment orders, uncontested divorces, technical appraisals, judicial interdiction and incapacitation, hereditament, etc.

(2020): In 2020 the case flow was highly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the consequent temporary shutdown of courts. This had an impact on both incoming and resolved cases, which fell quite considerably compared to 2019. However, the fall in the number of resolved cases was less drastic than that of incoming cases, resulting in a clearance rate (CR) higher than 100% and, hence, in a reduction in the number of the unresolved cases (i.e. the pending cases at the end of the period). The COVID-19 pandemic also had a strong impact on the disposition time (DT). As well known, the DT compares the number of unresolved cases at the end of a reporting period with the number of resolved cases during that period. Under the assumption that the number of resolved cases remain constant, the indicator provides an indirect estimate of the length of proceedings. Yet, it is evident that the number of resolved cases in 2020 is not a good proxy of the capacity of the system to resolve cases in general, making the indicator rather skewed. More generally, the DT does not appear to be a good indicator when there are strong time series discontinuities in the number of resolved cases. Such methodological considerations suggest that the DT should not be considered in the current exercise or, at least, that not much attention should be given to it in the final report. Rather, the focus should be more on other indicators such as the clearance rate and the variation of pending cases.

(2019): Number of "pending cases older than 2 years" is not available because it refers to first instance causes which also include the activity of Justice of peace offices, for which this information is not available.

(2018): Administrative cases. – It should be noted that fast-track simplified proceedings are available for dispute resolution in important areas of administrative law, such as public procurement (“rito appalti”). In 2018, the disposition time for such disputes was 237 days in the first instance and 274 days before the Consiglio di Stato (CDS). Furthermore, requests of interim measures are frequent in administrative law cases (about one third of the cases in first instance and half of the cases before the CDS). They provide fast legal protection of the claimant’s rights, often anticipating the final judgment on the merits.

(2015): Figures at Q.91 (points 1 and 2) have been extracted from a new IT system called “Civil Data warehouse”. This new system allows us to get in-depth information on single proceedings. Before the implementation of such data warehouse, statistics were based on aggregated variables that only partially could distinguish between litigious and non-litigious cases.

As far as figures at Q.91 (point 3), please consider that Administrative Justice doesn’t fall under the umbrella of the Ministry of Justice as it is administered by the Council of State (Consiglio di Stato). However, figures at Q.91 (point 3) were not provided by the Council of State, they were rather taken from a public document available online at https://www.giustizia-amministrativa.it/cdsintra/cdsintra/Notiziasingola/index.html?p=NSIGA_3826149. Since the administrative cases (Q.91 point 3) refers to a different administration, it wouldn’t be reasonable to compare these numbers against the number of judges provided at Q.46.

Civil and commercial non-litigious cases include: Uncontested payment orders, uncontested divorces, technical appraisals, judicial interdiction and incapacitation, hereditament, etc.

(2014): In 2014, figures for the category “administrative law cases” have been submitted for the first time. The administrative justice doesn’t fall under the umbrella of the Ministry of Justice as it is a completely different administration.

(2013): In 2013 and 2014, the Italian judicial system has gone through a historical geographic reorganization with the closing of almost 1000 courts. Thus, the statistics regarding flows of cases at the end of 2013 may show some anomalies that will be adjusted with the following data gathering. A constant reduction in the incoming civil and commercial litigious and non-litigious cases is observed from the end of 2009. The number of ADR cases is constantly increasing with a filter effect on the litigious incoming files.

Latvia

(General Comment): Within the Court Information System, submissions received in the previous year but registered the next year are considered as incoming cases for the new year. “Non-litigious enforcement cases” and “non-litigious business registry cases” are not defined in the Civil Code and both are not within the competence of courts in the first instance (similar to “non-litigious land registry cases”).

The category “civil and commercial non-litigious cases” encompasses: applications for securing claim prior to initiation of the matter in a court; applications for securing of evidence prior to initiation of the matter in a court; applications for execution of obligations through the court; undisputed compulsory execution of obligations; execution of obligations in accordance with warning procedures; voluntary sale of immovable property at auction through the court; submitting the subject-matter of an obligation for safekeeping in the court; applications for Commercial Court adjudication execution procedures; applications for arbitrary court decision compulsory execution; applications for property protection if there is no inheritance case; applications concerning execution of court adjudications.

(2020): The precise data regarding the 2019 will be sent in separate e-mail, we have found some inaccuracies in 2019 data why the discrepancies are shown in 2020 data.

(2019): In 2018 there were several stages of court system reform. Several District courts were merged, and The Land Register offices appended to the District courts. Partially due to court system reform, Court Information System database has undergone several error checks and data clean-ups, that has affected amount of cases, especially – unresolved. The reform of the judiciary could also have affected the backlog of cases pending for more than 2 years, as it is undoubtedly that when transferring a backlog from one court to another, another judge needs extra time to go into the case file. However, the methodology for processing statistical data must also be taken into account, i.e. the functionality of the database, that the period of suspension of proceedings is taken into account during the proceedings and other external economic factors could have affected the number of long-standing civil cases. Taking into account also the peculiarities of litigation in our country, for example, that commercial cases are not separated from civil cases and that one civil case may contain several claims which are considered in one procedure, this generally means that the case takes longer to process.

(2018): In 2018 there were several stages of court system reform. Several District courts were merged, and The Land Register offices appended to the District courts. Partially due to court system reform, Court Information System database has undergone several error checks and data clean-ups, that has affected amount of cases, especially – unresolved.

(2017): Data updated after court reorganisation in 2018.

(2016): Data updated after court reorganisation in 2018.

(2014): Variations concerning administrative law cases over the period 2012-2014 are due to a change in the legislation. Namely, from July 2012, appealed administrative decisions of institutions are handed to District courts. _x000D_

(2013): Amendments to the Civil Procedure Law introduce new long-pending forms for insolvency cases such as judicial protection proceedings, insolvency proceedings for individuals, etc., whose proportion increased. The insolvency process begins with a court ruling but the case cannot be closed until the end of the insolvency process. Besides, quick pending cases have been transferred from courts to the Land Registry offices from January 2012. The micro-enterprise development opportunities have increased the number of long-pending insolvency cases in the court. From July 2012, appealed administrative decisions of institutions are handed to District courts.

(2012): Decreases in the values are due to external (socio-economic) and internal (court system) factors: the gradual exit from the economic crisis; transfer of the majority of the non-litigious civil cases (land registry, business registry and non-litigious enforcement cases) from first instance courts to the competent Land Registry Department; transfer of the appealed decisions against administrative authorities from the Administrative court to the Regional courts of general jurisdiction (thus, only cases of the special jurisdiction of the administrative courts are counted).

Lithuania

(2020): "Pending non-litigious cases": general decrease of number of cases and application of administrative means.

(2019): In 2019 there is a downward trend in the backlog of incoming and resolved cases. At the end of the year, the backlog of pending cases at the district, county (I instance) and county administrative courts amounted to 29 898 cases, at the end of 2018 – 33 233 cases; at the end 2017 - 36 419 cases (10 percent less than in 2018 and 18 percent less than in 2017).

In 2019 the number of court order cases has decreased. This decrease may have been caused by the general decrease of debtors' natural persons in 2017–2019. According to the information provided by the credit bureau Creditinfo data, on 1st January 2020 there were 163 929 debtors (natural persons), on 1st January 2019 -177 055, on 1st January 2018 - 207 000 debtors (natural persons).

In 2018, the number of administrative cases received increased by 27.35% compared to 2017 (e.g. the number of cases concerning conditions and detention of prisoners, cases concerning the legal status of aliens have significantly increased) and this led to the growth in the number of pending cases at the end of 2018 (and to the beginning of the reference year 2019). In 2019, compared to 2018, the number of administrative cases heard in regional administrative courts increased by 14 percent. The change in the increase was due to a 34 percent increase compared to 2018 in the number of applications for a local fee for the collection and treatment of municipal waste. In 2019 a further upward trend in tax cases, enforcement cases and arrest cases, but there has been a significant reduction in civil liability for damage caused by illegal actions by public authorities.

In 2019, as compared to 2018, the number of administrative misconduct cases investigated in district courts increased by 16 percent. The change was due to a 64 percent increase in the number of cases of administrative offenses related to transport and road transport (370-463 Articles of the Code of Administrative Offenses). In 2019 significantly increased the number of cases of driving under the influence of drugs, psychotropic or other psychoactive substances without driving license. The number of cases related to trade, the financial system and statistics has also increased.

(2018): The decrease in general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases (2.1.) may have been due to the overall decrease in debtors' natural persons in 2017 and 2018. The latter suggestion is based in data from the credit bureau Creditinfo (1 January, 2019 number of debtors natural persons was 177,055; 1 January - 207,000; 1 January, 2017 - 252 479). Credit Bureau "Creditinfo" stores information about credit risk for businesses and private entities, forms the credit history and establishes credit ratings.

The decrease in "other non-litigious cases" (2.3.): civil cases in process of enforcement (execution) in all district courts was due to changes in the law that came into effect in 2017 July 1, on the basis of which the bailiff, rather than the court of first instance, is responsible for dealing with the succession in enforcement proceedings.

The decrease in "other cases" (4): administrative offence cases (including cases in process of enforcement (execution) in 2017-2018 period was due to the entry into force of the Code of Administrative Offenses on 1 January, 2017 which left the handling of a large proportion of administrative misconduct and the imposition of penalties to various public administration entities (out of court). This could also be due to the expanded list of circumstances in which the person is not prosecuted under the Code of Administrative Offenses. The decrease in these cases was also influenced by the Amendments to the Criminal Code (on 1 January, 2017) that criminalized persons who drove a road vehicle or taught practical driving while under the influence of alcohol with more than 1.5 ounces of alcohol. In 2018, compared to 2017, the number of cases of administrative offences investigated in district courts decreased by 15.66%, compared to 2016, a decrease of 75.83%. Concerning administrative cases (3): in 2018, the number of cases received increased by 27.35% compared to 2017 (e.g. the number of cases concerning conditions and detention of prisoners, cases concerning the legal status of aliens have significantly increased) and this led to the growth in the number of pending cases at the end of the reference year.

(2017): Other non-litigious cases: civil cases in process of enforcement (execution).

Concerning the category "non-litigious cases" the number of pending cases on 1 January 2017 increased considerably compared to their number on 1 January 2016. The same increase characterises the categories "general civil and commercial non litigious cases" and "other non- litigious cases" (pending cases at the beginning of 2017). However, we can observe that at the end of 2017 the number of pending cases decreased concerning the category "non-litigious cases" and the sub-category "other non-litigious cases". Only with regard to "civil and commercial non-litigious cases" the number of pending cases at the end of 2017 increased. We can see that these variations are the result of variations in the number of incoming cases for the period 2015-2017. Besides, as the numbers are small, variations appear important. The main reason for increased pending cases is the increased number of incoming other non-litigious civil cases, i.e. enforcement cases, in 2017. More precisely, in 2017, the number of civil cases in enforcement procedure – requests to change the recoverer, increased. There is no particular reason, besides the fact that some companies were buying the recoverers' rights from other natural persons or legal entities.

As regards the category "other cases", it refers to cases of administrative offences and cases of administrative offences in process of enforcement (execution). Following the entry into force of a new Code of Administrative Offence (1 January 2017), the number of incoming cases of administrative offences decreased. The decrease in the number of incoming administrative law cases in 2017 is explained by the increased number of incoming administrative cases in previous years (due to the decisions of the Constitutional Court).

Registry cases cannot be identified among the overall number of general civil cases.

Administrative law cases: courts received less administrative cases; they are fighting backlogs from previous years.

(2016): Administrative law cases - courts are fighting backlogs. This led to the growth in the number of resolved cases and consequently to the decrease in the number of pending cases 31 December 2016.

Other non-litigious cases: civil cases in process of enforcement (execution). The increased number of these incoming cases also results in the increase of number of incoming non-litigious cases. The number of increased incoming other non-litigious cases (enforcement) may be due to the number of the resolved civil cases in 2015 (the number of pending cases on 1 January 2016 decreased). As regards registry cases: the answer should be NA, the NAP was chosen for the calculation purposes: it is not possible to identify those cases among all other general civil cases.

(2015): Civil and commercial non-litigious cases include court orders

Category "other" includes: Cases of administrative offences and cases of administrative offences in process of enforcement (execution).

(2014): The number of incoming administrative cases increased which affected the total. They were mostly cases on remuneration of public servants due to the decision of the Constitutional Court declaring the laws on the reduction of the remuneration of State servants and judges unconstitutional. For the same reason, the number of cases of administrative offence (in execution process) increased, which affected the category "other". As to the significant decrease in the number of general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases (pending 31 Dec) in 2014, civil cases on deliver of judicial orders are resolved quickly and such residues are normal.

Luxembourg

(2018): The pending cases at the date of 31/12/2017 had to be adapted, since there were 27 cases of vacation court, which were no longer pending at the end of the year. These 27 cases were withdrawn from the 1,341 pending cases indicated in the Scoreboard 2017 to reach 1,314 other pending non-litigious cases on 01/01/2018.

(2016): For question 91.1 the new data collection system revealed a higher number of pending cases, previously not considered by those in charge of counting.

For question 91.2.2, the new data collection system provides now information on other non-litigious cases, previously unavailable.

(2015): The figures given (with the exception of those for the administrative court) are those of the two district courts (Luxembourg and Diekirch).

The three justices of the peace totalized 78.273 national as well as 285 European payment orders.

(2014): The data (except for the Administrative Court) are those of the district courts. Uniform statistical data for both types of courts are not yet available. The three justices of peace ruled 75 411 national payment orders, 260 european payment orders and resolved a total of 6386 cases for a total of 65840 new cases. The implementation of statistics counters for civil and commercial cases resulted in variations. The applied criteria have been refined and give a more accurate image.

(2013): Data concerns (except for the Administrative Court) district courts. Uniform statistical data for both types of courts (district courts and justice of peace) are not yet available. The District Court of Diekirch rendered 580 decisions and registered 664 new cases. The three justices of peace ruled 69 859 payment orders and resolved a total of 5 682 cases for a total of 6 508 new cases. The increase in the number of civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases between 2010 and 2013 is partly explained by the establishment in 2011 of the judiciary statistics office. The increase in the number of administrative law cases mainly stems from the increase in the asylum-related disputes.

x000D

(2012): The data provided (except for the Administrative Court) are those of the district courts. Uniform statistical data for both types of courts (district courts and justice of peace) are not yet available. The District Court of Diekirch rendered 591 decisions and registered 688 new cases. The three justices of peace ruled 63 651 payment orders and resolved a total of 8041 cases for a total of 9310 new cases. The 2012 data encompasses civil and commercial cases of both district tribunals (Luxembourg and Diekirch).

Malta

(General Comment): The Administrative Review Tribunal was set up in late 2009 and replaced a number of ad hoc tribunals, each with their own varying caseload. From the moment it has been set-up, till practically 2014, the Administrative Review Tribunal was incorporating all these different caseloads within its own, and this resulted in a disproportional increase in the number of administrative incoming cases, as well as an increase in the pending caseload. Only now is the Tribunal starting to settle down to its normal annual caseload. The figures of "administrative cases" reflect the changes resulting from the integration of the caseloads of the ad hoc tribunals, into the Administrative Review Tribunal.

The observed variations for these cases between 2013 and the following years are due to the fact that in 2014 another magistrate started presiding over the Administrative Review Tribunal thereby increasing the judicial complement to 2 members. This change resulted in an increase in the number of administrative resolved cases leading to the increase in the clearance rate. The low number of incoming cases is reflecting the current intake once all cases from the ad hoc tribunals have been transferred.

As regards the decrease between 2014 and 2015 in the number of pending cases, this is the result of the improvement in the performance and efficiency of the Administrative Review Tribunal during these last 2 years.

Non-litigious data is not available for 2015.

The vast majority of cases heard before the courts of Malta are litigious cases. Nevertheless, there is the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction which deals with adoptions, appointment of tutor, curators and other administrators, interdiction and incapacitation and opening of secret wills.

(2019): Non litigious cases - incoming cases: The data was provided by the case management system of the Court Services Agency and shows an increase in the incoming caseload of these cases over that of the previous year.

Non litigious cases - pending cases at the end of the reference year: The relative high number of pending cases at the end of the year compared by the previous year is the result of the increase of incoming cases but a retention in the number of resolved cases. As a result, efficiency, as expressed as a higher number of pending cases, has suffered.

(2018): This evaluation cycle contains for the first time the efficiency data of the First Hall, Commercial Section which is a new court established in April 2018. Furthermore there was a registered increase in the incoming caseload particularly of the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction and in cases of dissolution of marriage.

The lack of horizontal consistency results from recounts that happen throughout the year, and that ensure that the data is always as up to date as possible. However when taken as a global figure, horizontal consistency might then be lost.

(2017): Apart from the provision of the new non-litigious data captured by sub-section 2.1 above, this year we also introduced the data for another civil, litigious court, namely, the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction, established by the Civil Courts (Establishment of Sections) Order 2003, in terms of Art 2 of the Code of Organisation and Civil Procedure (Chp 12 of the Laws of Malta). The Court has jurisdiction to deal with, amongst other matters, applications related to adoptions, interdictions and incapacitations, matters related to wills and to trusts, and to specific cases falling under the Foster Care Act (Chp 491 of the laws of Malta).

As concerns pending cases at the beginning of the year, information is not available for the newly provided data, namely data from the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction and the non-litigious data. These data will be available for the next cycle. Increases observed between 2016 and 2017 in the total of incoming and resolved cases result from the fact that new data has been added (data on non-litigious cases and data from the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction).

(2016): Horizontal consistency: This is a problem encountered also in previous evaluations. Unfortunately this inconsistency results from the way that the data is logged, and it is practically impossible to resolve it at present. Concerning the variations between cycles: In reality, in 2015 the Administrative Review Tribunal worked real hard to reduce the pending caseload and also resolved one set of interrelated cases that translated in the conclusion of about 150 separate cases. So 2015 was a very good year in which the efficiency parameters of the Tribunal spiked. In 2016, the rhythm by which cases were being resolved went back to 2014 figures, hence the apparent decrease in the number of resolved cases between 2015 and 2016. The reduction in the pending caseload is also the result of the additional 150 odd cases that were resolved in 2015 and that dramatically reduced the pending caseload for good, even if the resolved caseload of 2016 was less than that of 2015. Concerning Administrative cases: These figures reflect the pending balance at the beginning of 2016. Throughout 2015, the Tribunal resolved one batch of related cases that resulted in a drop in the number of pending cases and a spike in the number of resolved cases.

(2014): The category “civil litigious cases” covers family mediation cases and cases before the Court of revision of notarial acts and the Small Claims Tribunal. In 2014, another magistrate started presiding over the Administrative Review Tribunal thereby increasing the judicial complement by 2 members. This change resulted in an increase in the number of resolved cases. Following an internal exercise carried out by the Court Administration, cases that have been prescribed, have been cleaned from the system.

(2013): In 2013, the number of administrative law cases continued increasing. The Administrative Court was created in 2010. Over the time, the number of areas of competence of the Administrative Court has increased, which resulted in an increased caseload.

(2012): The Administrative Court was set up in late 2010, as a result of which, figure given in the previous report reflected the operation of the Court over a couple of months only. For 2012, the communicated figures reflect the operation of the Court over a twelve month period.

Netherlands

(2020): Administrative law cases include tax cases and immigration / asylum cases.

First instance cases at Council of State, Court of Appeal, including trade tribunal, are excluded.

In the Netherlands, there are some registers that are kept by the judiciary. Those do not include a land- or business registry, see www.rechtspraak.nl/registers. Most registers are related to debt, bankruptcy and help or surveillance of people who are unable to handle their financial situation. There is also a register with so-called ‘nevenfuncties’ (a list of jobs and positions held by judges next to their judgeship). Mutations in these registers are not counted as court cases. For the category ‘other registry cases’ the answer is NAP, as the Dutch system does not count mutations in the registers as court cases.

(2019): In The Netherlands, there are some registers which are kept by the judiciary. These do not include a land- or business registry (see www.rechtspraak.nl/registers). Most registers are related to debt, bankruptcy and help or surveillance of people who are unable to handle their financial situation. There is also a register with so-called ‘nevenfuncties’ (a list of jobs and positions held by judges next to their judgeship). Mutations in these registers are not counted as court cases. For the category ‘other registry cases’, the answer is NAP, as the Dutch system does not count mutations in the registers as court cases.

(2018): In the Netherlands, there are some registers that are kept by the judiciary. Those do not include a land- of business registry. See: <https://www.rechtspraak.nl/Registers>

Most registers are related to debt, bankruptcy and help or surveillance of people that are unable to handle their financial situation. There is also a register of 'nevenfuncties', which lists all the jobs/positions that judges fulfill next to being a judge. Mutations in these registers are not counted as court cases. For the category "other registry cases", since the Dutch system does not count mutations in the registers as court cases, the answer is NAP.

(2017): None

(2016): Number of administrative law cases litigious plus non-litigious.

In 2016, there has been a strong decrease in numbers of cases compared to 2014. This decrease pertains to the group of misdemeanours, in particular the group of traffic offences ("Mulder Law"). The cases of "vorderingen dwangsom" (coercive detention) are no longer treated by the Public Prosecution. This following complaints at the Ombudsman. These coercive detention cases increased at first strongly in 2013 and 2014. But after that decision of the Public Prosecution The "Mulder Law" cases decreased from 200.000 in 2014, via 100.000 in 2015 to 40.000 in 2016.

Poland

(General Comment): The attention should be drawn on the fact that it is not excluded to notice horizontal inconsistencies due to omissions or mistakes in statistical information generated by courts as well as to structural changes within the court system. As for the category "civil (and commercial) litigious cases", it includes as well litigious family and labour (employment) cases. Besides, it encompasses also some types of cases decided under chapter II of the Civil Proceedings Code that concern non-litigious cases (such as distribution of inherited assets, separation of common property, demarcation of the real estate) which nature in fact is litigious because of the opposite interests of the parties and contradictory ways of presenting their arguments.

(2020): Comments: The discrepancies in Table 91. First instance courts: number of other than criminal law cases - compared to the previous periods (2018 and 2019) are mainly due to combinations of two reasons. First - the COVID19 pandemic, which significantly reduced case inflow to the courts (in some type of cases even by several dozen of percent), reduced the number of resolved cases and pending cases as well. The second factor, which in contrary - caused increase in the volume of cases registered in court system was the inflow of cases related with conversion of the right of perpetual use of built-up land for residential purposes into land ownership (2.2.1 - Non litigious land registry cases). In 2020, there were more than a million incoming cases of this type (in 2019 – more than 2,5 million), which also resulted in an increase in the number of resolved cases in this area, as well as pending cases for the next reporting period.

(2019): The discrepancies in section 4.2.2. Case flow management - first instance - compared to the previous period mainly concern the data shown in point 2.2.1 Non-litigious land registry cases.

In explaining the above, it should be emphasized that the general state of cases in courts of first instance in 2019 was related to cases brought to the land registry departments with regard to the conversion of the right of perpetual use of built-up land for residential purposes into land ownership. In 2019, more than 2 million incoming cases of this type, which also resulted in an increase in the number of resolved cases in this area, as well as pending cases for the next reporting period.

It should be noted that after excluding from the analysis all cases considered in Land Registry Departments, the impact of cases and settlements in 2019 were almost at the same level as in the previous year.

(2018): The discrepancy between 2016 and 2018 was realised in 2017 due to the increasing number of mostly non-litigious cases. More details in 2017 data.

Number of pending cases in the category 2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases has dropped slightly. That situation is caused by high effectiveness of courts. Number of resolved cases is higher than number of incoming cases. That situation has maintained since 2017.

Higher number of pending cases in Non-litigious business registry cases is temporary and it is a result of higher number of initiated compulsory proceedings. If it is ascertained that the application for entry in the Register or compulsory documents have not been submitted despite expiry of the deadline, the registry court shall call on the obliged parties to submit them. We observed that the effectiveness of courts has increased and therefore number of pending cases in mentioned category has dropped at the end of the year.

In regard to non litigious land registry cases we observe in Divisions of Land and Mortgage higher staff turnover. It contributes to problems with solving cases, therefore number of pending cases has increased.

In regard to "other" cases we have observed significant increasing of incoming cases without specified category. In this category we include following cases: exemption from costs, reconstruction of files, affidavit of assets, excluding judge etc. Higher number of pending cases on 31 Dec. is a consequence of high number of incoming cases during the year. It was probably temporary situation.

(2017): As to a general explanation for discrepancies in 2016 to 2017 data, it has to be stated that in 2016, there was a substantial number of incoming non-litigious cases, mostly general civil cases, but also registry cases (around 700k cases total).

This important number of cases was not resolved and the backlog remained important at the end of the year. This could explain the large difference of pending cases between 1 Jan 2016 and 1 Jan 2017.

2.1. In 2016 there were serious problems with the information system which is in use in electronic proceedings therefore the number of pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year has increased. In 2017 we did not notice any problems with mentioned system, so the number of resolved cases has increased significantly. At the same reason the number of pending cases on 31 Dec. 2017 has dropped.

We indicate that fluctuation of the number of cases can be also caused by implemented organizational changes in courts (changes in staff, changes in the organization of work). 2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3) discrepancies are justified in points 2.2.1 and 2.2.2.

2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases. Higher number of pending cases (on 1 Jan. ref. year and on 31 Dec. ref. year) is caused by Higher number of incoming cases than resolved cases. This situation is related to large-scale investments in infrastructure in Poland Building new roads is closely connected with changes in land registry. We need to indicate that courts have to cope with large number of difficult cases. (Mentioned reason is related to resolved / incoming cases)

2.2.2. Within the changes in business registry cases we can observe significant increase in all types of Application for registration

(first registration) cases, but there is also considerable increase in general business cases (changes in the registry, including cases of

removing from registry). We indicate that it could be caused by fluctuation in compulsory proceedings. Mentioned proceedings are carried on in the cases where it is found that an application for an entry in the National Court Register or the documents whose submission is obligatory were not submitted despite the lapse of the time limit. The registry court shall summon the obliged persons to submit them, and shall set an additional 7-day time limit. We emphasize, that the registry court shall discontinue the compulsory proceedings, if it can be concluded from the circumstances of the case that the proceedings will not lead to the fulfilment of the mentioned obligation. (Mentioned reason is related to resolved / incoming and pending cases) 2.2.3. and 2.3. - Categories do not exist in our judicial system.

(2016): Within the changes in business registry cases we can observe significant increase in all types of Application for registration (first registration) cases, but there is also considerable increase in general business cases (changes in the registry, including cases of removing from registry).

In 2016 there were serious problems with the information system which is in use in electronic proceedings therefore the number of pending cases had increased.

Portugal

(General Comment): The question 91_1 "Civil (and commercial) litigious cases", includes the case-flow of civil justice, labour justice and juvenile justice. It does not include civil and labour enforcement cases.

(2020): On 1 September 2013, the new Code of civil Procedure entered into force, establishing a new regime for the enforcement action in Portugal, based on a new paradigm, which states that the processes that run in court must stand out clearly – those who are dependent on the commission of an act of the judge or the secretary – from those who run out of court. This new model, which enables a new way of organizing tasks, of work monitoring and of differentiating responsibilities is provided for in Article 551, paragraph 5 of the new Code of Civil Procedure. This new system follows more closely the current model in other countries and, without prejudice to the specificities of each planning and method of statistical production, will facilitate the future approach to a comparison of the Portuguese system with that of other countries. From a statistical point of view, this new model has not yet however been reflected in numbers, as work is still ongoing aimed at demarcating the procedures that are in court, waiting for an act, from those that are being handled by other entities. Since it is not yet possible to provide figures that reflect the amount of work taken on by the courts as referred above, the data does not include civil and labour enforcement cases. The number of enforcement cases for the year 2020 are: Pending cases on 1 Jan. 2020: 521224; Incoming cases: 96047; Resolved cases: 159616; Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2020: 457655. These numbers correspond to the total number of existing procedures in Portugal in 2020, following the existing model prior to the entry into force of the said legal diploma.

For this reason, the alerts and notes transmitted in previous years with regard to comparisons between countries still remain. A comparative reading of these values must, as we have repeatedly drawn attention, be very cautious, refraining from any comparison in terms of volume or duration of cases and should be limited to the evaluation of the development indicators. The question 91_3 “Administrative law cases”, includes administrative and tax cases. The number of Pending cases on 1 Jan. that correspond only to tax cases is 44542. The number of Incoming cases that correspond only to tax cases is 44329. The number of Resolved cases that correspond only to tax cases is 48704. The number of Pending cases on 31 Dec. that correspond only to tax cases is 40167. In what concerns this type of cases, in 2020 there were 68,467 new cases and 73,880 completed cases. However, of these totals, only 20,731 new cases and 26,144 completed cases corresponded to real movements of the beginning and end of cases. The remaining 47,736 cases refer to cases that were internally transferred between units, namely due to the establishment of specialised courts in September 2020, or that were subject to changes in the subject matter.

(2019): 91.1 The decrease of the number of pending cases older than 2 years follows the general trend of decrease of pending cases for this category. There were no legislative changes that can explain this decrease.

(2018): The question 91_1 “Civil (and commercial) litigious cases”, includes the case-flow of civil justice, labour justice and juvenile justice. It does not include civil and labour enforcement cases.

On 1 September 2013, the new Code of Civil Procedure entered into force, establishing a new regime for the enforcement action in Portugal, based on a new paradigm, which states that the processes that run in court must stand out clearly - those who are dependent on the commission of an act of the judge or the secretary – from those who run out of court. This new model, which enables a new way of organizing tasks, of work monitoring and of differentiating responsibilities is provided for in Article 551, paragraph 5 of the new Code of Civil Procedure. This new system follows more closely the current model in other countries and, without prejudice to the specificities of each planning and method of statistical production, will facilitate the future approach to a comparison of the Portuguese system with that of other countries. From a statistical point of view, this new model has not yet however been reflected in numbers, as work is still ongoing aimed at demarcating the procedures that are in court, waiting for an act, from those that are being handled by other entities. Since it is not yet possible to provide figures that reflect the amount of work taken on by the courts as referred above, the data does not include civil and labour. The number of enforcement cases for the year 2018 are: Pending cases on 1 Jan. 2018 700.638; Incoming cases:127.646; Resolved cases:222.480; Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2018: 605.804 These numbers correspond to the total number of existing procedures in Portugal in 2018, following the existing model prior to the entry into force of the said legal diploma.

For this reason, the alerts and notes transmitted in previous years with regard to comparisons between countries still remain. A comparative reading of these values must, as we have repeatedly drawn attention, be very cautious, refraining from any comparison in terms of volume or duration of cases and should be limited to the evaluation of the development indicators.

The question 91_3 “Administrative law cases”, includes administrative and tax cases.

The number of Pending cases on 1 Jan. that correspond only to tax cases is 47931

The number of Incoming cases that correspond only to tax cases is 14895

The number of Resolved cases that correspond only to tax cases is 16828

The number of pending cases on 31 Dec. that correspond only to tax cases is 45998

91.1 Due to increased efficiency of first instance courts, we can notice for the last several cycles a downward trend in respect of the number of pending cases, namely civil and commercial litigious cases

(2017): Q 91.1 - the decrease of pending cases older than 2 years can be explained by the global decrease of these cases. There were no legislative changes that could explain this decrease.

The question 91_1 "Civil (and commercial) litigious cases", includes the case-flow of civil justice, labour justice and juvenile justice. It does not include civil and labour enforcement cases.

On 1 September 2013, the new Code of Civil Procedure entered into force, establishing a new regime for the enforcement action in Portugal, based on a new paradigm, which states that the processes that run in court must stand out clearly - those who are dependent on the commission of an act of the judge or the secretary – from those who run out of court. This new model, which enables a new way of organizing tasks, of work monitoring and of differentiating responsibilities is provided for in Article 551, paragraph 5 of the new Code of Civil Procedure. This new system follows more closely the current model in other countries and, without prejudice to the specificities of each planning and method of statistical production, will facilitate the future approach to a comparison of the Portuguese system with that of other countries. From a statistical point of view, this new model has not yet however been reflected in numbers, as work is still ongoing aimed at demarcating the procedures that are in court, waiting for an act, from those that are being handled by other entities. Since is not yet possible to provide figures that reflect the amount of work taken on by the courts as referred above (the technical work is still on going), the data does not include civil and labour enforcement cases. The number of enforcement cases for the year 2017 are: Pending cases on 1 Jan. 2017: 804.423; Incoming cases: 148.713; Resolved cases: 249.837; Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2017: 703.299. This numbers correspond to the total number of existing procedures in Portugal in 2017, following the existing model prior to the entry into force of the said legal diploma.

For this reason, the alerts and notes transmitted in previous years with regard to comparisons between countries still remain. A comparative reading of these values must, as we have repeatedly drawn attention, be very cautious, refraining from any comparison in terms of volume or duration of cases and should be limited to the evaluation of the development indicators.

The question 91_3 "Administrative law cases", includes administrative and tax cases.

The number of Pending cases on 1Jan. that correspond only to tax cases is 49.943

The number Incoming cases that correspond only to tax cases is 14.707

The number of Resolved cases that correspond only to tax cases is 16.811

The number of pending cases on 31 Dec. that correspond only to tax cases is 47.839

(2016): " Item 91-1 "Civil (and commercial) litigious cases", includes the case-flow of civil justice, labour justice and juvenile justice. It does not include civil and labour enforcement cases. On 1 September 2013, the new Code of Civil Procedure entered into force, establishing a new regime for the enforcement action in Portugal, based on a new paradigm, which states that the processes that run in court must stand out clearly - those who are dependent on the commission of an act of the judge or the secretary – from those who run out of court. This new model, which enables a new way of organizing tasks, of work monitoring and of differentiating responsibilities is provided for in Article 551, paragraph 5 of the new Code of Civil Procedure. This new system follows more closely the current model in other countries and, without prejudice to the specificities of each planning and method of statistical production, will facilitate the future approach to a comparison of the Portuguese system with that of other countries. From a statistical point of view, this new model has not yet however been reflected in numbers, as work is still on-going aimed at demarcating the procedures that are in court, waiting for an act, from those that are being handled by other entities. Since is not yet possible to provide figures that reflect the amount of work taken on by the courts as referred above, the data does not include civil and labour enforcement cases. The data on enforcement cases for the year 2016 is: pending cases on 1 Jan. 2016: 934.860; incoming cases: 158.164; resolved cases: 289.402; pending cases on 31 Dec. 2016: 803.622. These numbers correspond to the total number of existing procedures in Portugal in 2016, following the existing model prior to the entry into force of the said legal diploma. For this reason, the alerts and notes transmitted in previous years with regard to comparisons between countries still remain. A comparative reading of these values must, as we have repeatedly drawn attention, be very cautious, refraining from any comparison in terms of volume or duration of cases and should be limited to the evaluation of the development indicators. Item 91_3 "Administrative law cases", includes administrative and tax cases. The separate data on tax cases is as follows: pending cases on 1Jan. - 53.597; incoming cases - 16.445; resolved cases - 20.222; pending cases on 31 Dec. - 49.820. Regarding the decrease in the number of incoming administrative law cases, it results from the decrease in the number of incoming tax law cases, in particular in what concerns misdemeanour appeals".

(2015): The category “civil (and commercial) litigious cases” includes the case-flow of civil justice, labour justice and juvenile justice. It does not include civil and labour enforcement cases. On 1 September 2013, the new Code of Civil Procedure entered into force, establishing a new regime for the enforcement action in Portugal, based on a new paradigm, which states that the processes that run in court must stand out clearly - those who are dependent on the commission of an act of the judge or the secretary – from those who run out of court. From a statistical point of view, this new model has not yet however been reflected in numbers, as work is still ongoing aimed at demarcating the procedures that are in court, waiting for an act, from those that are being handled by other entities. It is not yet possible to provide figures that reflect the amount of work taken on by the courts as referred in that table. Just for information, the data on the total number of existing enforcement procedures in Portugal in 2015, following the existing model prior to the entry into force of the said legal diploma is the following: pending cases on 1 Jan. 2015: 1.000.446; incoming cases: 199.359; resolved cases: 272.191; pending cases on 31 Dec. 2015: 927.614.

The category “administrative law cases” includes administrative and tax cases. The separate data on tax cases is the following: pending cases on 1Jan - 47.866; incoming cases - 24.808; resolved cases - 19.164; pending cases on 31 Dec. - 53.510.

(2014): For 2014, data are not available due to technical constraints.

(2013): Portugal took important measures in order to improve the courts clearance rate and backlogs which resulted in an increased number of resolved non-criminal and enforcement cases. Some measures were focused primarily on enforcement cases, since they represent 70% of the total of pending cases. For example, the government adopted measures with the purpose to eliminate cases where there are no assets to execute or no procedural momentum, as well as measures with the aim to limit the number of incoming cases, establishing initial court fees. Courts with excessive number of pending cases were subject to particular assistance of specialized teams.

(2012): As for the number of incoming non-criminal and enforcement cases, the 2012 data reflect the effects of the entry into force of Decree 113-A/2011, which proceeded to a major judiciary reorganization. The figures reflect the corresponding movement of cases between organizational units. As a result, in 2012, a higher number of cases that have not entered ex novo in the Portuguese courts were taken into account. These cases have ended in the unit/court where they left and entered into the new courts where they were transferred.

Romania

(General Comment): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, in the last column, there are number of cases pending for more than 3 years instead of 2.

(2020): The decrease in the number of resolved cases in 2020 by first instance courts dealing with non litigious cases was caused by the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. The activity of all the courts was partially suspended between the 15-th of march until the end of may 2020 because a state of emergency was declared. During that period only some urgent cases were adjudicated. After the state of emergency ended there were still in place measures that affected the normal activity of the courts and there were also gaps in activity caused by cases of Covid-19 among the personnel of the courts.

(2019): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, in the last column, there are number of cases pending for more than 3 years instead of 2.

Referring to the non-litigious business registry cases, the differences in the statistical data are given by the dynamics in the business environment and the interactions at economic level and do not relate to any manifestation at the level of public authority. By referring to total requests that are the object of registration in the trade register, the influence is insignificant. Referring to the administrative cases, the decrease in the number of pending cases in administrative matters can be determined by aspects such as: certain types of cases that have been exhausted before courts (e.g cases on salary rights of public servants initiated in 2010) or cases such as those on pollution taxes that were mostly exhausted before courts and for which administrative procedures have been expressly regulated as to discharge the huge workload in courts that they have generated. In terms of incoming administrative cases, when referring to a decrease in their number, similar reasons that justify the decrease in the number of pending administrative cases should be taken into consideration, namely, for example, those referring to the administrative procedures that have been expressly regulated as to discharge the huge workload in courts (e.g. regarding to the cases on pollution taxes). There is no particular explanation on the increased number of general civil and commercial non-litigious cases in 2019, resulting in a slight decrease of the CR for this category. However, it should be noticed that the operativity and volume of solved cases has increased.

(2018): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, in the last column, there are number of cases pending for more than 3 years instead of 2.

Referring to the non-litigious business registry cases, the differences in the statistical data are given by the dynamics in the business environment and the interactions at economic level and do not relate to any manifestation at the level of public authority. By referring to total requests that are the object of registration in the trade register, the influence is insignificant. Referring to the administrative cases, the decrease in the number of pending cases in administrative matters can be determined by aspects such as: certain types of cases that have been exhausted before courts (e.g cases on salary rights of public servants initiated in 2010) or cases such as those on pollution taxes that were mostly exhausted before courts and for which administrative procedures have been expressly regulated as to discharge the huge workload in courts that they have generated. In terms of incoming administrative cases, when referring to a decrease in their number, similar reasons that justify the decrease in the number of pending administrative cases should be taken into consideration, namely, for example, those referring to the administrative procedures that have been expressly regulated as to discharge the huge workload in courts (e.g. regarding to the cases on pollution taxes).

(2017): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, in the last column, there are number of cases pending for more than 3 years instead of 2.

"Administrative law cases": indeed, the data are correct, namely there is a significant increase in the number of incoming cases in 2017 that could be explained by the changes brought in 2013 to the Law no. 554/2004 of administrative litigations; the amendments resulted in a high number of second appeals in this matter (by number of second appeals we understand all second appeals under the competence of both the Supreme Court (High Court of Cassation and Justice) and of the courts of appeal, because in this matter some of the cases shall be judged in first instance by tribunals and others by the courts of appeals).

(2016): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, in the last column, there are number of cases pending for more than 3 years instead of 2.

The high clearance rate of administrative cases in previous cycles has led to lower significantly the number pending cases. The increase of the number of incoming cases is a consequence of a higher number of requests filed in administrative domain that also triggers an increase in the number of resolved cases. The decrease in the number of non-litigious pending cases as well as "other" pending cases is mostly due to lower number of incoming cases.

(2014): By the decision n° 46/2012, the Superior Council of Magistracy has decided that all the courts will implement by 1 January 2014 the IT system of collecting data. The new method is based on new definitions of the indicators. Accordingly, a case is transferred from the field “stocks” to the field “closed” only when the final decision, including its reasoning is drafted signed and communicated to the parties. For that reason, the number of pending cases on 31 December 2013 cannot be identical with the number of pending cases on 1st January 2014.

The initial total number of pending cases has increased as a result of reporting the data into Ecris database. The number of incoming cases and this of resolved cases are comparable from one year to another for the period 2010-2013. The stocks at the end of the period is in relation to the adjustment of the stocks at the beginning of the period, but comparable with 2012. Concerning the number of administrative law cases the workload has constantly decreased starting with 2012. The increase of stocks initially communicated for 2013 comes from the high number of incoming cases in 2012. The final stock of 2014 is lower also because of the lower number of the new cases in 2013. It may also be noticed that the new cases closed in 2013 was higher than in 2012. The high decrease in the number of incoming, resolved and pending administrative law cases on 31 December between 2013 and 2014 is progressive and is caused by the social climate.

(2013): With regard to the category “civil and commercial litigious cases”, because of the delays between hearings that are often very long (usually the first hearing is determined by an electronic system after a long period of time, in relation with the actual workload of judges), the new entered files are not usually finalised within a year.

With regard to the category “civil and commercial non-litigious cases”, all the indicators kept a growing trend in 2012 and 2013. As for the stock of files (pending on 31.12), the increase between 2012 and 2013 is due to the fact that during the same period the number of resolved files has also decreased.

As to the trends observed in 2013 in respect of the “non-litigious enforcement cases” and “non-litigious land registry cases”, data are correct.

As to the category “administrative law cases”, the big differences have always been a reason for concern and continuous analysis. In the report on the status of Judiciary on 2012, it was noted that “in the administrative contentious and fiscal matters, the most of the cases were related to the restitution of the tax for pollution, but also to the obligation of the authorities to register the vehicles, without the payment of the tax for pollution (obligation to perform)”. It should be mentioned that the actions of the legislative have led to the growth of the number of administrative cases in the past 5 years, at tribunals with more than 400% and at the courts of appeal with around 200%.

(2012): With regard to the category “civil and commercial non-litigious cases”, all the indicators kept a growing trend in 2012.

As to the category “administrative law cases”, the big differences have always been a reason for concern and continuous analysis. In the report on the status of Judiciary on 2012, it was noted that “in the administrative contentious and fiscal matters, the most of the cases were related to the restitution of the tax for pollution, but also to the obligation of the authorities to register vehicles, without the payment of the tax for pollution (obligation to perform)”. It should be mentioned that the actions of the legislative have led to the growth of the number of administrative cases to be solved in the past 5 years, at tribunals with more than 400% and at the courts of appeal with around 200%.

Slovakia

(General Comment): For 2016 data, new methodology was implemented based on the working group's conclusions and CEPEJ mission's recommendation (06/2016). Former reporting structure was not consistent with the methodology of CEPEJ, which could lead to inappropriate comparison of Slovak Republic (SR) with other countries. Also, the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) realized that evaluation of courts' performance by disposed and unresolved (decided and undecided) cases is discriminating SR in comparison with other countries in European Union (EU) as this methodology is not counting a decision of first instance court as disposed until the case becomes valid. This results into reporting such case as unresolved despite respective court has already made a decision and it is no longer in its disposition how - and more importantly when - the case will be resolved (disposed) by the second instance court. This is the nature of reporting of many "unresolved" cases on courts despite court already decided, in fact. Newly proposed way of reporting extracts the numbers of decided cases in respective court instances from "unresolved" and allocates these numbers to those court instances that made an actual decision in respective time. This means that decision validity state is not being awaited for as it could potentially contain an appeal and thus also a time that a case spends on second instance court. Upon decision's validity the case would become „disposed/resolved“ at the first instance court but most probably it would not be disposed in the same period when it was decided by the (first instance) court. This past methodology (applied by 2016) resulted (visually) in accumulation of unresolved cases while some of them were already decided by first instance court.

(2020): Exolanation of the discrepancies:

In the category 2.2.3. Other registry cases was added register "RPVS" - Register of public sector partners. The Register of public sector partners has the character of a register of legal and natural persons, which receives from the state, local-government and other public sector entities public financing or property above the limit specified by law. The persons who conclude a contract, framework agreement or concession contract pursuant to public procurement regulations, healthcare providers and so on. The classification of the registry in category 2.2.3. was consulted with CEPEJ organization.

In the category 2.2.2 and consequently in the category 2.2. - at the end of year 2019, the incoming cases into the business register was enormously increased due to new applied legislation, which caused high level of the pending cases at the beginning of the year 2020.

Administrative law cases - keeps the high level of pending cases.

The other discrepancies are mainly caused by the situation in 2020 due to Covid-19 pandemic situation.

(2019): The changes in the total number of Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year - the courts, which did not comply with the established methodology for reporting bankruptcy and restructuring, corrected the data in 2019 and thus the initial state of 2019, which causes differences compared to 2018 pending cases. Similar situation is in the other non-litigious cases, where the methodology for the cases (acceptance of things into custody of court) was changed due the legislation changes in the court register during the year 2019.

Line 2; 2.1;2.2;2.2.2: According to the act. no. 390/2019 Coll. on the end user of benefits for entrepreneurs, the entrepreneurs became obliged to make the corresponding entry in the Business Register by 31 December 2019. The increase in new-coming cases was mainly in the last three months of 2019 by 117 thousand cases in business register courts.

The deadline for processing proposals for the registration of end-user benefit data by the court has been postponed to 30 June 2020, due to the large expected new-coming cases of business records at the end of the year.

(2018): 1. Differences in the initial states of things as of 1 January 2018 different from the final states as of 31 December 2017 are due to the introduction of electronic data collection through the Data Collection Application (hereinafter referred to as AZU). When introducing electronic data collection in 2018, the courts were allowed to record the actual state of pending cases as of 1 January 2018 with the aim of not transmitting any inaccuracies from paper collection of previous periods. These differences should not occur in the next year due to the introduction of automatic transfer of the number of undecided cases from the end of the previous period in the electronic data collection.

2. Another reason for the differences in the opening cases as of 1 January 2018 from the closing stocks as of 31 December 2017 is the change in the classification of some court registers between rows in the table in question 91. The change of classification was carried out on the basis of the recommendation of the national correspondent for the SR and after its thorough consultation with the members of the working group GT CEPEJ - EVAL

(2017): The data in the table are not horizontally consistent. This is caused by the fact, that the data on pending cases on 1. January 2017 (the same as data on 31. December 2016 given for the previous cycle) were collected in a one-shot collection for the Justice Scoreboard 2017 and were not bound by control patterns of horizontal consistency as it is in the new electronic data collection active since January 2018. The improper initial number of unresolved cases taken from a "paper" collection of data in 2016 caused such differences. Likewise, the transition from 2015 final numbers to 2016 initial numbers were counted up manually from paper collections. We cannot therefore consider the initial numbers as of 1 January as reliable. The transition between the old system of collecting the statistical data to new one is more complicated than was expected, with the setting up of Analytical centre of the MoJ, application of CEPEJ methodology and its tools is one of the targets in the ongoing project between CEPEJ and Ministry of justice of the Slovak republic.

There are still two different IT tools used to collect the statistical data from the courts to Analytical centre. Some inconsistencies in data between the old and new system persist.

The Analytical centre makes every effort to complete the transition between two systems as soon as possible to get reliable data as soon as possible.

As to administrative cases, until the 30. June 2016 the case-jurisdiction in administrative matters in the first instance stipulated by law was divided between Regional courts and the district courts. The general rule was, that the general jurisdiction in first instance lies at the Regional courts. However, there was a small number of proceedings (enumerated in law) where the District courts had the jurisdiction to act as a court of first instance. In reality, more than 90% of all administrative cases were tried by the Regional court as the courts of first instance.

Since 1. July 2016 the new Code of the administrative procedure came into force. According to this new law the Regional courts have the exclusive jurisdiction to try administrative cases as the courts of first instance.

As for the appeal procedure, there is the general rule that the appellate court is the court one level above in the structure of the court system. It means that the appeals against the decisions of the District courts are processed at the Regional courts and the appeals against the decisions of Regional court are processed at the Supreme court as the court of appeal.

In our data for administrative cases in the year 2017 there were some appeal procedures pending at Regional courts as the courts of appeal as the result of application of the previous procedural rules described in point 1. Those appeal proceedings were indicated in table to Q 97

All appeals against the decisions of Regional court (as the courts of first instance) were always tried by the Supreme court and we are presenting this data for all evaluation cycles in the table to Q 99

(2016): The new structure of data presented by the Ministry of Justice is the reason for the discrepancies and incompatibility of the data with the previous cycles. As regards the category "general civil non-litigious cases" we notice a decrease of incoming cases as of the year 2013.

In this cycle the succession cases were classified as "Other non litigious cases" while in previous years they were classified as "general civil (and commercial) non litigious cases."

(2014): The increase in the number of incoming and pending other than criminal law cases at all levels of the judiciary is due to the increase in the number of litigious cases. The Slovak judicial system for a several years faces significant increases of claims filed with the courts by debt-collecting companies and non-bank loan companies against consumers, as well as class actions of one private company against the State for alleged damages etc. The higher number of resolved administrative cases was achieved by the intensive effort to reduce the existing backlogs in administrative matters.

(2013): The Slovak judicial system was facing different types of claims which massively loaded courts of all instances. For example, there was a huge number of legal actions arisen from the loans provided by the so called "non-bank loan companies" where courts had to consider constant violations of the consumer protection law. Besides, there was a huge number of class actions against the State, carried out by one of the non-bank companies for alleged damages etc. In spite of the positive trend concerning the increase of the number of total resolved cases, the number of incoming cases was increasing even more, causing backlogs.

(2012): The number of pending enforcement and business registry cases was gradually and considerably decreasing over the period 2011-2012. As concerns the variation noticed in respect of the number of incoming and resolved administrative law cases, it was due to the fact that in 2010 a meaningful number of specific collective claims were filed and resolved.

Slovenia

(General Comment): Category 1. 'Civil (and commercial) litigious cases' at first instance includes: civil litigious cases at local and district courts, various civil cases at local and district courts, legal aid at local and district courts, international legal aid at district courts, commercial litigious cases at district courts, labour law cases at labour courts, social law cases at social court, various labour and social law at labour and social courts, legal aid at labour and social courts. insolvency cases including compulsory composition, bankruptcy of legal person, bankruptcy of physical person, bankruptcy of inheritance, compulsory dissolution, simplified compulsory composition and preventive restructuring at district courts. The number includes the labour law and social law cases (before specialised labour and social law courts) due to their similarity to litigious cases in material and procedural aspects.

Q91 - Category 2.1. 'General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases': see Q92.

Q91 - Category 2.2.1. 'Non litigious land registry cases' at first instance includes (at local courts): land registry cases, decisions on appeals at first instance and various land registry cases.

Q91 - Category 2.2.2 'Non-litigious business registry cases ' at first instance includes (at district courts): business registry cases and various business registry cases.

Q91 - Category 2.2.3. 'Other registry cases': No cases were included in this category.

Q91 - Category 2.3. 'Other non-litigious cases': No cases were included in this category.

Q91 -Category 3. 'Administrative law cases' at first instance include (at the Administrative court): - administrative cases and various administrative cases.

Q91 - Category 4. 'Other cases': see Q93.

The above listed cases are classified into CEPEJ categories slightly differently over the years.

Q 91, 97, 99, 101 - Inconsistencies:

Inconsistencies within the tables are possible due to the peculiarity of the Supreme Court's Data Warehouse (used in the Slovenian judiciary as the official source of data since January 1st 2012, at every court, and for providing data to the Ministry of Justice and at the Judicial Council).

It is a "live" system (dynamic reporting), meaning that the reported figures for a specific date or period of time inevitably vary for different reasons (e.g. the data was not promptly entered into the CMS; in some instances, the decision, in which category some specific new cases should be included, may be subsequently changed and when data are unified some figures change; there is also the possibility that a mistake was done when entering the data and was later detected in the quality check and corrected.)

In Data warehouse reports, every category (column in the table) is calculated (counted) separately, therefore the „Pending on 31 Dec“ may not equal to the formula (Pending 1 Jan + Incoming – Resolved) due to fore mentioned influences."

(2020): The decrease in the number of resolved cases at 1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases is due to the limitation of operation of courts due to Covid-19 pandemics.

The decrease in the number of pending cases at the end of the year at 2.2.1 Non litigious land registry cases (and consequently at 2.2 Registry cases) is not unusual due to the high number of incoming and resolved cases in a year compared to pending cases at the end of the year (around 1-2%).

(2019): In general, the trend of decrease in the number of incoming cases can be observed in all types of civil cases, causing also a decrease in the number of resolved and pending cases. In recent years, the number of incoming cases is generally decreasing due to several reasons, partly due to a better economic situation in Slovenia and partly to a successful introduction of new business models in the

Slovenian judiciary (informatisation, change of perception when litigants and debtors do not see any profit in prolonging court procedures, gradual settlement of case-law). Accordingly, in the last years, the clearance rate is at or slightly above 100%.

In 2019, a new Family Code and new Non-Contentious Civil Procedure Act stepped into force. The main change for district courts was establishing family law cases as non-litigious cases (before 2019 classified as litigious cases). Additionally, local courts became competent to decide in tutelage cases (before 2019 in competence of the executive branch).

This reflected in a decreased number of reported 1. Civil litigious cases, while the number of 2.1 General civil non-litigious cases did not change (an increase in new cases is similar to the decrease in the number of incoming cases that is generally observed).

Administrative cases: In previous years, the Administrative court was faced with the influx of new cases, due to the implementation of the ECHR judgement 60642/08 (e.g. 24,5 % of incoming cases in 2017), as well as some new competences. This caused an increase in the pending and resolved cases. In the aforementioned cases, the court is faced with new legal and factual issues, as well as administrative difficulties. Though administrative and managerial actions have been taken, an increase in the number of pending cases is expected due to the aforementioned difficulties and the overburdening of the court.

(2018): In general, the trend of decreasing number of incoming cases can be observed in all types of civil cases, causing also a decrease in number of resolved and pending cases. In recent years, the number of incoming cases is generally decreasing due to several reasons, partly due to a better economic situation in Slovenia and partly to a successful introduction of new business models in the Slovenian judiciary (informatisation, change of perception when litigants and debtors do not see any profit in prolonging court procedures, gradual settlement of case-law). Accordingly, in last years, clearance rate is at or slightly above 100%.

Administrative cases: The Administrative court is faced with the influx of new cases, due to the implementation of the ECHR judgement 60642/08 (24,5 % of incoming cases in 2017). This caused an increase in the pending and resolved cases. In these cases, the court is faced with new legal and factual issues, as well as administrative difficulties - the actions are often incomplete or the information is insufficient, filled in foreign languages, the foreign parties have yet to nominate a proxy etc. The court has established a special office to perform a preliminary examination of the actions and assist in the exchange of documents between parties, however longer times for resolving cases are expected due to the aforementioned difficulties and the overburdening of the court.

(2017): In recent years, the number of incoming cases is generally decreasing due to several reasons, partly due to a better economic situation in Slovenia and mainly to a successful introduction of new business models in the Slovenian judiciary (informatisation, change of perception when litigants and debtors do not see any profit in prolonging court procedures, gradual settlement of case-law). Considering the higher number of incoming cases (number of pending cases is approx. 20%-30% of all incoming cases), a slight variation in incoming cases might have a considerable effect on the number of pending cases. For discrepancies, see general comments.

The Administrative court is faced with the influx of new cases, due to the implementation of the ECHR judgement 60642/08 (24,5 % of incoming cases in 2017). In these cases, the court is faced with new legal and factual issues, as well as administrative difficulties - the actions are often incomplete or the information is insufficient, filled in foreign languages, the foreign parties have yet to nominate a proxy etc. The court has established a special office to perform a preliminary examination of the actions and assist in the exchange of documents between parties, however longer times for resolving cases are expected due to the aforementioned difficulties and the overburdening of the court. At the end of 2017, the first case was ready to be processed on the merits of the case.

(2016): In recent years, the number of incoming cases is generally decreasing due to several reasons, partly due to a better economic situation in Slovenia and mainly to a successful introduction of new business models in the Slovenian judiciary (informatisation, change of perception when litigants and debtors do not see any profit in prolonging court procedures, gradual settlement of case-law). Considering the higher number of incoming cases (number of pending cases is approx. 20%-30% of all incoming cases), a slight variation in incoming cases might have a considerable effect on the number of pending cases. For discrepancies, see general comments.

(2015): In recent years, the number of incoming non-litigious cases is generally decreasing partly due to a better economic situation in Slovenia and mainly to a successful introduction of new business models in the Slovenian judiciary. Considering the higher number of incoming cases (number of pending cases is approx. 15%-20% of all incoming cases), a slight variation in incoming cases have a considerable effect on the number of pending cases.

(2014): In previous cycles, insolvency cases have been accounted in former category 1. 'Civil (and commercial) litigious cases'. For 2014, they are encompassed within the item "other". The 2014 data includes labour law and social law cases decided before specialised labour and social law courts, due to their similarity to litigious cases in material (employment contract derives from civil law contract) and procedural (the court procedure in labour and social cases is based on general civil law procedure) aspects.

(2013): "Civil and commercial litigious cases" include labour law and social law cases that are proceeded by specialised labour and social law courts. Cases that do not fit exactly to the determined types of civil, commercial, non-litigious, land and business registry, enforcement and administrative law cases, were previously included in other cases. For 2014, 'Other cases' include only cases outside of the above mentioned legal fields, while the various cases are distributed among the other items. With regard to the category 'non-litigious business registry cases', the increase of the number of pending cases on 31 December 2013 can be explained with the fact that there were 8.000 more incoming cases in 2013 than in 2012, but courts were not able to handle the case-load.

(2012): “Civil and commercial litigious cases” encompass bankruptcy proceedings, which were in the previous round counted as 'other cases'. The number of incoming non-litigious business registry cases rose, probably due to the postponed effect of the financial and economic crisis. Nevertheless, courts managed to solve almost all incoming cases. The total subsumes for the first time cases processed by the Central Department for Authentic Document (part of the Local Court of Ljubljana) which has jurisdiction over all enforcement cases. The area of land registry cases is in constant improvement since a successful computerisation project in 2003. The decrease in the number of pending cases stems from a better organisation of work and of the totally electronic procedure.

Spain

(General Comment): When an error is detected in the statistics of a Court, the latter is allowed doing regularization, what means that the Court communicates the correct figure and rectifies the wrong one even if this does not concord with figures offered for previous exercises. This situation can happen for example in the specific control of cases that the Court makes when a judge leaves the Court (called “alarde”), but in general, in any case in which the Judicial Counsellor detects an error that comes from previous exercises but cannot be localized. The system prefers to correct the data than continue and amplify the error.

These regularizations and the cumulated cases and the re-opened cases are the causes for the horizontal inconsistencies.

(2020): Regarding registry cases, Spain Land Registry and Commercial Registry do not depend on Courts. But, if one disagrees with a decision of the Register (Land or Commercial) or of the Directorate General for Registers and Notaries, he/she can appeal the decision against Courts.

(2018): The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) of December 21, 2016 and other previous Judgments have meant a massive interposition of lawsuits based on that doctrine, for the civil challenge of general conditions included in financing contracts with real estate guarantees in which the borrower is a natural person. Measures, referred to in previous CEPEJ questionnaires, of specialization of certain judicial bodies have been adopted.

Regarding registry cases, Spain Land Registry and Commercial Registry do not depend on Courts. But, if one disagrees with a decision of the Register (Land or Commercial) or of the Directorate General for Registers and Notaries, he/she can appeal the decision against Courts.

(2016): Concerning the Administrative Law cases, between 2014 and 2016, the decrease of 'Pending cases' is probably because the number of resolved cases, both in 2015 and 2016 has been higher than the number of incoming cases (reinforcement measures have been applied).

(2015): The horizontal consistency can not be respected because of reopened, cumulated and regularised cases. Law 10/2012 governing certain fees in the area of the Administration of Justice could explain (especially in Administrative Law cases) the decrease in the number of incoming administrative cases, and logically the decrease in the number of resolved and pending cases.

(2014): The number of “civil and commercial litigious cases” decreased for 2 reasons. Since the payment order procedures do not need a decision made by a judge but are of the competence of the judicial counsellor, they have been subsumed in the category of non-litigious civil and commercial cases. Since paying court fees for natural persons has been compulsory until March this year, there has been a decrease in the incoming cases. In respect of the category "administrative law cases", it should be recalled that in 2012, there was a decrease in the number of files related to the Public Administration owing to two parameters: plaintiffs have been sentenced to pay the court fees; since 2012, they have to be assisted by a lawyer to file an administrative case, on the other hand.

(2012): Inspection services are entitled to correct the number each time they find it inaccurate. The data encompasses restarted procedures. Owing to the economic crisis, the number of civil cases increased significantly, particularly this of small claims. The number of “incoming administrative law cases” increased in 2010, due to the reduction of the salaries of civil servants. In 2012, this number decreased with the decrease in the number of files related to the Public Administration for 2 main reasons: plaintiffs are sentenced to pay the court fees; since 2012, they have to be assisted by a lawyer to file an administrative case, on the other hand.

Question 092

Austria

(2014): For the year 2014, this category has been extended to the enforcement cases.

Croatia

(General Comment): The category “civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases” encompasses all non-litigious cases that are not stated in the different categories.

(2014): For 2013 and 2014, the provided examples concern only question 92: exercise of the parental care; meeting and spending time with parent; obtaining the capacity to exercise rights of minor that became parent; decision with whom the child will be living; issuing of the permit for entering into marriage before age of majority; deprivation/returning of capacity to exercise rights; deprivation/returning /prolongation of parental care; deprivation of parents’ right to live with the child and raise the child; content of court will; security of evidence; setting-up/derogation of necessary passage; setting-up of court deposit, opening of a safe; verification of a contract on life-long support; amortization of documents; trust of a child with behavioural disorder; the recognition of foreign court decisions; declaring a missing person dead; co-ownership dissolution; meetings and spending time with grandmother, grandfather, sister, brother, half-sister, step-brother; land borders; regulation of relations between co-owners; restraining a child; providing legal aid; conclusion of court settlement; inheritance statement; proof of death; regulation of co-ownership relationships; boundaries and necessary passage; determination of extramarital union; other- family non-litigious proceedings; storage of the testament; providing international legal assistance; verification; other –the rest of non-litigious proceedings; international child abduction; other - proclamation of the deceased and proof of death; the appointment of members of the companies body; the appointment of auditors, temporary/interim administrator; the safeguard of evidence; the establishment of a court deposit; opening of the safe deposit box; registry cases; previous measures; forcible establishment of lien; temporary measure; temporary and previous measures, recognition of arbitration decisions; recognition of a foreign court decision; cases entering in the scope of Article 4 point 2 of the Companies Act; court insurance by the transfer of ownership and rights.

(2013): For 2013 and 2014, the provided examples concern only question 92: exercise of the parental care; meeting and spending time with parent; obtaining the capacity to exercise rights of minor that became parent; decision with whom the child will be living; issuing of the permit for entering into marriage before age of majority; deprivation/returning of capacity to exercise rights; deprivation/returning /prolongation of parental care; deprivation of parents’ right to live with the child and raise the child; content of court will; security of evidence; setting-up/derogation of necessary passage; setting-up of court deposit, opening of a safe; verification of a contract on life-long support; amortization of documents; trust of a child with behavioural disorder; the recognition of foreign court decisions; declaring a missing person dead; co-ownership dissolution; meetings and spending time with grandmother, grandfather, sister, brother, half-sister, step-brother; land borders; regulation of relations between co-owners; restraining a child; providing legal aid; conclusion of court settlement; inheritance statement; proof of death; regulation of co-ownership relationships; boundaries and necessary passage; determination of extramarital union; other- family non-litigious proceedings; storage of the testament; providing international legal assistance; verification; other –the rest of non-litigious proceedings; international child abduction; other - proclamation of the deceased and proof of death; the appointment of members of the companies body; the appointment of auditors, temporary/interim administrator; the safeguard of evidence; the establishment of a court deposit; opening of the safe deposit box; registry cases; previous measures; forcible establishment of lien; temporary measure; temporary and previous measures, recognition of arbitration decisions; recognition of a foreign court decision; cases entering in the scope of Article 4 point 2 of the Companies Act; court insurance by the transfer of ownership and rights.

(2012): For the 2012 exercise, the provided indications constitute replies to both questions 92 and 93. _x000D_

The non-litigious cases were divided in the following categories: _x000D_

1. Non-litigious cases referred to issues on personal status (status law): restriction, deprivation and returning of capacity to exercise rights; prolongation of parental care; deprivation and restriction of parental care; permit for entering into marriage; confession of fatherhood; detention in the institutions for mental diseases; promulgation of vanished persons dead and proving of death;_x000D_
2. Non-litigious cases referred to property issues: inheritance proceedings; regulation of co-ownership relations; division of property and voluntary transmission of common property; boundary regime/regulation; amortization of decrees; conduction of different registers; _x000D_
3. In the scope of non-litigious cases there have been developed special, different units: bankruptcy proceedings; liquidations and forced settlements; land registry proceedings; enforcement proceedings.

Czech Republic

(2014): For all of the four exercises (2010, 2012, 2013 and 2014) the category of civil and commercial non-litigious cases encompasses cases of upbringing and maintenance of a minor. In 2014, it subsumes also declarations of admissibility of taking or keeping a person in a medical (health care) institution and declarations of death of persons.

Denmark

(General Comment): Paternity, adoption, guardianship and others in the same category; cases under inquisitorial procedures.

France

(General Comment): Other non-litigious civil cases include: divorce by mutual consent, legal separation, change of matrimonial regime, applications relating to parental authority, adoption, medically assisted procreation, incapacity of a minor, inheritance, compensation for invasion of privacy, change of name, civil status, nationality, operation of a grouping and discipline of notaries and ministerial officers.

(2014): In 2014, the category civil cases (and commercial) non-litigious are also included in non-litigious cases relating to enforcement.

Germany

(2012): In 2012, the value entered was calculated by deducting the contentious judgments from of all sets of proceedings that were resolved before the Local and the Regional Court in civil cases (not including those passed on within the court). Those sets of proceedings that are resolved other than by contentious judgment were particularly resolved by default, acknowledgement or waiver judgments, settlements, withdrawal of the charge or of the motion, staying of the proceedings or non-pursuance and orders in accordance with section 91a of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Ireland

(2014): Starting 2014 the category: "Appointment of care representatives" was added to the "Civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases"

Lithuania

(2014): For 2013 and 2014, the category "civil and commercial non-litigious cases" includes court orders.

(2013): For 2013 and 2014, the category "civil and commercial non-litigious cases" includes court orders.

Luxembourg

(2014): 2014: Category 2 (civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases) refers to european payment orders issued by two district courts. They are handled almost immediately, so that there is no stock at the end of the period. That is why the pending cases as well as incoming cases are classified as NAP.

(2013): 2012: Category 2 (civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases) refers to payment orders issued by district courts. They are handled almost immediately, so that there is no stock at the end of the period.

(2012): 2012: Category 2 (civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases) refers to payment orders issued by district courts. They are handled almost immediately, so that there is no stock at the end of the period.

Malta

(General Comment): The non-litigious case category is codified under Art 166A of the Code of Organisation and Civil Procedure (COCP), Chp 12 of the Laws of Malta.

Poland

(General Comment): The category of civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases (including non-litigious family cases) covers all the rest of cases decided under chapter II of the Civil Proceedings Code which are non-litigious cases (such as ascertainment of the acquisition of an inheritance, cases connected with birth, marriage and death records, declaration of dead, adoption as well as summary and injunction proceedings in money payment cases).

Portugal

(2013): On the occasion of the 2010, 2012 and 2013 exercises, it has been specified that the category of civil (and commercial cases) litigious cases includes the case flow of civil justice, labour justice and juvenile justice.

(2012): On the occasion of the 2010, 2012 and 2013 exercises, it has been specified that the category of civil (and commercial cases) litigious cases includes the case flow of civil justice, labour justice and juvenile justice.

Slovakia

(General Comment): The category "civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases" includes all cases arisen from legal relationships regulated by family law (maintenance cases, custody of the child, visiting rights, guardianship, divorce cases with the ruling on rights and obligations towards the minor child etc.), cases related to assessment of the legal capacity of natural persons, reminder procedure (electronic payment orders).

Slovenia

(General Comment): Categories used in "Civil and commercial non-litigious cases": all non-litigious civil cases at local and district courts, non-litigious commercial cases at district courts (different kinds of personal and family status, property and other disputes, provided by the Non Contentious Procedure Act or other law, procedures for issuing a payment order at local and district courts in civil matters, procedures for issuing a payment order in commercial matters at district courts, cases pursuant to the Inheritance Act at local courts, cases pursuant to the Mental Health Act at local courts; and civil enforcement cases on the basis of an enforcement title, commercial enforcement cases on the basis of an enforcement title, cases for enforcement on real-estate property, enforcement cases on the basis of authentic document in civil matters after the writ for the execution became final, temporary injunctions in civil matters, temporary injunctions in commercial matters, various enforcement cases. The above listed cases are classified into CEPEJ categories slightly differently over the years.

(2014): 2014 Category 2.1 „General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases“at the first instance includes_x000D_1. (former category 2. „General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases“): N, Ng, Pl, Plg, D, Pr; and 2. (former category 3. ' Non litigious enforcement cases'): I, Ig, In, VL, Z, Zg and R-i.

(2013): 2013 Civil and commercial non-litigious cases at first instance include: N, Ng, PI, Plg, D, Pr.

(2012): 2012 "Civil and commercial non-litigious cases at first instance include: N, Ng, PI, Plg, D and P."

Spain

(2014): For the 2014 exercise, the category "civil and commercial non-litigious cases" encompasses payment order procedures and requests for undisputed matters such as settlement proceedings and divorce with mutual consent.

(2012): For the 2010 and 2012 exercises, the category "civil and commercial non-litigious cases" includes non-litigious divorces and cases of voluntary jurisdiction and internments as well.

Question 093

Bulgaria

(General Comment): Till 2014, the sum of all civil and commercial cases (litigious and not litigious) heard by first instance courts was represented within item "other". However, in order to ensure better consistency of the comparative analyses of the CEPEJ, starting from 2014 exercise, even the category "other" is answered by "NA".

Croatia

(2014): In 2013 and 2014 the reply NAP in respect of the category "other" is due to the fact that a bankruptcy registry has not been established in the Republic of Croatia.

(2013): In 2013 and 2014 the reply NAP in respect of the category "other" is due to the fact that a bankruptcy registry has not been established in the Republic of Croatia.

(2012): For the 2012 exercise, the provided indications constitute replies to both questions 92 and 93. Non-litigious cases were divided in the following categories: _x000D_

1. Non-litigious cases referred to issues on personal status (status law): restriction, deprivation and returning of capacity to exercise rights; prolongation of parental care; deprivation and restriction of parental care; permit for entering into marriage; confession of fatherhood; detention in the institutions for mental diseases; promulgation of vanished persons dead and proving of death;_x000D_
2. Non-litigious cases referred to property issues: inheritance proceedings; regulation of co-ownership relations; division of property and voluntary transmission of common property; boundary regime/regulation; amortization of decrees; conduction of different registers; _x000D_
3. In the scope of non-litigious cases there have been developed special, different units: bankruptcy proceedings; liquidations and forced settlements; land registry proceedings; enforcement proceedings.

Czech Republic

(General Comment): For 2010 and 2012 the category "other" subsumes electronic payment orders and probate proceedings, while for 2013, it encompasses only electronic payment orders. By contrast, for 2014, its content covers insolvency cases.

Denmark

(General Comment): Estate after a deceased person, notary, insolvency cases not included under 2.2.2. above.

Germany

(2014): For the 2013 and 2014 exercises, the category "other" includes: Local Court family cases; guardianship and curator cases at the family court; custodianship cases; curator cases at the custodianship court; proceedings regarding judgments and orders at the labour court.

(2013): For the 2013 and 2014 exercises, the category “other” includes: Local Court family cases; guardianship and curator cases at the family court; custodianship cases; curator cases at the custodianship court; proceedings regarding judgments and orders at the labour court.

(2012): In the ambit of the 2012 exercise the category “other” includes: family-court jurisdiction, labour courts (proceedings leading to a judgment or a decision) as well as guardianship and custodianship courts. The figures do not include 1 426 805 new legal matters related to payment proceedings before labour courts, registry office cases, inheritance cases, custody, agriculture, legal aid, deposit cases and public notice proceedings with regard to which resolution or the number of cases pending at the beginning and at the end of the year are not recorded. The figures also do not include 202 106 new legal cases related to insolvency proceedings with regard to which only resolution is recorded (292 821).

Hungary

(2013): In 2010, 2012 and 2014 the category “other” encompasses insolvency registry cases and labour litigious cases. In 2012, additionally it includes misdemeanour cases. In 2013, the category subsumes insolvency cases and non-litigious labour cases.

Ireland

(2014): From 2014, the range of 'Other cases' has been revised to incorporate the category 'certificates of taxation of legal costs issued'. This can explain the fact that different elements have been included in the category 'other' in 2013 and 2014.

Italy

(2014): In the ambit of the 2014 exercise, the category “other” encompasses the number of enforcement cases.

Lithuania

(2013): For 2010, this category encompasses only cases of administrative offence, while since 2012 it subsumes also the administrative offence cases in the process of execution.

Poland

(General Comment): The category “other” includes first of all social security cases and cases related to the application of correctional and educational measures as required in juvenile cases and execution of guardianship or tutoring.

Slovakia

(General Comment): The category “other” encompasses bankruptcy and debt restructuring cases, including the debt elimination procedure (bankruptcy of the natural persons), issuing of the enforcement permission for the enforcement agents, enforcement of court rulings on the visiting rights to minor child and enforcement of court fees receivables.

Slovenia

(General Comment): Category 4. „Other cases“ at first instance includes: free legal aid at district courts, labour courts and at the Administrative court, enforcement cases on the basis of authentic document in civil matters before the writ for the execution became final (all cases processed at the Central Department for Authentic Document at the Local Court of Ljubljana – exclusive jurisdiction), international attestations at district courts, attestations according to the Hague convention at district courts.

(2014): 2014 4. „Other cases“ at first instance includes: Bpp ,COVL, Ov-i, Ov-H and St [(St-01), (St-02), (St-03), (St-04) (St-05)].

In previous cycles, all the mentioned St cases have been accounted in former category 1. 'Civil (and commercial) litigious cases'."

(2013): 2013 "Other" civil law cases at first instance include: Bpp, COVL, Ov-i, Ov-H."

(2012): 2012 "Other" civil law cases at first instance include: Pom , Pom-i, R, Rg, Ov-i, Ov-H, Bpp, COVL, II Upr, I Upr.

Question 094

Austria

(2020): The distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases is possible only for the criminal courts. However the total number includes administrative criminal law cases as well, where distinction is not possible.

(2018): The distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases is possible only for the criminal courts. However the total number includes administrative criminal law cases as well, where distinction is not possible.

(2016): Administrative criminal cases are included in misdemeanour and in total

Belgium

(2016): Severe: all cases that are dealt with at first instance by the criminal courts of first instance; Minors: all cases that are dealt with by the police court

Three sites could not provide statistics for severe cases.

(2014): Offences handled by the police court (although this court can pronounce prison sentences) are considered as minor offences.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): For most of the crimes, the Bulgarian Criminal Code provides for a deprivation of liberty, which makes the distinction hard to be made. The offences could be divided into two categories: common offences and offences subject to private prosecution. For the common offences, the search of responsibility is subordinated to the common regime (there is a public interest concerned or public interest and personal goods). Such are the crimes against individuals (homicide, grievous or intermediate bodily harm, rape, fornication and etc.), crimes against the property (the list is not exhaustive). As to the offences subject to private prosecution, the criminal proceedings are initiated upon a complaint by the affected person (personal interests of the affected person, and usually the affected person and the perpetrator are close relatives). Those offences have a lower degree of public danger and affect less the rights of the concerned person. Such offences are the minor bodily injury, the insult, the slander and etc.

(2020): Other criminal cases: All criminal cases (criminal cases of general nature, private criminal cases, administrative-criminal cases) at first instance!

Croatia

(General Comment): Croatian legislation distinguishes misdemeanours and criminal offences. The Criminal code stipulates criminal offences, while misdemeanours are not codified in one single Act. Since there are misdemeanours for which it is possible to impose a penalty of deprivation of liberty, and that neither the Criminal Code does not strictly classify the categories of severe and minor criminal offences, we are not able to classify as misdemeanour/minor all offences for which it is not possible to pronounce a sentence of deprivation of liberty, and classify as severe offences all offences punishable by a deprivation of liberty.

According to this, in the category "severe criminal cases" there are criminal cases under the jurisdiction of the 1st instance municipal and county courts, while in the category "misdemeanours and/or minor criminal cases" there are cases under the jurisdiction of the 1st instance misdemeanour courts. Misdemeanour Act prescribes that misdemeanours and misdemeanour legal sanctions can be prescribed solely for those behaviours that violate or threaten public order, social discipline and social values guaranteed and protected by the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, international law and the laws whose protection is not possible without misdemeanour legal sanction, and their protection is not achieved with criminal coercion. The above shows that misdemeanours are certain behaviours that deserve sanction, but which by its severity and consequences do not deserve criminal liability.

(2020): In category "Other cases" are included (from last cycle) cases related to criminal matters in first instance: execution of sanctions (imprisonment), investigation actions of a judge, cases connected to procedural matters (e.g. panel of judges decision about detention, about prolongation of detention, about confirmation or dismissal of indictment, etc.)

(2018): In category "Other cases" are included (from this cycle) cases related to criminal matters in first instance: execution of sanctions (imprisonment), investigation actions of a judge, cases connected to procedural matters (e.g. panel of judges decision about detention, about prolongation of detention, about confirmation or dismissal of indictment, etc.)

(2016): Starting from 1 June 2013, when the Act on Amendments to the Misdemeanours Act (OG 39/2013) entered into force, the inflow of first-instance misdemeanour cases displayed in this table continuously and significantly had been reduced. The number of resolved cases reduced as well, but due to a significant decrease in inflows, the number of unresolved cases reduced by the end of the period. This reflected also on High Misdemeanours Court, whose data is shown in this table.

(2014): The new Criminal Procedure Act entered into force in September 2011, introducing the investigation conducted by the State Attorney Offices (instead of court investigation), as well as new and wider opportunities for negotiating settlements. Besides, the decrease of the total number of misdemeanour cases at all levels was the main goal of adopting the Act on the Amendments of the Misdemeanour Act in 2013. The definition of misdemeanour act was changed, the principle of opportunity as well as the simplification of the procedure were introduced, more active role was given to the plaintiff etc. The Register of Unpaid Fines was established. There is no more suspension of the proceedings because of the statute of limitations.

Cyprus

(2018): There were fewer criminal cases in 2018.

(2014): As a result of the bail in, the total number of first instance criminal pending cases on 1 January 2014 increased with 27% between 2012 and 2014.

Czech Republic

(General Comment): We are not able distinguish between serious offences and minor offences. Thus only total number of cases is reported. There are no cases that could be reported in "Other cases".

(2018): We are not able distinguish between serious offences and minor offences. Thus only total number of cases is reported. There are no cases that could be reported in "Other cases"

(2014): Severe criminal cases are crimes in respect of which the law provides for a minimum term of imprisonment of 5 years. They are decided by regional courts acting in first instance. Minor criminal cases are tried by district courts in first instance, regional courts being the appellate courts in such matters.

Denmark

(General Comment): Danish Court Administration has not worked out a statistics on pending cases older than 2 years. When we categorize cases as "severe", it does not mean that privation of liberty is the end result, but based on the category chosen by the court to deal with the case could include severe cases. Minor cases are typically fines that will never have as a result of privation of liberty. Probably there are too many cases under the category "severe" then, but that is the figures we have.

(2018): Our statistics on criminal cases does not have data on pending cases older than 2 years. We can not differentiate pending cases according to age. When we categorize cases as "severe", it does not mean that privation of liberty is the end result, but based on the category chosen by the court to deal with the case could include severe cases. Minor cases are typically fines that will never have as a result of privation of liberty. Probably there are too many cases under the category "severe" then, but that is the figures we have.

(2016): Our statistics on criminal cases does not have data on pending cases older than 2 years. We can not differentiate pending cases according to age.
The reason pending cases per 31 December 2016 has decreased is that the courts have resolved more cases than incoming cases.

(2014): For the period 2010-2014, district courts have been able to resolve more cases than the number of incoming cases, especially concerning minor criminal cases (traffic offences etc.) which have been given a higher priority. In 2012, district courts received more minor criminal cases due to a new procedure according to which the police sent cases where citizens haven't paid their fines to courts. This was changed again in the end of 2012 where warnings were sent out first and the number of minor cases dropped therefore markedly in 2013. In 2014 the number of received minor criminal cases has gone up again following a decision of the police to step up on issuing fines for traffic offences. Besides, city courts resolved more cases through the plea guilty procedure.

(2012): The Courts of Denmark received an extraordinary appropriation in 2009 specifically to bring down backlogs. This effect can be seen in 2012, among other things in the lower number of pending cases. The increase in the number of misdemeanor and/or minor criminal cases is due to the fact that a high number of cases concerning, especially, traffic fines were handled at court level.

Estonia

(2018): Increase of incoming misdemeanor and minor criminal cases.

(2016): Misdemeanour cases can be joined and solved together in court. Cases that can lead to deprivation of liberty of less to five years are still included under severe criminal cases.
Because the distinction between severe and minor criminal cases is not the same with the CEPEJ, data for subcategories can be found below : Severe criminal cases : Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year : 803
Incoming cases : 7628
Resolved cases : 7463
Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year: 824
Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court : 23
Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases :
Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year : 1835
Incoming cases : 10032
Resolved cases : 10628
Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year: 891
Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court : 3

(2014): The variations observed over the years 2010, 2012 and 2014 are most likely due to the fact that the Ministry of Justice and the biggest court in Estonia (Harju County court) had an agreement setting the target for eliminating backlogs.

(2012): Horizontal inconsistency within the table stems mainly from the joinder and severance of criminal matters. Following a law amendment of March 2011, claims against enforcement of misdemeanour decisions are brought before bailiffs and not before courts.

Finland

(General Comment): The cases are not statistically categorised in severe criminal cases and misdemeanour and / or minor cases in Finland.

(2020): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on 12.1.2021 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is: 1)Incoming cases 2)Resolved cases 3)Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced number of cases in 1 Jan will differ. Currently the calculation is further complicated by the partial implementation of the new cases managements systems, AIPA (for general courts) and HAIPA (for administrative and special courts).

(2018): There is no particular explanation regarding the decreased clearance rate of criminal cases.

Germany

(General Comment): The category “severe criminal cases” includes criminal proceedings in accordance with the Criminal Code and ancillary criminal laws. The category “misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases” subsumes regulatory fine proceedings before criminal courts.

“Other cases” include:

- proceedings concerning suspension of execution of the remainder of a sentence of life imprisonment or concerning suspension of execution of placement in a psychiatric hospital or in preventive detention - determinate custodial sentences - proceedings under sections 109, 110, 138 of the Prison Act (Strafvollzugsgesetz, StVollzG) - proceedings under Part IV of the Act on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (Gesetz über die internationale Rechtshilfe in Strafsachen, IRG) and section 71 (4) of Part II - supervision of conduct
- complaints about costs/fees - complaints against search/seizure orders - complaints in economic cases and tax cases
- complaints in matters concerning detention - cases in matters falling within the Regulatory Offences Act (Ordnungswidrigkeitengesetz, OWiG) registered in the complaints register - other complaints - subsequent or reserved preventive detention
- proceedings regarding the order of subsequent or reserved preventive detention - proceedings regarding the suspension of execution of a sentence where the court has reserved the order of preventive detention, in the cases covered by section 462a (2), third sentence, of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Strafprozessordnung, StPO)
- proceedings before the judicial service court
- proceedings regarding health professionals, tax consultants, agents in tax matters, patent lawyers or architects
- other disciplinary proceedings - proceedings regarding legal remedies in matters of enforcement of youth custody, youth detention and remand detention

(2018): As only the number of resolved “other cases” is available, these will not be included in the total.

(2014): The information provided in the frame of the 2014 evaluation refers to 2013 data (the 2014 data is not available).

Greece

(General Comment): the answers provided include data from 205 courts out of 214 (the prosecution office of Athens has not provided any data)

(2020): To give a brief overview of the national criminal procedure, criminal cases are filed for admission in the Public Prosecutor's Office, where they are further investigated. If a prosecution is initiated, the cases are discussed in court. The Court of First Instance or the Court of Appeal discusses and issues a judgment on each case brought before the court. The decision can then either postpone the case (whereby the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office for further processing), or convict/ acquit the defendants. When the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office (after a postponement), it is uncertain if and when it will go back to the court for discussion. Criminal cases cannot be tracked down throughout the different stages of the criminal procedure at present. With the Integrated Civil and Criminal Court Case Management System (OSDDY-PP)- Phase A', which was completed in March 2019 for 41 courts of the State, an integrated information system is implemented, which includes individual applications (subsystems) to support the operational functioning of the units of all levels of the courts involved in the flow of every case (criminal and civil), allowing the extraction of the relevant data.

(2018): To give a brief overview of the national criminal procedure, criminal cases are filed for admission in the Public Prosecutor's Office, where they are further investigated. If a prosecution is initiated, the cases are discussed in court. The Court of First Instance or the Court of Appeal discusses and issues a judgment on each case brought before the court. The decision can then either postpone the case (whereby the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office for further processing), or convict/ acquit the defendants. When the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office (after a postponement), it is uncertain if and when it will go back to the court for discussion. Criminal cases cannot be tracked down throughout the different stages of the criminal procedure at present. With the Integrated Civil and Criminal Court Case Management System (OSDDY-PP)- Phase A', which was completed in March 2019 for 41 courts of the State, an integrated information system is implemented, which includes individual applications (subsystems) to support the operational functioning of the units of all levels of the courts involved in the flow of every case (criminal and civil), allowing the extraction of the relevant data.

(2016): Filling in the requested information regarding the criminal procedure is not possible at the moment. To give a brief overview of the national criminal procedure, criminal cases are filed for admission in the Public Prosecutor's Office, where they are further investigated. If a prosecution is initiated, the cases are discussed in court. The Court of First Instance or the Court of Appeal discusses and issues a judgment on each case brought before the court. The decision can then either postpone the case (whereby the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office for further processing), or convict/ acquit the defendants. When the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office (after a postponement), it is uncertain if and when it will go back to the court for discussion. Criminal cases cannot be tracked down throughout the different stages of the criminal procedure at present. With the Integrated Civil and Criminal Court Case Management System (OSDDY-PP)- Phase A', which is expected to be completed by November 2018, an integrated information system will be implemented, which will include individual applications (subsystems) to support the operational functioning of the units of all levels of the courts involved in the flow of every case (criminal and civil), allowing the extraction of the relevant data. For 2016 the available data regarding the criminal procedure are as follows: Courts of First Instance: Criminal Cases Discussed: 473.457, Convictions/Acquittals: 206.311, Postponements: 262.433, Courts of Appeal: Criminal Cases Discussed: 59.643, Convictions/Acquittals: 24.995, Postponements: 33.601

Hungary

(General Comment): Criminal offences are severe or minor crimes. Severe crimes (büntett) are committed intentionally and are punishable with at least two years of imprisonment. All other criminal offences are minor crimes (vétség). Crimes that are not committed intentionally are always considered as minor crimes, despite the possible punishment.

Misdemeanours (szabálysértés) are not considered as criminal offences, but are unlawful acts that are endangering the society. The authorities intervening in their respect are the police, the district office, or the National Tax and Customs Office. Their decisions can be reviewed by the relevant section of the respective district court upon request of the accused person. Generally, the court rules without oral hearings, based upon the available documents. However, it can set a hearing if it finds it necessary or if the person charged by a misdemeanor requests it. The judgment is a final and enforceable decision. It is noteworthy that the Hungarian law identifies also the category of civil offences encompassing offences mainly against public administration. However some criminal offenses, such as property crimes involving objects of small value (under 50000 HUF/ approximately 156€), are classified in this category as well. Civil offences fall under the jurisdiction of various administrative agencies, local governments or traffic police, but not the courts.

Concerning the methodology of presentation of data, as according to the Hungarian Criminal Code not only severe crimes (büntett), but also almost every minor crime (vétség) are punishable with imprisonment, both categories were included into the category "severe criminal cases". Thus misdemeanours (szabálysértés) were included into the category "minor criminal cases".

(2020): Criminal offences are severe or minor crimes. Severe crimes (büntett) are committed intentionally and are punishable with at least two years of imprisonment. All other criminal offences are minor crimes (vétség). Crimes that are not committed intentionally are always considered as minor crimes, despite the possible punishment.

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Concerning the methodology of presentation of data, as according to the Hungarian Criminal Code not only severe crimes (büntett), but also almost every minor crime (vétség) are punishable with imprisonment, both categories were included into the category "severe criminal cases". Thus misdemeanours (szabálysértés) were included into the category "minor criminal cases".

(2018): Criminal offences are severe or minor crimes. Severe crimes are committed intentionally and are punishable with at least two years of imprisonment. All other criminal offences are minor crimes. Misdemeanours are not considered as criminal offences, but are unlawful acts that are endangering the society.

(2014): The increase in the number of incoming misdemeanour cases in 2012 and 2014 is the consequence of an amendment of the relevant legislation. This increase resulted also in higher numbers of resolved and pending cases.

(2012): For 2012, not all types of misdemeanour cases were included in the respective category. The increase in the number of incoming misdemeanour cases stems from legislative amendments. This increase resulted also in higher numbers of resolved and pending cases.

Ireland

(General Comment): Akin to question 91, the number of pending criminal law cases cannot be provided within the frame of question 94, provided that it is not recorded in caseload data.

Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases include all cases triable summarily (e.g. common assault, public order offences, burglary or theft in other than aggravated circumstances).

(2018): From 2016 extra judicial resources were applied by Senior Judiciary to the Courts dealing with some of the most serious criminal matters, which explains the increase of the number of resolved severe cases.

(2016): With regard to the number of resolved severe criminal cases, there is no particular reason explaining the observed discrepancy between 2014 and 2016, except for the fact that in 2014 figures were exceptionally high.

(2014): The previous data in respect of severe criminal cases were presented by reference to the defendant rather than to the offence(s) charged, whereas the data for 2014 reflects offence(s) charged, to align with the unit of measurement for minor criminal cases.

(2012): There were substantial reductions in the number of recorded traffic and public order offences between 2010 and 2012, and these categories of offences make up a significant proportion of the minor criminal cases that come before the courts.

Italy

(General Comment): In Italy there is no formal definition of minor criminal cases. For the purposes of this exercise, are considered as minor criminal cases those proceedings dealt with by the Justice of Peace Offices.

(2018): The reduction in the number of resolved first instance criminal cases, and consequently the increase in the Disposition Time, between 2018 and 2016 comes from the decriminalization measures introduced in 2016 that led to a sharp increase in the number of case dismissals in that year. Indeed, the data for 2017 are:

Incoming: 1.311.900

Resolved: 1.293.054

Pending: 1.282.406

Disposition time: 362 days

These figures show a positive trend of the DT between 2014 and 2017, maintained in 2018.

Latvia

(General Comment): According to 2014 data and pursuant to the Criminal Law, criminal offences are divided into criminal violations and crimes distinguished by their nature, degree of the harm and the threat to the interests of a person or the society. A criminal violation is an offence for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding fifteen days, but not exceeding three months (temporary deprivation of liberty), or a type of lesser punishment. Crimes are classified in the following way: less serious crimes (intentional offences for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding three months but not exceeding three years, as well as offences committed by negligence and for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term up to eight years); serious crimes (intentional offences for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding three years but not exceeding eight years, as well as offences committed by negligence and for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding eight years); especially serious crimes (intentional offences for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding eight years or a life imprisonment).

(2020): In 2020 there was changes in Administrative Procedure Law, that might affect the amount of resolved cases.

(2018): There may be some change in data due to court system reform.

(2016): Severe criminal cases - All sections of The Criminal Law
Misdemeanor and / or minor criminal cases - All sections of Latvian Administrative Violations Code

(2014): According to 2014 data and pursuant to the Criminal Law, criminal offences are divided into criminal violations and crimes distinguished by their nature, degree of the harm and the threat to the interests of a person or the society. A criminal violation is an offence for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding fifteen days, but not exceeding three months (temporary deprivation of liberty), or a type of lesser punishment. Crimes are classified in the following way: less serious crimes (intentional offences for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding three months but not exceeding three years, as well as offences committed by negligence and for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term up to eight years); serious crimes (intentional offences for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding three years but not exceeding eight years, as well as offences committed by negligence and for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding eight years); especially serious crimes (intentional offences for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding eight years or a life imprisonment).

(2012): According to 2012 data and pursuant to the Criminal Law, criminal offences are divided into criminal violations and crimes distinguished by their nature, degree of the harm and the threat to the interests of a person or the society. A criminal violation is an offence for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding fifteen days, but not exceeding three months (temporary deprivation of liberty), or a type of lesser punishment. Crimes are classified in the following way: less serious crimes (intentional offences for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding three months but not exceeding three years, as well as offences committed by negligence and for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term up to eight years); serious crimes (intentional offences for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding three years but not exceeding eight years, as well as offences committed by negligence and for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding eight years); especially serious crimes (intentional offences for which the law provides for a deprivation of liberty for a term exceeding eight years or a life imprisonment).

Lithuania

(2018): On 1 January 2017 Amendments to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania were adopted that provide for criminal liability for persons who drove a road vehicle or taught practical driving while under the influence of alcohol more than 1,5 promilles. This change of regulation had impact on the increase of the number of criminal cases starting from 2017 (in comparison with 2016).

(2016): The crime situation changed in Lithuania - the number of registered crimes by prosecution also decreased through these years, as a result less cases were received in courts. As regards 94.1 and 94.2: the answer should be NA, the NAP was chosen for the calculation purposes.

(2012): For 2012, in contrast with the 2010 data, criminal cases in the execution process were also taken into account. The increase in the number of incoming and resolved criminal cases is due to the entry into force of the Law on Domestic Violence in December 2011. It has made compulsory the criminal investigation in respect of every single incident of domestic violence. The Lithuanian economic situation as well as the national economic priorities also account for the increase.

Luxembourg

(2018): Nous avons compté parmi les infractions mineures, toutes les affaires terminées par ordonnance pénale au tribunal de police ou au tribunal d'arrondissement. Les infractions graves représentent toutes les affaires terminées par jugement en première instance au tribunal de police, correctionnel ou criminel.

L'augmentation du nombre d'affaires résolues est due au fait que, pour les cycles précédents, les ordonnances pénales des tribunaux d'arrondissement n'étaient pas prises en compte au niveau des infractions mineures, qui comptabilisaient seulement les ordonnances pénales de justices de paix. Ainsi, pour 2016, les infractions pénales mineures reportées s'élevaient à 6460 en comptant les ordonnances pénales des tribunaux d'arrondissement, au lieu de 5454. Le total des affaires terminées a considérablement augmenté puisqu'il nous est depuis la période d'évaluation 2018-2020 possible, par l'ajout de la catégorie « Autres affaires » dans le questionnaire, de renseigner les affaires dont le cabinet d'instruction a été saisi. Les chiffres inscrits dans « autres affaires » correspondent donc aux affaires dont a été saisi le cabinet d'instruction.

Regarding the unavailability of the number of pending cases and incoming cases, Due to the specific organization of the work flow between the courts and the public prosecutor's office, files are transferred to the courts only a short time before the hearing, and, if the case is not heard at the given date, are then returned to the public prosecutor's office until the new date of the hearing. Thus, there are – with very few exceptions - no cases pending before the penal courts over a longer period of time, and the number of incoming cases equals more or less the resolved cases. With regard to civil cases, we should be able to provide information on cases pending for more than two years for the next evaluation, once the new application has been used for a longer period of time.

(2012): Courts do not have a "stock" given that cases are handled at the public prosecutor's office and are only referred to the court shortly before the hearing. The only moment when cases are pending is between the hearing and the adoption of the decision. Usually, the judgment is made within 3 or 4 weeks after the hearing. Thus, data concerning incoming cases is identical to data concerning resolved cases.

Malta

(General Comment): In the Maltese legal system, all proceedings which appear before the Court of Magistrates may be punishable with a fine or imprisonment, bar a few contraventions which still appear before the Court of Magistrates and it is not possible to obtain data relating to these few cases. Nevertheless, all cases which lead to an imprisonment of ten years or more can only be heard by the Criminal Court whilst cases between 2 and 12 years may be heard by the Court of Magistrates only once the procedure before it as a Court of Criminal Inquiry is completed. Since in Malta the vast majority of the cases contemplate the possibility of imprisonment, barring a few contraventions, the cases indicated as misdemeanors/minor offences, are those cases which are heard by the Court of Magistrates (excluding those being heard as a Court of Criminal Inquiry) having a maximum punishment of 2 years imprisonment while the cases indicated as 'severe criminal offences' are those having a punishment of over 2 years (Criminal Court & Court of Criminal Inquiry).

(2020): Given that the categorisation of criminal offences in Malta does not exactly match with the CEPEJ definitions provided, only the total of such cases is being reported. An actual breakdown of the figures quoted above is as follows:

- Pending 1st January 2020 = 11899 (79 cases Criminal Court and 11820 cases Court of Magistrates)
- Incoming cases 2020 = 11086 (17 cases Criminal Court and 11069 cases Court of Magistrates)
- Resolved cases 2020 = 7321 (5 cases Criminal Court and 7316 cases Court of Magistrates)
- Pending cases 31st December 2020 = 15883 (89 cases Criminal Court and 15794 cases Court of Magistrates)

The lack of horizontal consistency results from recounts that happen throughout the year, and that ensure that the data is always as up to date as possible. However when taken as a global figure, horizontal consistency might then be lost.

The decrease in the number of incoming and resolved cases, and the ensuing high number of pending cases, results from the restrictions imposed by the pandemic on the functioning of the Courts of Law.

(2018): Given that the categorisation of criminal offences in Malta does not exactly match with the CEPEJ definitions provided, only the total of such cases is being reported. An actual breakdown of the figures quoted above is as follows:

- Pending 1st January 2018 = 11887 (61 cases Criminal Court and 11826 cases Court of Magistrates)
- Incoming cases 2018 = 13817 (19 cases Criminal Court and 13,798 cases Court of Magistrates)
- Resolved cases 2018 = 14168 (8 cases Criminal Court and 14140 cases Court of Magistrates)
- Pending cases 31st December 2018 = 11589 (72 cases Criminal Court and 11517 cases Court of Magistrates)

The lack of horizontal consistency results from recounts that happen throughout the year, and that ensure that the data is always as up to date as possible. However when taken as a global figure, horizontal consistency might then be lost.

The decrease in the number of incoming and resolved cases is a phenomenon we are observing over the past years. The discrepancy between the data of 2016 and 2018 makes sense when one looks at the 2017 data that also shows a decrease in the caseloads from 2016. It is to be noted that the incoming caseload in 2018 is actually a bit higher than that of 2017.

(2016): In the Maltese legal system, all proceedings which appear before the Court of Magistrates may be punishable with a fine or imprisonment, bar a few contraventions which still appear before the Court of Magistrates and it is not possible to obtain data relating to these few cases. Nevertheless, all cases which lead to an imprisonment of ten years or more can only be heard by the Criminal Court whilst cases between 2 and 12 years may be heard by the Court of Magistrates only once the procedure before it as a Court of Criminal Inquiry is completed. Since in Malta the vast majority of the cases contemplate the possibility of imprisonment, barring a few contraventions, the cases indicated as misdemeanors/minor offences, are those cases which are heard by the Court of Magistrates (excluding those being heard as a Court of Criminal Inquiry) having a maximum punishment of 2 years imprisonment while the cases indicated as 'severe criminal offences' are those having a punishment of over 2 years (Criminal Court & Court of Criminal Inquiry).

This definition of severe/minor-misdemeanor cases is not fully consistent with the definition built by CEPEJ and therefore a comparison is not possible with the previous cycles. According to the Maltese categorization of cases, the number for severe criminal cases in 2016 is as follows: pending on the 1st Jan of Ref Year = 3054; Incoming cases = 827; Resolved cases = 1143; Pending cases on the 31st Dec of Ref Year = 2736. The number for minor/misdemeanor criminal cases is as follows: pending on the 1st Jan of Ref Year = 10571; Incoming cases = 15887; Resolved cases = 15682; Pending cases on the 31st Dec of Ref Year = 10805.

(2013): The 2014 data is derived from the official court statistics that are also available online at www.justiceservices.com. The horizontal discrepancy in the data at point 6 cannot be verified since the data collection in the criminal courts is not as yet automated.

Netherlands

(2020): Classification of severe and minor cases:

Minor offences: mainly traffic offences (speeding tickets, running red lights) and petty theft, vagrancy, littering, etc.

Severe offences: driving while drunk, grand theft, violent crimes, vice, drugs/narcotics, etc.

(2016): In 2016, there has been a strong decrease in numbers of cases compared to 2014. This decrease pertains to the group of misdemeanours, in particular the group of traffic offences ("Mulder Law"). The cases of "vorderingen dwangsom" (coercive detainment) are no longer treated by the Public Prosecution. This following complaints at the Ombudsman. These coercive detainment cases increased at first strongly in 2013 and 2014. But after that decision of the Public Prosecution The "Mulder Law" cases decreased from 200.000 in 2014, via 100.000 in 2015 to 40.000 in 2016.

Poland

(General Comment): Misdemeanour cases (minor offences) refer to offences in which regard the law set forth a maximum penalty up to 1 month of detention, or fine or both of them. All other criminal cases are encompassed within the category "severe cases". The latter subsumes: cases for which the indictment (or other motion substituting the indictment) has been filed at a court; cases implying to issue conjunctive rulings; prosecutor's motions for discontinuation of the case because of insanity, and prosecutor's motions for conditional discontinuation of the proceeding. Statistics contain also the so called "organisation cases" which do not deal directly with crimes.

(2020): Severe criminal cases includes all offences under the Penal Code, Penal Fiscal Code and offences specified in other Acts. Misdemeanours are cases conducted under the Petty Offence Code.

The category "Other cases" covers the rest of cases conducted in criminal courts which are not connected directly with the severe criminal cases or misdemeanours (mainly cases conducted under the Code of Criminal Procedure and Petty Offences Procedure Code).

Discrepancy comment:

Comments: The discrepancies in Table 94. First instance courts: number of criminal law cases - compared to the previous period (2018) are mainly due to two reasons. First – the COVID19 pandemic which reduced the inflow of Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases (p. 2). Second – in 2020 release the number of Other cases (p. 3) was added to the table. It significantly increased the number of total cases shown in the line Total of criminal cases (1+2+3).

(2014): For the 2014 evaluation, changes in the statistical forms made possible the identification of some types of misdemeanor cases (mainly the organizational ones, which were not considered in 2012). Above this, there is a constant growth in the number of incoming cases.

(2012): The increase of the total of criminal cases and the number of severe criminal cases in respect of the item "pending cases on 1st January 2012" is due to the fact that since 2010, there was a significant increase of the inflow of cases.

Portugal

(2020): 94.1 - The decrease in the number of cases completed in the category "Total of criminal law cases" between 2018 and 2020 is justified by the decrease in court activity in the year 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation.

94.2 -The decrease in the number of incoming and outgoing cases in the category "Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases" between 2018 and 2020 is justified by the decrease in court activity in the year 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation. Still, the number of cases pending on January 1, 2020 reduced compared to the number of cases pending on January 1, 2018, since the number of cases completed from 2018 to 2019 was relatively higher than the number of cases entered in those years. 94.3 - The increase in the number of pending cases older than 2 years in the "Other criminal cases" category in 2020 compared to 2018 may be related to reduced court activity in the year 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation.

(2018): Regarding the decrease of the numbers comparing to 2016, there were no legislative changes or others that could explain this decrease. Due to increased efficiency of first instance courts, we can notice for the last several cycles a downward trend in respect of the number of pending cases, namely criminal law cases.

(2016): There is no specific reason explaining the decrease in the number of incoming and pending criminal cases in comparison with the values of previous cycles. There were no legislative changes or other that could explain this value. However, we can note that cases at first instance in criminal and other areas have been decreasing in the last years. In addition, this decrease may also result from the fact that the number of criminal cases registered by police forces has been decreasing.

(2012): The number of pending minor criminal cases on 1 January and 31 December 2012 decreased due to the fact that the number of misdemeanor and minor criminal resolved cases in 2010 and 2011 was significantly superior to the number of cases filed on both those years. Generally, there is a decreasing trend concerning minor offences.

Romania

(General Comment): There is no classification of severe and less severe offences in the Romanian statistics.

(2018): The changes brought to the code of criminal procedure may be among the reasons for the augmentation of the total number of criminal law cases pending on January 1st between 2016 and 2018, namely for e.g. the procedure regarding the prosecutor's decision to discontinue the criminal investigation has to be confirmed by a judges/in court, according to the new provisions.

(2016): In the national Stasis system, the cases are recorded on categories of pending cases as follows: - 0-1/2 years;

- 1/2-1 year;

- 1 - 1 and 1/2 years;

- 1 and 1/2 - 3 years;

- 3 - 5 years;

In the table above, last column, there are mentioned the numbers for cases pending for more than 3 years.

The total number of incoming criminal cases in first instance courts has substantially increased when compared to 2014 data (+41%). These figures have been confirmed by the CEPEJ National Correspondent.

(2014): The significant increase in the number of total pending cases on 1st of January within the period 2012 – 2014 is due to the new way of counting the statistical data by the application Stasis. The time of reaching a decision is not equivalent to the time of drafting the decision. For the present evaluation, files where a decision is reached but is not drafted yet are not counted.

Slovakia

(General Comment): The statistical data collected by the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic does not allow the categorization of the criminal matters according to the types of criminal offences as defined in explanatory note.

(2020): Sources: Analytical center, Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic

(2018): There is a big discrepancy between pending cases on 31st of December 2016 and “Pending cases on 1st of January 2018”. This is caused of two factors: The first one and major is in delivered data in 2016. In the 2017 was the data collection still in paper form and in the old methodology, as we explained already. In the same time the project Audit with the experts from CEPEJ was already influencing the newly growing Analytical center and motivated as to try collect pending cases for 2016 backward. Since there were no electronic tools for collecting data available neither for courts nor for Ministry of Justice; the result were obviously full of mistakes. Analytical center had no chance to make data check, since pending cases were never collected before, so we had to rely on the courts data without possible checkup. After 2017, when was already available electronic tool (AZU) for collecting data from courts with implemented controlling formulas, then the mistakes from previous manual collection have occurred significantly especially in the first instance criminal agenda. The second factor is, that the Clearance rate dropped from 106, 52% in 2016 to the level 101, 81% in 2018.

(2016): For 2016 data, new methodology was implemented to make the reporting structure consistent with the CEPEJ methodology and leads to better comparison of Slovak Republic (SR) with other countries. The previous methodology was not counting a decision of first instance court as resolved until the case becomes finalised at last instance. This resulted in reporting such case as unresolved despite respective court has already made a decision. This is the nature of reporting of many “unresolved” cases on courts despite court already decided, in fact. New way of reporting extracts the numbers of decided cases in respective court instances from “unresolved” and allocates these numbers to those court instances that made an actual decision in the reference period that is in correspondence with CEPEJ methodology and better comparable with other countries.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The figures in the table include the following cases: Severe criminal cases: criminal cases at local and district courts, criminal investigations at district courts, criminal cases against juveniles at district courts, criminal cases against juveniles in preparatory proceedings. Misdemeanour cases: minor offences in regular court procedure – request for judicial protection, minor offences in regular court procedure – accusation proposals, cancellation of validity of the driver's licence according to the legal limit of punitive points

Other cases: execution of the sanction of prison, execution of criminal sanctions of foreign courts, criminal investigation actions at local and district courts, various criminal matters at local and district courts, cases of the out-of-hearing senate, clemency procedures at local and district courts, legal aid in criminal matters, international legal aid in criminal matters, cases of decisions to permit interventions within human rights and freedoms, legal aid in minor offences, international legal aid in minor offences, search of premises, setting a task for the good of the community or the local community, various cases in minor offences, compliance detention.

(2020): Until now, at "1. Severe criminal cases" we have reported both criminal investigation and criminal trial cases (see general comment) for the same criminal offence. For 2020, we have excluded data on investigations to report data on criminal trials only, and criminal investigation is reported at 3. Other criminal cases. The main reason is the comparability of data between countries as criminal investigation is not within the jurisdiction of courts in most countries. Investigation cases, that were previously reported at 1. Severe criminal cases and are now reported under 3. Other cases represent 5-10% of all reported cases.

Total number of pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court has increased in 2019 (by 11%) and in 2020 (by 5%). The number of severe criminal cases increased in 2019 (by 14%) and stayed roughly the same in 2020, while the number of misdemeanour cases stayed roughly the same in 2019 and increased significantly (by 128%) in 2020.

(2018): Severe criminal law cases include all offences, listed in the Criminal Code. Such offences are punishable by either imprisonment, fine (monetary penalty) or in some cases with restricting the driving of motorized vehicles. Minor offences are set in other laws (not the Criminal Code) and the procedure is regulated by the Minor Offences Act. Minor offences cannot be punished by deprivation of liberty, but rather by a fine and/or other sanctions, provided by laws.

Discrepancies: This year, some of the cases, previously reported at Severe or Misdemeanour cases, are reported under new category - Other cases (for details, please see general comment). The methodology for the total number of cases reported did not change, and the changes for total are below 20%.

(2016): The observed decreases can be attributed to the decrease in the number of cases, processed by the police and the state prosecution (see Q107).

(2014): According to 2014 data, the category "severe criminal law cases" includes all offences, listed in the Criminal Code. Such offences are punishable by either imprisonment, fine (monetary penalty) or in some cases with restricting the driving of motorized vehicles. At first instance, this category encompasses: criminal cases at local and district courts (K); criminal investigations at district courts (Kpr); criminal cases against juveniles at district courts (Km); criminal investigation actions at local and district courts (Kpd); various criminal matters at local and district courts (Kr); clemency procedures at local and district courts (Po); criminal cases against juveniles in preparatory proceedings (Kmp); cases of the out-of-hearing senate (Ks); execution of the sanction of prison (IKZ); execution of criminal sanctions of foreign courts (IKZt); cases of decisions to permit interventions within human rights and freedoms (Pp). The attention should be drawn on the fact that the 2014 data is not comparable to pre-2014 results, because until 2014, only first 3 categories above were reported. In 2015, the reporting method was further improved, and other types of cases were also included in the reporting. _x000D_

The minor offences are set in other laws (not the Criminal Code) and the procedure is regulated by the Minor Offences Act. The minor offences cannot be punished by deprivation of liberty, but rather by a fine and/or other sanctions, provided by laws. At first instance, this category subsumes: minor offences in regular court procedure – request for judicial protection (PR-zsv); minor offences in regular court procedure – accusation proposals (PR-obp); cancellation of validity of the driver's licence according to the legal limit of punitive points (EPVD); compliance detention (PRuz). This category does not include: legal aid in minor offences (PomPR); international legal aid in minor offences (PomPRi); search of premises (PRhp); setting a task for the good of the community or the local community (PRnk) and various cases in minor offences (PRr).

(2012): The decrease in the number of “misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases” in 2012 is the result of the reform in law on minor offenses which transferred the jurisdiction of some cases previously tried by courts to other authorities. According to 2012 data, the category “severe criminal law cases” at first instance included: criminal cases at local and district courts (K); criminal investigations at district courts (Kpr); and criminal cases against juveniles at district courts (Km). The category did not encompass: criminal investigation actions at local and district courts (Kpd); various criminal matters at local and district courts (Kr); clemency procedures at local and district courts (Po); criminal cases against juveniles in preparatory proceedings (Kmp); cases of the out-of-hearing senate (Ks); execution of the sanction of prison (IKZ); execution of criminal sanctions of foreign courts (IKZt); cases of decisions to permit interventions within human rights and freedoms (Pp).

The category “misdemeanour cases and minor offences cases” at first instance included: minor offences in regular court procedure – request for judicial protection (PR-zsv); minor offences in regular court procedure – accusation proposals (PR-obp); minor offences at the transition from 2004 to 2005 (PRs); minor offences, introduced in the judicial jurisdiction after the 31.12.2004 (PRv); cancellation of validity of the driver’s licence according to the legal limit of punitive points (EPVD); compliance detention (PRuz). This category did not subsume: legal aid in minor offences (PomPR); international legal aid in minor offences (PomPRi); search of premises (PRhp); setting a task for the good of the community or the local community (PRnk); and various cases in minor offences (PRr).

Spain

(General Comment): When an error is detected in the statistics of a Court, the latter is allowed doing regularization, what means that the Court communicates the correct figure and rectifies the wrong one even if this does not concord with figures offered for previous exercises. This situation can happen for example in the specific control of cases that the Court makes when a judge leaves the Court (called “alarde”), but in general, in any case in which the Judicial Counsellor detects an error that comes from previous exercises but cannot be localized. The system prefers to correct the data than continue and amplify the error.

These regularizations and the cumulated cases and the re-opened cases are the causes for the horizontal inconsistencies.

(2016): The Organic Law 1/2015 eliminated ‘faltas’ (misdemeanour) of the Criminal Code, qualifying some of them as minor offenses, and others as administrative infractions. Accordingly, we can observe decreases in the numbers of misdemeanour cases which also affects the total of criminal law cases.

(2014): The Law 41/2015 has amended the Criminal Procedural Law in the sense that those files opened by the police concerning crimes committed by an unknown person will not be submitted to courts but will remain at the police offices at the disposal of the judge and prosecutor, with the exception of those crimes affecting life, sexual integrity, freedom or corruption, in which case the police report will necessarily be referred to the criminal court. As a result, it is expected that the number of incoming cases before the criminal courts will decrease. In addition, the law 1/2015 amended the Penal Code by suppressing the misdemeanors which now will be judged as administrative or civil matters according to their nature or as minor crimes.

(2012): Restarted procedures were not counted because they are not really incoming cases. Besides, there was a readjustment of the statistical data in the period between 2010 and 2012. The final data on pending cases is the real data at December 2012.

Question 097

Austria

(General Comment): From January 1st, 2014 there are 11 newly found courts for administrative law in Austria, namely 9 regional administrative courts, 1 Federal Administrative Court and 1 Federal Tax Court (all courts of first instances). Furthermore, there is also the Supreme Administrative Court (final instance). With regard to administrative law cases there is no second instance. The statistical evidence of the Federal Ministry of Justice of Austria does not distinguish between the types of second instance cases mentioned under 2.1., 2.2. and 2.3. Data regarding the general categories “litigious cases” (1.) and “non-litigious cases” (2.) is available.

The number of “Other cases” (4.) is included in the category “litigious cases” (1.).

(2017): In the area of appeal cases concerning other than criminal law cases only the categories of general civil law, labour law and social law are gathered. The administrative cases are NAP in second instance since they are presented in first and final instance.

(2016): In the area of appeal cases concerning other than criminal law cases only the categories of general civil law, labour law and social law are gathered. The administrative cases are NAP in second instance since they are presented in first and final instance.

Belgium

(2018): Number of cases before courts of appeal, labour courts and cases of appeal against decisions of justices of the peace and police courts, at the first instance level.

Court of Appeal (civil matters): pending cases at 1/01/2018 = 33,018; pending cases at 31/12/2018 = 32,321; pending cases for more than 2 years from the date in which the case is brought before the courts of second instance = 13,507. Labour Court: pending cases at 1/01/2018 = 6236; pending cases at 31/12/2018 = 6201; pending cases for more than 2 years from the date in which the case is brought before the courts of second instance = 1535. Bron: datawarehouse (extraction 1/09/2019) no data on pending appeals against decisions of the justices of the peace and police courts at the first instance level. In administrative matters, there is no second instance. The Council of State is the only supreme court.

(2017): Number of cases before courts of appeal, labour courts and appeals against decisions of justices of the peace and police courts at the first instance level.

Courts of Appeal: Justice in numbers

(2016): Number of cases before courts of appeal, labour courts and cases of appeals against decisions of justices of the peace and police courts, at first instance.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The division by types of cases in the statistical forms published by Supreme Judicial Council of Bulgaria is quite different from the CEPEJ categorisation and for that reason breakdown cannot be made. Only administrative cases are possible to differentiate due to existence of administrative courts. Furthermore in Bulgaria registry cases are not resolved by the courts. They are under the competence of the Registry agency where is the property register, the commercial register, the BULSTAD register and the Register of the Property Relations between spouses.

Since there is no centralised Case Management System, the information on number of cases in different instances was summed up on the bases of the data collected from different courts and some mistakes are possible due to non-existence of control mechanism to check all the incoming courts data and spot eventual anomalies.

Till 2014, the sum of all civil and commercial cases (litigious and not litigious) heard by first instance courts was represented within item "other". However, in order to ensure better consistency of the comparative analyses of the CEPEJ, starting from 2014, even the category "other" is answered by "NA". The total is correct and represents the sum of the "administrative law cases" which number is identifiable, on the one hand, and all the civil cases considered as an overall category, on the other hand.

(2020): "Total": the decreases in the number of pending cases is due to growth in civil and commercial cases in 2019 which continued in 2020, but at a slower pace. "4.Other cases": All appellate civil and commercial cases

(2019): See General comments

(2018): NA

(2016): There is no particular explanation for the downward trend observed between 2014 and 2016 in respect of the number of pending cases on 1 January for the categories "total" and "administrative law cases". All the data provided is correct.

(2012): In the frame of the 2012 exercise, it has been explained that the number of pending administrative law cases on 31 December 2012 has increased because of the increase of the number of incoming cases in 2010 and 2012.

Croatia

(2019): Due to legal changes, the High Administrative Court of RoC started to receive more cases from 2016. With the same amount of judges, they did not manage to cope well with this income of case, therefore pending cases increased.

(2018): In category 1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases there has been a decrease in the number of pending cases at the beginning of the period, received cases, resolved cases and also pending cases at the end of the year. This seems to be the trend for several years now. Although these courts are resolving less cases than in previous period, due to the reduced income, pending cases are still significantly decreased. Reduced number of received civil litigious and commercial cases on second instance do not have reason in for example law changes. Simply because less cases are resolved at first instance, less appeals are lodged to the second instance.

The increased number of pending administrative law cases at the beginning and at the end of the year as well as received cases is due to the extended jurisdiction of the High administrative court following law changes. The latter led to an increased inflow of cases and difficulty for the High administrative court to cope successfully with the income of second instance cases, especially since the number of judges remain the same as before law changes. This comment was provided also for last cycle. The rest of the categories which have increase or decrease in pending cases is just an effect of the incoming or resolved cases.

(2017): The increased number of pending administrative law cases at the beginning and at the end of the year is due to the extended jurisdiction of the High administrative court following law changes. The latter led to an increased inflow of cases and difficulty for the High administrative court to cope successfully with the income of second instance cases. This comment in more details was provided also for last cycle.

In this category there is more than 20% increase of pending cases at the beginning of reference year in comparison to the beginning 2016. The reason are land registry cases. Reason for increased number of pending land registry cases is decreased number of resolved cases in relation to the number of incoming cases (87%) during previous year (2016.) which affected results for 2017. In 2017, second instance courts also resolved less than received land registry cases.

The reason for the decreased number of pending business registry cases at the beginning of 2017 in comparison to the beginning of 2016 is the number of resolved cases in relation to the number of incoming cases (104%) during 2016. The lower number of received cases and Clearance rate of 106% lead to the decrease of the number of pending business registry cases at the end of 2017. The reason for the decreased number of pending "other non-litigious cases" at the beginning of 2017 in comparison to the beginning of 2016 is the significant number of resolved cases in relation to the number of incoming cases (185%!!) during 2016. Regarding the increased number of incoming cases of this type, there are in absolute numbers very few cases (154) and although there is an increase of more than 20% in comparison to previous year, we think that there is no significant explanation for this, which would affect the trends in following cycles. As for the decrease in the number of resolved "other non-litigious cases", there is no significant explanation for this, but we think that it will not influence the trend in future cycles.

The reason for the decrease of pending civil and commercial litigious cases older than 2 years in second instance courts lays in the fact that in 2017 second instance county courts and the High Commercial Court resolved significant amount of cases in relation to received cases (122%) with special focus on older cases. This led to a decrease of more than 17% of all pending cases and more than 30% of pending cases older than 2 years.

The reason for the decrease of pending non-litigious cases older than 2 years in second instance courts lays in the fact that in 2017 second instance county courts and the High Commercial Court resolved more cases than received (103%) with special focus on older cases. This led to decrease of more than 7% of all pending cases and more than 30% of pending cases older than 2 years (of which they have few in the beginning).The reason for the decrease of pending "general civil and commercial non-litigious cases" older than 2 years in second instance courts lays in the fact that in 2017 second instance county courts and the High Commercial Court resolved more cases than received (103%) with special focus on older cases. This led to decrease of more than 7% of al pending cases and more than 30% of pending cases older than 2 years (of which they have few in the beginning).The reason of the increase of pending registry cases older than 2 years in this category is entirely due to the increase of the number of pending land registry cases older than two years. The reason is already explained - the increase of pending cases in total is due to the difficulty of second instance courts to cope with the income of these cases. Finally, in respect of administrative law cases, due to the decrease of number of pending cases of this type in total, there is also decrease for 8 cases of pending cases older than 2 years (as stated before, we do not think that this is significant change taking into consideration absolute numbers and type of cases).

(2016): Second instance land registry cases, due to introducing separate case registers for certain type of cases on second instance courts, are now traceable as such in case management system. They have been taken out from Other non-litigious cases, where they were presented in previous cycles. The number of administrative cases, both in incoming and pending cases at the end of period is increasing. This is due to the law changes, which have extended jurisdiction of this court and consequently increase income of cases and unresolved cases at the end of period.

(2014): It is noteworthy that in 2012 and 2013, the ICMS could not recognize and divide cases into litigious or non-litigious. In 2014, the ICMS was improved as Croatia introduced updated and a very detailed code table, in order to extract more detailed case types from the system. Therefore, now the distinction between all cases in litigious and non-litigious cases as well as other types of cases can be made very accurately. This change of methodology of categorisation affected the difference between pending cases on 31 December 2013 and pending cases on 1 January 2014 which will disappear in the next cycle.

(2013): In the frame of the 2013 exercise it has been explained that the discrepancies that can be observed in respect of the category "total of other than criminal cases" between the number of pending cases indicated for December 2012 and the number of pending cases communicated for January 2013, result from an administrative correction of a specific small number of cases by the second instance courts after the closure of the statistic period, which the reporting system then generates as a difference concerning previously rendered data. _x000D_

As to the category "civil and commercial litigious cases", owing to a different methodology of presentation of data, the number of pending cases in the end of 2012 does not coincide with the number of pending cases in the beginning of 2013. The number of pending cases on 31 December 2012 included second instance-civil and commercial courts' cases, bankruptcy cases, general non-litigious cases, enforcement cases, land registry cases and company registry cases. Since 2013, it is possible to provide data on the second-instance civil and commercial litigation cases and bankruptcy cases separately from the general non-litigious cases, enforcement cases, land registry cases and company registry cases. _x000D_

The variations observed with regard to the category "total of other than non-criminal law cases" for the period 2010-2013 can be explained by the negative economic situation in Croatia, which resulted in the increase of incoming commercial and civil cases before first instance courts and consequently led to the increase of the second instance cases.

(2012): As to the variations observed in respect of the "administrative law cases", they are justified by the reform related to the administrative justice. Basically, till December 2011, they were adjudicated at the Administrative Court of the Republic of Croatia. Provided that the latter was overburdened, the two-instance administrative adjudication was introduced in January 2012. Four regional administrative courts were established as first instance courts (Zagreb, Osijek, Rijeka and Split), and former Administrative Court became second-instance High Administrative Court (appellate court).

Cyprus

(2019): The Administrative law cases include the cases from the administrative court which was established in 2018.

(2017): appeals filed against decisions of the administrative courts which was established in 2016 should be included in the pending cases on 1.1.2017 as Other cases include family court appeals

Variation between 2016 and 2017 in administrative cases (incoming and resolved): this includes appeals filed against decisions of the administrative court

(2016): The Supreme Court is the appeal court.

Czech Republic

(General Comment): It is noteworthy that the methodology of presentation of data has been changed since the 2014 exercise. In fact, for 2010, 2012 and 2013, business register cases, administrative cases and insolvency registry cases which are decided by the regional courts (second instance courts) acting as first instance courts, were included in the table concerning the case-load of second instance courts (question 97). On the contrary, since 2014, administrative cases, business registry cases and insolvency cases (and also some litigious cases) which are still decided by the second instance courts acting as first instance courts, are subsumed within the table of question 91 (which was already the case for the 2008 exercise). However, this change is not reflected in question 46 concerning the number of second instance judges because it is very difficult to distinguish among them judges working on administrative cases, business registry cases and insolvency cases (and also some litigious cases).

(2020): In general, number of incoming cases is decreasing and it follows that the numbers of pending cases and resolved are decreasing as well (the situation is getting better). This may result in some big yearly changes and discrepancies. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases: In general, number of incoming cases is decreasing (mostly because number of first instance cases is decreasing too) and it follows that the number of pending cases is decreasing as well (the situation is getting better). This may result in some big yearly changes and discrepancies.

Other cases: The variations are the result of changes in first instance agenda. This category includes insolvency cases and there were numerous legislative changes in last years. Also, it must be noted that the number of pending cases is relatively small, thus the variance is bigger.

(2019): In "Other cases" category, insolvency cases are reported.

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(2017): In "Other cases" category, insolvency cases are reported. In this year the number of resolved insolvency cases greatly exceeded the number of incoming insolvency cases, which led to huge drop in pending cases at the end of the year and discrepancy appeared. The changes are connected to changes in first instance insolvency agenda.

(2016): Increase in the number of "other cases" in 2015 and 2016 is due to the change of methodology applied to these data.

(2015): Increases in the number of "other cases" are due to the change of methodology applied to the 2015 data.

(2014): In 2014, the high increase of insolvency cases is due to numerous cases of personal bankruptcies as well as to an unfavourable economic situation.

(2013): For the 2013 exercise, the totals do not include the number of non-litigious business registry cases which is not available.

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Denmark

(General Comment): It is noteworthy that all appellate cases are considered as "litigious cases" which explains the reply NAP for all the other categories, as well as the fact that the total coincides with the number of civil and commercial litigious cases. The number of "administrative law cases" which are litigious is encompassed in the number of "civil and commercial litigious cases".

Another important remark concerns cases that are not first instance cases before the two High Courts and which are included in question 97. Cases that begin as first instance at one of the two High Courts are not included in the figures in table 97.

(2016): Pending cases may vary a lot depending on the ratio of resolved cases compared to incoming cases. We can observe a decrease of about 30 % of pending cases ultimo the 2016. This is due to this "residual" nature of pending cases. The decrease in the pending cases between 2014 and 2016 is because in both calendar years 2015 and 2016 the number of resolved cases exceed the number of incoming cases.

(2014): In the ambit of the 2014 exercise, it has been emphasized that due to an improved business situation, courts on all levels receive fewer cases, i.e. civil cases, enforcement cases, forced sales, insolvency cases. Generally speaking, pending cases are also reduced thereby.

Estonia

(2019): Some horizontal inconsistencies and inconsistencies with previous year are due to the fact that data are always taken from the live database.

(2015): In respect of the civil and commercial non-litigious cases, the increase from 2013 in the number of pending cases resulted from the implementation of an efficiency-raising project in 2013 in Harju County Court. Accordingly, the efficiency of the latter increased significantly in civil cases. Owing to the fact that this court is the largest 1st instance court dealing with 1/3 of all of the cases in Estonia, it had an impact on the case-flow of the second instance courts (only 2 appeal courts competent in civil, criminal and administrative matters).

As to the administrative cases, it is noteworthy that as there are only 2 appeal courts in Estonia competent in civil, criminal and administrative matters, every change in the number of 2nd instance judges influences the statistics of the Courts of appeal. Between 2010 and 2012 there were a few vacant administrative judges' positions in one of the appeal courts which had an impact on the number of pending cases

(2014): On the occasion of the 2014 exercise, it has been emphasized that there has been an ongoing reform concerning the court budgets and judicial performance indicators. Agreements have to be adopted on the occasion of the budget negotiations between the Ministry of Justice and the courts concerning the efforts that need to be undertaken in court to clear the backlog and accelerate proceedings.

As to the increase of the total of pending other than criminal cases (beginning and end of the year), the reason is that 1st instance courts started the project of clearing backlogs and accelerating proceeding earlier. As a result, the number of incoming cases in 2nd instance courts increased in 2013 and resulted also in an increase of the number of pending cases by the end of the year 2013.

For 2014, non-litigious enforcement cases are included in the category "general civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases".

(2013): In the frame of the 2012 and 2013 exercises, several clarifications were provided.

Firstly, in respect of the civil and commercial litigious cases, the observed variations were deemed to be normal, as a part of the ordinary dynamics of the case-flow.

Secondly, in respect of the civil and commercial non-litigious cases, the increase in the number of pending cases resulted from the implementation of an efficiency-raising project in 2013 in Harju County Court. Accordingly, the efficiency of the latter increased significantly in civil cases. Owing to the fact that this court is the largest 1st instance court dealing with 1/3 of all of the cases in Estonia, it had an impact on the case-flow of the second instance courts (only 2 appeal courts competent in civil, criminal and administrative matters). Owing to that, in 2014 one civil judge's position was given to the Tallinn Appeal Court in order to raise their efficiency.

As to the enforcement procedures, they are in the competence of public bailiffs who are completely independent from the judicial system but act as public authorities. The reply NA is justified by the impossibility to distinguish in the bailiffs' information system the enforcement proceedings where the enforcement instrument is court decision from all the other enforcement proceedings where the enforcement instrument is for example a fine made by police, an administrative act made by the tax authority etc.

In respect of the land registry and business registry cases, it should be recalled that they are within the competence of the 1st instance courts. If the decision of the registry is appealed, it goes to the first instance court as a regular civil case.

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Finland

(2020): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly

changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on

12.1.2021 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is: 1)Incoming cases 2)Resolved cases 3)Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced

number of cases in 1 Jan will differ. Currently the calculation is further complicated by the partial implementation of the new cases

managements systems, AIPA (for general courts) and HAIPA (for administrative and special courts).

(2019): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on 22.1.2020 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is:

1)Incoming cases 2)Resolved cases

3)Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced number of cases in 1 Jan will differ. Currently the calculation is further complicated by the partial implementation of the new cases managements systems, AIPA (for general courts).

(2018): In 2017, the number of incoming cases has decreased for example due to some procedural changes and the courts have been able to resolve more pending cases. Accordingly, the number of pending cases at the beginning of 2018 has decreased.

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(2013): The category of civil and commercial non-litigious cases includes petitions for the 2012 exercise, divorce cases and petitions (without cases included in the other sub-categories) for the 2013 exercise. As for the category "other", according to the provided comments, in 2012 it encompasses cases, which Appeal Courts resolve as 1st instance, military justice cases and cases concerning prisoners. In 2013 it subsumes temporary procedural remedy cases, adjustment of the debts of a private individual - cases, restructuring of enterprises cases and bankruptcy cases and complaints.

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France

(2017): As regards administrative law cases, the Council of State report indicates that it is a coincidence to have the same number for incoming and resolved cases.

(2013): 2012, 2013: The 'non-litigious matters relating to the implementation' (which answer is NA) exist but are included in the category 'non-litigious civil cases'.

(2012): 2012, 2013: The 'non-litigious matters relating to the implementation' (which answer is NA) exist but are included in the category 'non-litigious civil cases'.

Germany

(General Comment): The horizontal consistency in the table is not ensured because the data are continuously checked.

(2020): The horizontal consistency in the table is not ensured because the data are continuously checked.

(2019): The horizontal consistency in the table is not ensured because the data are continuously checked.

(2015): A substantial number of the Länder was unable to provide information, meaning that any amount cited would not be meaningful in substantive terms.

(2014): The 2014 data are the same as those that have been provided in 2013. No update was available.

(2013): For 2013, two Landers did not provide any information. _x000D_

The category “other “ includes proceedings on complaints on appeal in family cases at the Higher Regional Courts and appellate proceedings on fact and law and proceedings on complaints on appeal at the Regional Labour Courts. In addition, given a lack of complete data, a total of 164 272 new legal cases or proceedings on complaints on appeal (in custodianship, accommodation, insolvency, estate, and costs cases, along with other complaints on appeal) were not considered in the category “other”. _x000D_

Regarding the slight horizontal inconsistency for the category “administrative law cases”, it can partly be explained by the federal State structure of Germany. Moreover, data regarding incoming administrative law cases also reflected the number of appeals against decisions to grant provisional legal protection in the higher administrative regional courts and in the higher social courts; and appeals in matters of legal aid and other proceedings. In comparison with the previous years, the 2013 data are more accurate. The same applies regarding resolved cases even though no data was available for the appeals in matters of legal aid and other proceedings. _x000D_

With regard to the sub-category “civil and commercial litigious cases” and the meaningful increase of the number of resolved cases, it should be noticed that in the frame of the 2013 exercise, the indicated figure encompassed the number of resolved civil and commercial litigious and not-litigious cases. For this cycle, it was impossible to distinguish between these two sub-categories.

(2012): In the frame of the 2012 evaluation it was stressed that the values regarding questions 91, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 107, 108 corresponded to data of the year 2011.

Greece

(2020): Due to the pandemic, pending cases have accumulated in the courts of first instance, with the result that the courts of second instance have fewer cases to handle.

(2019): The Council of State did not provide the Ministry of Justice with data regarding the Administrative law cases

(2017): Concerning Civil and Commercial litigious cases but also administrative law cases, the numbers are different from those provided in the 2016 questionnaire due to the recent operation of the OSDDY-PP and OSDDY-DD Integrated Management Systems (please see the comments provided for Q91).

Variations in the number of resolved cases are explained by the fact that in 2017 the function of the courts was not affected by the strike of the lawyers, which took place in 2016.

(2016): Any deviations from the 2015 figures are due to a new way of collecting statistics. In fact, in 2016, a working group was set up to update and simplify the content of the statistical data requested by the judicial services of the country. The working group created tables followed by detailed instructions and training in relation to the requested information. According to the instructions given to the courts, some procedures they handle, in those which there is no participation of a judge, are not included in the data collected. In addition, in 2016 a long-term abstention by the lawyers of the country took place, resulting in reduction of numbers regarding the cases.

(2012): In the ambit of the 2012 exercise, it has been stressed that, as far as the statistical information provided by the courts is concerned (e.g. replies to questions 91 and 97), the system of collecting data could not comply with the CEPEJ methodology because it was planned having altogether different national needs in mind. Thus, schematically, a case brought into the Greek judicial system gets an initial reference number. However, in the process of being tried, it gets more than one reference number according to the laws. As a result the numbers of incoming and resolved cases do not match. _x000D_

Moreover, the Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights was not able to verify the accuracy of the replies, due to the lack of IT system. _x000D_

Besides, recent law changes have altered the jurisdiction of courts, so the figures communicated for 2012 could not be compared with these provided for the previous evaluation cycles.

Hungary

(2019): No specific reason was pointed out in respect of decreases observed for the period 2018 - 2019 with regard to "4. other cases".

(2017): With regard to variations observed in the numbers of "registry cases" and "other registry cases", it is noteworthy that the content of these categories is the same for the last four cycles. As the legislation on civil societies was amended in 2014 this resulted in an increased number of registry cases, but since then the number of incoming cases is decreasing.

(2016): With regard to the pending cases, it is noteworthy specifying that the decrease of the "backlog" of the courts is an overall trend in the Hungarian judiciary.

As for the other variations observed within the frame of question 97, the "raw" figures in most of the categories can be considered as relatively low figures (e.g. some hundreds in the whole country), so even a not so huge increase or decrease result in a large percentage change.

(2014): In 2014, in contrast with the 2013 evaluation, some registration cases were also included within the category "civil and commercial non-litigious cases". The item "other registry cases" includes registration of civil societies. The item "other non-litigious cases" includes court mediation and non-litigious labour cases. _x000D_
The category "other" encompasses insolvency cases and labour cases.

Ireland

(2017): The number of resolved civil and commercial litigious cases reflects a significant reduction in disposal of second instance appeals by comparison with that returned in the previous reporting cycle.

(2016): As concerns the number of resolved "Civil and commercial litigious cases", 2016 data reflects a significant increase in disposal of second instance appeals over that in the previous reporting cycle. Accordingly, the total of resolved cases is affected.

Italy

(General Comment): · Non-litigious enforcement cases are not in the competence of the Courts of Appeal.
· With regard to the administrative cases (which number is provided only since 2014), the appeals are dealt with by the Council of State (Consiglio di Stato) which is a legal-administrative consultative body ensuring the legality of public administration in Italy. The Council has jurisdiction on acts of all administrative authorities, except when these authorities lack discretionary power, in which case the dispute is considered to be one of civil law. Figures referring to the activity of the Council of State are inserted in the frame of question 99 and not question 97.

(2020): In 2020 the case flow was highly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the consequent temporary shutdown of courts. This had an impact on both incoming and resolved cases, which fell quite considerably compared to 2019. However, the fall in the number of resolved cases was less drastic than that of incoming cases, resulting in a clearance rate (CR) higher than 100% and, hence, in a reduction in the number of the unresolved cases (i.e. the pending cases at the end of the period). The COVID-19 pandemic also had a strong impact on the disposition time (DT). As well known, the DT compares the number of unresolved cases at the end of a reporting period with the number of resolved cases during that period. Under the assumption that the number of resolved cases remain constant, the indicator provides an indirect estimate of the length of proceedings. Yet, it is evident that the number of resolved cases in 2020 is not a good proxy of the capacity of the system to resolve cases in general, making the indicator rather skewed. More generally, the DT does not appear to be a good indicator when there are strong time series discontinuities in the number of resolved cases. Such methodological considerations suggest that the DT should not be considered in the current exercise or, at least, that not much attention should be given to it in the final report. Rather, the focus should be more on other indicators such as the clearance rate and the variation of pending cases.

(2018): -

(2017): The number of pending “civil and commercial non-litigious cases”, older than 2 years, decreased between 2016 and 2017. Generally speaking, pending cases older than 2 year have priority. However, in this specific case, the important reduction (in %) is mainly due to the fact that the numbers are small.

(2016): As regards the variations concerning the category "general civil (and commercial) non litigious cases", it should be noted that the Ministry of Justice has recently implemented a data warehouse system that can collect a huge number of data and events pertaining to millions of civil cases. The new DWGC (Data Warehouse for Civil Justice) is now fully operational and it represents a major improvement in terms of statistics and quality. Since 2015, data pertaining to Q.97 is extracted from the above Datawarehouse and it is to be considered more accurate than the figures provided in the past.

It should be noted that in 2014 for many cases it was not possible to distinguish between litigious and non-litigious cases because they were coming together in a bundle. With the data warehouse it is possible to tell whether any given procedure has either litigious or non-litigious nature. Besides, when comparing pending cases on 31 Dec 2014 with pending cases on 1 Jan 2016, the variations are less important.

(2015): The appeal of administrative case is dealt by the Council of State (Consiglio di Stato) which is a legal-administrative consultative body that ensures the legality of public administration in Italy. The council has jurisdiction on acts of all administrative authorities, except when these authorities lack discretionary power, in which case the dispute is considered to be one of civil law.

Figures referring to the activity of the Council of State (second instance of administrative justice) have been submitted to Q.99 rather than Q.97.

Figures on Q.97 (points 1 and 2) have been extracted from a new IT system called “Civil Data warehouse”. This new system allows us to get in-depth information on single proceedings. Before the implementation of such data warehouse, statistics were based on aggregated variables that only partially could distinguish between litigious and non-litigious cases. All cases dealt by the Supreme Court of Cassation has always a litigious nature.

Latvia

(General Comment): In accordance with the provisions related to data gathering, all information must be recorded in the Court Information System within 3 days. However, the Court Information System functionality for the statistical reports provides in the System recorded figures at the end of the year. Consequently, submissions received in the previous year but registered the next year are considered as incoming cases for the new year.

Justice statistics do not distinguish between “non-litigious enforcement cases” and “non-litigious business registry cases” because such types of cases are not defined in the Civil Code. Accordingly, the reply in their respect is NAP. At any rate, both of these sub-categories of cases are not within the competence of courts neither in first instance (similar to the “non-litigious land registry cases”), nor in second instance. By contrast, the “non-litigious land registry cases” are dealt with by the regional courts in second instance and they are within the competence of the Land Registry Office only in first instance.

(2020): The precise data regarding the 2019 will be sent in separate e-mail, we have found some inaccuracies in 2019 data why the discrepancies are shown in 2020 data.

(2019): Decrease of pending administrative cases is due to many resolved cases in previous period. The number of Non-litigious civil cases is very low, that's why percentage isn't good qualifier.

(2018): Partially due to court system reform, Court Information System database has undergone several error checks and data clean-ups, that has affected amount of cases, especially – pending. Data on court statistics are being calculated by automated systems and records on changes that affect data in database are not available. Any changes to the Court Information System can affect the data.

(2017): As regards the decrease from 2016 in administrative law cases pending on 1 Jan, it can be explained as there were much more resolved cases than incoming in previous cycle. As regards the decrease in the total of other than criminal pending cases, it can be explained as there was a change of pending civil law cases in second instance. This might be an issue due to reclassifying the starting moment of a court case. Also, much more resolved cases than incoming cases has decreased the amount of unresolved cases on 31 Dec.

(2016): The increase in pending civil cases is due to fewer resolved cases in 2015. Decrease in pending Administrative cases is due to more resolved cases in 2015.

(2014): In the frame of the 2013 and 2014 exercises it has been indicated that the category "other" includes the following types of cases from the Supreme Court : cases related to moral and physical damages; copyright related cases; family relationship; deprivation of citizenship; labour law cases; cases in respect of inheritance rights.

(2013): In the frame of the 2013 and 2014 exercises it has been indicated that the category "other" includes the following types of cases from the Supreme Court : cases related to moral and physical damages; copyright related cases; family relationship; deprivation of citizenship; labour law cases; cases in respect of inheritance rights.

(2012): The decreases observed in 2012 with regard to the totals in respect of the different items (pending, incoming and resolved cases) are the consequence of the evolutions noticed for each of the sub-categories in respect of the number of incoming cases. The decrease of the latter and the improvement of the judicial efficiency resulted in a decrease of the number of pending cases. The end of the economic crisis and the strengthening of the courts' capacity are general factors which have to be taken into account when analysing this positive trend.

As to the sub-category "civil and commercial litigious cases", the increase of the number of pending cases on 1 January 2012 is due to the increase of the number of incoming cases in different categories of cases such as different types of bankruptcy cases which know a long processing time. The duration of these special types of bankruptcy cases cannot be shortened by improving the efficiency of the judiciary. The increase of the number of resolved cases can be explained by the improvement of the work capacity of courts.

As to the sub-category "civil and commercial non-litigious cases", the decrease of the number of resolved cases and pending cases on 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2012 can be explained by the transfer of a part of the cases from the first instance courts to the Land Registry Department, following the legislative reform of 1 January 2012. The number of incoming cases has decreased essentially due to external (socio-economic) factors, namely the gradual exit from the economic crisis during 2010-2013.

As to the sub-category "non-litigious land registry cases", the increase of the number of resolved cases between 2010 and 2012 can be explained by the courts work reviewing a large number of cases in the law limited time because of external factors causing an increase of the number of incoming cases before the entry into force of the new provisions of the Civil Procedure Law on 1 January 2012.

As to the sub-category "administrative law cases", the decrease of the number of pending cases on 1 January 2012 can be explained by the courts work, namely the improvement of the judicial capacity and the decrease of the number of incoming cases due to external factors as public activity resubmission to the Administrative Court and internal factors. The decrease of the number of resolved cases can be explained by the limited capacity of courts work, the complexity of the cases, the parties' failure to appear for court hearings, etc. The decrease of the number of pending cases on 31 December can be explained by the improvement of the judicial capacity of courts and decrease of incoming cases due to external factors.

There are no cases in the sub-category "other". All cases are distributed among the mentioned categories No.1, No.2 and No.6.

The decreases observed with regard to the totals in respect of the different items (pending, incoming, resolved cases) are the consequence of the evolutions noticed for each of the sub-categories in respect of the number of incoming cases. The decrease of the latter and the improvement of the judicial efficiency resulted in a decrease of the number of pending cases on 1 January and 31 December. The end of the economic crisis and the strengthening of the courts' capacity are general factors which have to be taken into account when analysing this positive trend.

As to the sub-category "civil and commercial non-litigious cases", the increase of the number of resolved cases between 2012 and 2013 can be explained by the long pending backlog of complex cases before the courts of the second instance.

Lithuania

(General Comment): In Lithuania, statistical data on case flow and their classification are made according to the specific regulations and are mainly based on the institutes of Civil, Criminal Codes and the codes of Civil and Criminal procedures, as well as the Code of Administrative Offences and the law on Administrative procedure. Therefore figures for some of the types of cases are unavailable because there is no such classification while making statistical reports. In respect of the variations that can be observed between figures provided for the different evaluation cycles and in the light of the above described peculiarity of the statistic system of Lithuania, it is noteworthy that cases the number of which is not available are included in other categories, i.e. "civil litigious", "civil non-litigious". Accordingly, the indicated totals are relevant.

(2019): "Other": administrative offence cases (including cases in process of enforcement (execution)).

"Administrative cases" - the data provided encompasses cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania; it is to notice that these figures include appeal cases (on decisions of the court of first Instance) well as cases that are heard in the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania as sole instance.

"Pending cases older than two years": the decrease is due to the fact that cases pending for more than 2 years have been resolved.

(2018): The decrease in "other cases" (4), i.e. administrative offence cases (including cases in process of enforcement (execution), at second instance courts (appeal) in 2017-2018 period was related to the decreased number of resolved administrative offence cases in the first instance courts (see Q091).

(2017): As regards the category "other cases" which refers to cases of administrative offences and cases of administrative offences in process of enforcement (execution), the observed decreases in their numbers (pending at the beginning of 2017, incoming, resolved, pending at the end of 2017) are the consequence of the entry into force of the new Code of Administrative Offences.

(2016): The changes in number of cases are mainly related to the increased number of resolved administrative cases in the first instance administrative courts in 2015 and 2016 (the courts were fighting backlogs from previous years) and the renewed processes that were suspended in the second instance court due to the application to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Lithuania (related to salaries of civil servants, decreased pensions, etc.).

(2014): The increase between 2013 and 2014 in number of cases can be explained by the increase in the number of incoming administrative cases and cases of administrative offence. They were mostly cases on remuneration of public servants in 2013 due to the decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Lithuania, which recognized the laws on the reduction of the remuneration of state servants and judges unconstitutional. This also had an effect on the significant increase of the category "other cases" since this situation resulted in the increase of the number of cases of administrative offence (in execution process).

Luxembourg

(2019): Civil and commercial litigious cases pending at the beginning of the year have been restated in relation to those available at the time of the 2018-2020 evaluation cycle. The introduction of a new case management application at the Court of Appeal (JUCIV) has made it possible to identify a number of cases, still listed as pending, which were in fact completed.

(2016): It is a fact that the number of appeals before the Court decreased between 2014 and 2016. A key reason is that the number of appellate judgments rendered by the court has decreased significantly. The first reason is that the court had to evacuate a large number of cases as a matter of priority under the so-called accelerated procedure provided for by the law of 18 December 2015 on international protection. For the judicial year 2015/2016, 355 judgments out of a total of 938 judgments (excluding striking off) were rendered in accelerated proceedings and therefore not subject to appeal.

(2013): 2013: because of the international events that have increased the number of asylum seekers, the administrative courts that have jurisdiction in case of appeal against a refusal of refugee status, have, in particular in 2013 but already during the 3-4 previous years, known a significant increase in this very specific litigation both at first instance level and appeal level.

Malta

(2020): The pandemic restrictions effected the caseload of the Court.

(2019): Total other than criminal cases - resolved cases: The data shows an increase in the resolved caseload of the 2nd instance courts and in fact, the pending caseload at the end of the year is less than that registered in 2018. These courts were more efficient in 2019.

(2017): In Malta, the civil second instance courts comprise the Civil Court of Appeal in its Inferior and Superior Jurisdiction. To date, whilst we can collect the data relating to the incoming, resolved and pending caseloads of these courts, we cannot easily distinguish between the sub-divisions of case typology outlined above. What we can tell for sure is that all cases filed before the Courts of Appeal are civil and commercial litigious cases (including a minority of administrative law cases) so the figures provided at Category 1 reflect the global total of cases heard at the second instance courts. Non-litigious cases are not filed before these courts (hence NAP answers).

Concerning the variation between 2016 and 2017 in the pending cases older than 2 years, the reason is due to a different methodology used in 2016 and in 2017.

(2016): Regarding Civil (and commercial) litigious cases: 2015 was the best year in terms of number of resolved cases, mainly because the judiciary were trying hard to conclude cases that were ready for sentencing. In fact, our efficiency indicators reflected this effort. As regards to the other data, we do not, as yet, have those statistics at hand and hence, the last 3 evaluations were marked as NAP.

(2014): The discrepancy in the data provided for 2014 as "pending cases on 31st December 2014" results from an internal exercise being carried out by the Court Administration in which cases that have been prescribed, are being cleaned from the system. This exercise is going to be carried out more frequently so that it does not reflect in discrepancies in the data that is published.

(2013): The significant increase of the number of civil and commercial litigious cases between 2010 and 2013 was due to the fact that the number of appeals has increased substantially in the past few years and the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal has been extended to include also appeals from large public contract awards. Accordingly, the Court of Appeal was not in a position to manage the considerable influx of cases.

(2012): In 2012, a number of judges in the Appeal Court retired and their replacement took some time to materialise, as a result of which, the number of decided cases decreased.

Netherlands

(General Comment): As to the lack of horizontal consistency that can be observed, the reason is that the official number of cases pending on January 1st is determined at different time then the other 3 categories (official incoming, official resolved, official pending on December 31st). Due to time lags in registration and dynamics in the data systems, if the cases pending on January 1st are measured at the same time as the others, the result would be different.

(2019): .

(2018): If there is an appeal, cases are litigious in my view. I would tend to enter the value "0", but since the question is being asked, you probably see things differently. So I chose the answer "NA"

(2017): Administrative law cases, litigious plus non-litigious.

(2016): Administrative law cases, litigious plus non-litigious.

Poland

(General Comment): The number of second instance administrative law cases coincides with the number of administrative law cases in third instance because the Supreme Administrative Court is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics.

(2020): The category „Other cases” includes appeals and complaints concerning social insurance, minors and others. Discrepancy comment: The discrepancies in Table 97. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of “other than criminal law” cases

- compared to the previous period (2018) in categories Incoming cases and Resolved cases result from the COVID19 pandemic which reduced the number of new cases in courts and number of cases resolved. As regards increases in categories: Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year and Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year it is due to increased amount of unresolved specific categories of cases in civil litigious procedure (e.g. claims under the loan agreement) and civil non-litigious procedure (e.g. division of the property). Administrative law cases: In 2020, the Supreme Administrative Court received 14,281 cassation complaints and 100 complaints for the resumption of proceedings. From the previous period, 28,086 cassation complaints and 43 complaints for the resumption of proceedings remained to be examined. In total, there were 42,367 cassation complaints pending.

In 2020, a total of 12 581 cassation appeals were examined, of which 4129 cases (32.82% of the total number of satisfied cassation appeals), and 8452 cases (67.18%). In 2677 cases the Supreme Administrative Court allowed the cassation complaint (21.28%), 9189 cassation appeals dismissed (73.04%), and 715 were settled in another way (5.68%).

In 2020, the number of cassation appeals filed compared to the previous year decreased by 2563 complaints.

The largest number of cassation complaints was filed by a party to the proceedings other than public administration body - 10 348, administration bodies lodged 3775 complaints, while

The number of cassation appeals filed by an administrative body and a party to proceedings other than an administrative body was 158.

In the proceedings before the Supreme Administrative Court there were 1948 attorneys for public administration bodies, 572 attorneys at law public administration bodies, 572 advocates, 865 legal advisers, 399 tax advisers, 29 patent attorneys, 43 prosecutors and in 11 cases the Ombudsman. As in previous years, the largest number of cassation appeals concerned taxes and other pecuniary benefits to which the provisions of the Tax Ordinance are applicable, as well as enforcement of these pecuniary benefits (5167 complaints were filed). 4434 cassation appeals were resolved on this subject, which constitutes 35.24% of the total number of cassation appeals examined.

Apart from cassation complaints, in 2020 The Supreme Administrative Court settled 4367 complaints against decisions (orders) of courts of first instance, of which in 690 cases it allowed the complaint (15.8% of the total number of complaints settled), in 3376 cases the Supreme Administrative Court dismissed the complaint (77.31%), and 301 cases were settled otherwise (6.89%).

Moreover, the Supreme Administrative Court examined 169 complaints on infringement of a party's right to have a case heard in court proceedings without undue delay, of which 2 complaints were upheld (1.18% to the total number of settlements of such cases), 74 were dismissed (43.79%), while 93 cases were settled in a different manner (55.03%).

In 2020, the court disposed of 57.70% of all cases within 12 months, and within up to 24 months 78.66%. With regard to cassation complaints, 44.06% of cases were dealt with within 12 months. As far as complaints are concerned, 75.99% are settled within 2 months, while within 12 months the rate is 99.57%.

(The data comes from the annual report on the activities of administrative courts.)

(2019): The decrease of Clearance Rate for 1. Civil and commercial litigious cases and 4. Other cases in 2019 compared with 2018 is caused by increased value of incoming cases. For 1. Civil and commercial litigious cases: from 141 045 cases in 2018 to 155 341 cases in 2019 (increase of 10%) and for 4. Other cases: from 41 242 cases in 2018 to 44 233 cases in 2019 (increase of 7%). The number of judges hearing in these type of cases in 2019 was at comparable level like in 2018 so the number of cases per one judge had increased automatically. In 2019, 16,844 cassation appeals (3,385 appeals less than in 2018) and 80 appeals for reopening the proceedings were submitted to the Supreme Administrative Court. From the previous period, 27,649 complaints and 28 applications for reopening of proceedings remain to be considered. In total, the Supreme Administrative Court had to consider 44,493 cassation appeals. In 2019, a total of 16,375 cassation complaints were examined. In 3,465 cases, the Supreme Administrative Court allowed the cassation appeal (21.16%), dismissed 11,721 cassation appeals (71.58%), and settled 1,189 in a different way (7.26%). Apart from cassation appeals, in 2019 the Supreme Administrative Court handled 4,665 complaints against decisions (orders) of courts of first instance, of which 715 allowed the appeal (15.36% of all appeals), and in 3,773 cases, the Supreme Administrative Court dismissed the appeal (80.88%), and it handled 177 matters in a different way (3.79%).

Moreover, the Supreme Administrative Court examined 162 complaints about violation of a party's right to hear a case in court proceedings without undue delay, of which 4 were admitted (2.47% of all settlements of this type), 60 were dismissed (37.04%), and 98 were settled in other way (60.49%).

In 2019, the Supreme Administrative Court handled 42.33% of all cases within 12 months, and 80.43% within 24 months. With regard to cassation complaints, 23.54% of the cases were settled within 12 months. In the case of complaints, 91.13% are examined by 2 months, and within 12 months, this ratio is 99.72%.

(2017): 2.2.2. There is not any specific explanation for observed increase. We can indicate only that mentioned increase is related especially to Register of Pledges.
As regards General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, we have validated previous data and we have made some corrections. We also indicate that a number of pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year have been increased due to higher number of incoming cases in 2016.

(2016): Within the changes in business registry cases we can observe significant increase in all types of Application for registration (first registration) cases, but there is also considerable increase in general business cases (changes in the registry, including cases of removing from registry).
In 2016 there were serious problems with the information system which is in use in electronic proceedings therefore the number of pending cases had increased.

Portugal

(General Comment): Since 2007, statistical data concerning pending cases in 2nd instance judicial courts are collected through the courts information systems. Being a dynamic system, allowing regular corrections and up-dating, this data collection may lead to oscillation data from previous years resulting in variations in pending cases.
In Portugal, there are not non-litigious cases in superior courts.
The category "other" does not exist in the higher instances.
It is noteworthy that before 2015, data concerning the total of "other than criminal law cases" did not include administrative law cases. Since 2015, administrative law cases are included in the total which explains the significant increase of cases.

(2020): The decrease in the number of cases under the category "Civil (and commercial) litigious cases" between 2018 and 2020 is justified by the decrease in court activity in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation. The number of cases pending on December 31, 2020 has reduced compared to the number of cases pending on December 31, 2018, since the number of cases completed from 2018 to 2020 was relatively higher than the number of cases entered in those years. The increase in the number of cases completed in Administrative Courts between 2018 and 2019 may be justified by the increase in the number of judicial magistrates working in these courts. Even so, despite this increase in cases completed, there was an increase in the number of cases pending on January 1, 2020 compared to the number of cases pending on January 1, 2018, considering that the number of cases completed from 2018 to 2019 was still relatively lower than the number of cases entered in those years.

(2019): This increase of resolved cases can be explained by the increase on the number of judges in Administrative Courts.

(2018): Regarding the increase in the number of pending administrative law cases comparing to 2016, there were no legislative changes or others that could explain this variation".

(2016): There is no specific explanation as regards the increase in the number of civil and commercial litigious cases pending on 1 January 2016 between 2015 and 2016. The question 97_3 "Administrative law cases", includes administrative and tax cases.
The number of Pending cases on 1Jan. that correspond only to tax cases is 3.909
The number Incoming cases that correspond only to tax cases is 1.809
The number of Resolved cases that correspond only to tax cases is 1.663
The number of Pending cases on 31 Dec. that correspond only to tax cases is 4.055

(2015): The question 97_3 "Administrative law cases", includes administrative and tax cases.

Romania

(General Comment): It is worth specifying that, since 2010, the first table (question no. 91) centralizes all the first instance cases (irrespective of the level of the courts), the second table (question no. 97) centralizes all the second instance cases – appeal (irrespective of the level of the court) and table no. 3 (question no. 99) shows the statistical data on all second appeal cases (last instance cases) from all courts (irrespective of their level).

(2019): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, in the last column, there are number of cases pending for more than 3 years instead of 2.

(2018): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, in the last column, there are number of cases pending for more than 3 years instead of 2.

The increase in the number of cases in appeal reflects the changes in the procedural provisions in the new codes; the jurisdiction of the courts in judging appeals and second appeals has changed. Accordingly, the number of appeals in the New Civil Procedural Code includes the number of appeals and second appeals from the Old Code and shows continuous increase since the entry into force of the provisions.

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(2016): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, in the last column, there are number of cases pending for more than 3 years instead of 2.

The general increase in the number of cases in appeal reflects the changes in the procedural provisions in the new codes; the jurisdiction of the courts on judging appeals and second appeals has changed. Accordingly, the number of appeals in the new Civil Procedure Code includes the number of appeals and second appeals from the old Code and shows continuous increase after 2014.

(2014): By the decision n° 46/2012, the Superior Council of Magistracy has decided that all the courts will implement by 1 January 2014 the IT system of collecting data. The new method is based on new definitions of the indicators. Accordingly, a case is transferred from the field “stocks” to the field “closed” only when the final decision, including its reasoning is drafted signed and communicated to the parties. For that reason, the number of pending cases on 31 December 2013 cannot be identical with the number of pending cases on 1st January 2014.

The meaningful increases in figures observed between 2012 and 2014 are due to the fact that, in relation to the appeal, beyond the differences recorded in Statis, there was a change of jurisdiction in civil matters. Accordingly, the appeal (apel) became the main instrument to challenge a decision.

(2013): With regard to the category “civil and commercial litigious cases”, the observed evolutions between 2010 and 2013 are due to the fact that following the changes in the procedural provisions in the new codes, the jurisdiction of the courts on judging appeals and second appeals has changed. Accordingly, the number of appeals in the new Civil Procedure Code includes the number of appeals and second appeals from the old Code. Thus, even if the number of solved files in second instance is higher in 2013 than in the previous year, the number of new appeals (incoming cases in second instance) is higher. This explains the growth of the workload in the last period of time on these courts, although previously the trend was descending.

With regard to the category “civil and commercial non-litigious cases”, the analysis of data and the noticed evolutions and variations between 2010 and 2013 should be qualified. In fact, the figures are not so high and the growth and regress of a few cases during one year lead to relatively important variations. For example, a growth of only 8 cases at the end of the year will reflect a growth of 35%. The same reasoning should be applied with regard to the category “non-litigious land registry cases” where a growth of only 122 cases at the beginning of the year will reflect a growth of over 40%.

In respect of the category “non-litigious enforcement cases”, the considerable increases between 2010 and 2013 with regard to all the items (pending cases, incoming and resolved) were the consequence of the new distribution of competences between courts. Since 2013, all the enforcement cases are in the jurisdiction of the courts of appeal. The number of cases in third instance decreased correlatively.

Following the changes in the procedural provisions made in 2013, the second appeal, as means of review in the field of non-litigious business registry, became appeal, in accordance with the new principles of the Civil Procedure Code as regards the means of review.

Slovakia

(2020): More significant decline of incoming cases and resolved cases as well in the Second instance courts as a result of a pandemic situation. In the category 3. Administrative law cases was only one pending case on 1 January 2020, which was resolved during the year and no case came into the Second instance courts in the year 2020.

(2019): The decrease in the number of cases (especially incoming and pending on 31 December) was not analysed yet but we can confirm that there were no significant changes in the system or legislation.

(2018): The discrepancies in the number of pending cases as of 1 January 2018 in comparison with the final numbers as of 31 December 2017 were caused due to the introduction of electronic data collection through the Data Collection Application (hereinafter referred to as AZU). When introducing the electronic data collection in 2018, the courts were allowed to record the actual state of pending cases as of 1 January 2018 with the aim of not transmitting any inaccuracies from paper data collection of previous periods. These differences should not occur in the next year, given the introduction of automatic transfer of the number of undecided cases from the end of the previous period in the electronic data collection

(2017): As regards the trends of the decrease in all monitored indicators, the decrease in caseload at first instance courts has a secondary impact on the drop in caseload at the courts of appeal. We did not analyse in details the cause of decrease and the detail structure of caseload. The decrease of caseload has the positive effect of raising the CR to 121% and decreasing of total number of pending (unresolved) cases.

The data in the table are not horizontally consistent. This is caused by the fact, that the data on pending cases on 1. January 2017 (the same as data on 31. December 2016 given for the previous cycle) were collected in a one-shot collection for the Justice Scoreboard 2017 and were not bound by control patterns of horizontal consistency as it is in the new electronic data collection active since January 2018. The improper initial number of unresolved cases taken from a "paper" collection of data in 2016 caused such differences. Likewise, the transition from 2015 final numbers to 2016 initial numbers were counted up manually from paper collections. We cannot therefore consider the initial numbers as of 1 January as reliable. The transition between the old system of collecting the statistical data to new one is more complicated than was expected, with the setting up of Analytical centre of the MoJ, application of CEPEJ methodology and its tools is one of the targets in the on-going project between CEPEJ and Ministry of justice of the Slovak republic.

There are still two different IT tools used to collect the statistical data from the courts to Analytical centre. Some inconsistencies in data between the old and new system persist.

The Analytical centre makes every effort to complete the transition between two systems as soon as possible to get reliable data as soon as possible.

As to administrative cases, since 1 July 2016 the appeals against the decisions of the District courts are processed at the Regional courts and the appeals against the decisions of Regional court are processed at the Supreme court as the court of appeal.

In our data for administrative cases in the year 2017 there were some appeal procedures pending at Regional courts as the courts of appeal as the result of application of the previous procedural rules described in point 1. Those appeal proceedings appear in this table. All appeals against the decisions of Regional court (as the courts of first instance) were always tried by the Supreme court and we are presenting this data for all evaluation cycles in the table to Q 99

(2016): The new structure of data presented by the Ministry of Justice influenced also the second instance. Registry cases are all included in 2.1 and can not be separated by categories.

(2014): In respect of the variations observed in 2014 with regard to the category "administrative law cases", it is worth mentioning that the low number of cases makes small absolute variation large in relative terms.

(2013): For 2013, a general remark was provided in respect of questions 91, 97 and 101, explaining that there were no specific reasons justifying the variations in the numbers of cases of the particular categories. It was stressed that the Slovak judicial system was facing different types of claims which massively loaded courts of all instances. For example, there was a huge number of legal actions arisen from the loans provided by the so called "non-bank loan companies" where courts had to consider constant violations of the consumer protection law. Besides, there was a huge number of class actions against the State, carried out by one of the non-bank companies for alleged damages etc. The capacity of the court staff to resolve all of the filed cases in the appropriate time period was limited despite the measures which have been taken. In spite of the positive trend concerning the increase of the number of total resolved cases, the number of incoming cases was increasing even more, causing backlogs.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The distribution of cases for Q97 is the same as for Q91. Inconsistencies noticed are due the Data Warehouse system explained in Q91.

(2020): The decrease in pending cases at the beginning and the end of the year is due to the fact that higher courts are successfully reducing the number of pending cases. The decrease in incoming and resolved cases is partially due to the national trend observed in general, and partially due to the limitation of operation of courts due to Covid-19 pandemics. The discrepancies in categories 2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases and 2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases (and subsequently in 2.2. Registry cases), as well as at Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court are due to a small absolute number of cases.

(2019): No particular explanation can be given for the general decrease of incoming cases (national trend) which resulted in the decrease in the number of incoming and pending cases. The increase in incoming Non-litigious business registry cases in 2018 resulted in an increased number of pending cases in the beginning of 2019. Please note small (absolute) number of cases.

(2018): No particular explanation can be given for the general decrease of incoming cases (national trend), as well as for the increase in number of incoming registry cases.

(2017): In recent years, the number of incoming cases is generally decreasing due to several reasons, partly due to a better economic situation in Slovenia and mainly to a successful introduction of new business models in the Slovenian judiciary (informatisation, change of perception when litigants and debtors do not see any profit in prolonging court procedures, gradual settlement of case-law). Considering the higher number of incoming cases (number of pending cases is approx. 20%-30% of all incoming cases), a slight variation in incoming cases might have a considerable effect on the number of pending cases.

(2016): In recent years, the number of incoming cases is generally decreasing due to several reasons, partly due to a better economic situation in Slovenia and mainly to a successful introduction of new business models in the Slovenian judiciary (informatisation, change of perception when litigants and debtors do not see any profit in prolonging court procedures, gradual settlement of case-law). Considering the higher number of incoming cases (number of pending cases is approx. 20%-30% of all incoming cases), a slight variation in incoming cases might have a considerable effect on the number of pending cases.

(2015): In recent years, the number of incoming non-litigious cases is generally decreasing partly due to a better economic situation in Slovenia and mainly to a successful introduction of new business models in the Slovenian judiciary. Considering the higher number of incoming cases (number of pending cases is approx. 15%-20% of all incoming cases), a slight variation in incoming cases have a considerable effect on the number of pending cases.

(2013): 2013 The area of land registry cases has been in constant improvement since a successful computerisation project in 2003 – the average disposition times have fallen from 18 months to 2 weeks. The lowering of the number of pending cases is the consequence of a better organisation of work and of the totally electronic procedure.

(2012): 2012 The figures of pending cases on 1 January 2012 for civil litigious cases (as well as for incoming, resolved and pending cases on 31 December 2012) are higher than in the previous exercise, because we included in this category the cases of bankruptcy proceedings (including: compulsory composition, bankruptcy of legal person, bankruptcy of physical person, bankruptcy of inheritance and compulsory dissolution), which were counted as 'other cases' in the previous evaluation cycle. The example in the questionnaire for this 7th category was 'insolvency registry cases', so we mistakenly included here all the cases pursuant to the Financial Operations, Insolvency Proceedings and Compulsory Dissolution Act handled by district courts. These are not insolvency registry proceedings, but are to be understood as litigious proceedings according to the CEPEJ Explanatory note.

With regard to the category "administrative law cases, in the previous round we included appeals in administrative disputes, which are lodged with and dealt with by the highest instance court, namely the Supreme Court of the Republic of Slovenia in this category (Q 97.6). To ensure internally consistent answers we decided to provide the data in this chapter regarding the instance of the court that decides on the case not the instance of the procedure in which the cases is decided. This means that all the cases that are addressed by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Slovenia are taken into account at question 97.

Spain

(2019): "Civil and commercial litigious cases": the increased number of pending cases at the beginning of the year is partly due to the low clearance rate in 2018. In general there is an increase in incoming issues. In civil law many appeals are related to cases of general conditions included in financing contracts with real estate guarantees in which the borrower is a natural person (object of massive cases in Spain since the doctrine of the CJEU).

"Administrative cases": The increase of administrative appeals may probably be due to Aliens (immigration) cases, which had a strong increase in resolution in 2018.

(2018): The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) of December 21, 2016 and other previous Judgments have meant a massive interposition of lawsuits based on that doctrine, for the civil challenge of general conditions included in financing contracts with real estate guarantees whose Borrower is a natural person. Measures, referred to in previous assessments, of spatialization of certain judicial bodies have been adopted. In 2018, the appeals to the judgments in matters of individual suitcases against general conditions included in financing contracts with real estate guarantees whose borrower is a natural person have reached the Provincial Courts (second Instance). The small (probably insignificant) number of Registry cases that arrive to the Second Instance is not distinguished of the Litigious cases. This is why the total number of cases can be provided

(2016): In respect of the increase in the number of incoming civil and commercial litigious cases as well as the increase of the total of incoming cases between 2014 and 2016, it should be mentioned that since March 2015 the fees to bring a case to the court were abolished in case of natural persons. Besides, in July 2016, the Constitutional Court declared the nullity of the fees to appeal.

(2015): Law 10/2012 governing certain fees in the area of the Administration of Justice could explain (especially in Administrative Law cases) the decrease in the number of incoming administrative cases, and logically the decrease in the number of resolved and pending cases.

(2014): For the 2014 exercise, the decrease of the number of pending administrative law cases in the beginning and in the end of the year is the result of the decreases observed and explained in first instance.

(2012): In the frame of the 2012 exercise, the lack of horizontal consistency with regard to the total number of pending cases on 31 December has been explained by the fact that inspection services are entitled to correct the number each time they find it inaccurate. Moreover, the horizontal inconsistency is also a result of the inclusion within the table of data related to restarted procedures, while there is not a specific item dedicated to this category of cases.

Question 098

Austria

(2020): "Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases": compared to the previous 10 years the pending, incoming and resolved cases in this category in the year 2020 showed a slight decrease. There is no specific explanation for this circumstance.

(2016): There is significant discrepancy in the number of incoming and resolved misdemeanour cases because the administrative criminal cases of second instance are included in third instance.

Belgium

(2016): The category "Severe criminal cases" concerns appeals to the courts of appeal against the judgements of the courts of first instance ruling in criminal matters. The category "Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases" refers to appeals to the courts of first instance against decisions of police courts in criminal matters.

Bulgaria

(2020): All criminal cases

(2018): NA

Croatia

(General Comment): Due to the peculiarity of the Croatian legal system explained within the frame of question 95, the category "severe criminal cases" subsumes criminal cases under the jurisdiction of the 2nd instance county courts, while the category "misdemeanours and/or minor criminal cases" encompasses cases under the jurisdiction of the 2nd instance misdemeanour courts and the High Misdemeanour Court. Croatian legislation distinguishes misdemeanours and criminal offences. Misdemeanour Act prescribes that misdemeanours and misdemeanour legal sanctions can be proscribed solely for those behaviours that violate or threaten public order, social discipline and social values guaranteed and protected by the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, international law and the laws whose protection is not possible without misdemeanour legal sanction, and their protection is not achieved with criminal coercion. The above shows that misdemeanours are certain behaviours that deserve sanction, but which by its severity and consequences do not deserve criminal liability. Since the Criminal code does not strictly classify the categories of severe and minor criminal offences, we are not able to classify as misdemeanour/minor all offences for which it is not possible to pronounce a sentence of deprivation of liberty, and classify as severe offences all offences punishable by a deprivation of liberty. According to this, in the category "severe criminal cases" there are criminal cases under the jurisdiction of the 2nd instance county courts, while in the category "misdemeanours and/or minor criminal cases" there are cases under the jurisdiction of the 2nd instance misdemeanour courts and High Misdemeanour Court.

(2018): Starting from 1 June 2013, when the Act on Amendments to the Misdemeanors Act (OG 39/2013) entered into force, the inflow of first-instance misdemeanour cases had been reduced up to the point where there was no more justification for keeping specialized courts for these types of cases. This led also to continuous decrease of second instance misdemeanour cases, which is also the case in this reporting cycle. Category "Other cases" - category introduced in this cycle: in case of Croatia, cases calculated here are cases of execution of imprisonment sanctions on county courts in second instance.

(2016): Starting from 1 June 2013, when the Act on Amendments to the Misdemeanours Act (OG 39/2013) entered into force, the inflow of first-instance misdemeanour cases displayed in this table continuously and significantly had been reduced. The number of resolved cases reduced as well, but due to a significant decrease in inflows, the number of unresolved cases reduced by the end of the period.

(2014): According to 2014 data and pursuant to the Act on the Amendments of Misdemeanour Act which entered into force in 2013 (OG 39/13), possession of drugs for personal usage is no longer a criminal act but a misdemeanour act. That provision enabled disburdening of the county courts. Furthermore, municipal courts became competent for criminal act of unauthorized production and trafficking of drugs (which was previously in the jurisdiction of county courts and made a share of 40-50% of all cases dealt with by the county courts).

(2013): Generally speaking, the decrease of the total number of misdemeanour cases at all levels was the main goal and purpose of adopting the Act on the Amendments of the Misdemeanour Act in 2013 (OG 39/13) in which the definition of misdemeanour act was changed, the principle of opportunity as well as the simplification of the procedure were introduced, the more active role was given to the plaintiff. Moreover, specific measures were introduced: if the fine is paid when caught in committing a misdemeanour offence, it is considered as paid if the half of the amount was paid immediately, and if the deadline was prescribed, it is considered as paid if the 2/3 of the amount was paid. Moreover, the enforcement procedure conducted on monetary assets is more efficient. The Register of Unpaid Fines was established. _x000D_ According to the new misdemeanour provisions, there is no suspension of the proceedings because of the statute of limitations. Every court decision is being enforced, fines are being paid, therefore strengthening the general prevention and withdraw of committing misdemeanour offences. All of the above said leads to the reduction of the number of misdemeanour cases at both courts' instances: misdemeanour courts and High Misdemeanour Court of the Republic of Croatia

Cyprus

(2016): There was an increase in the cases pending between 2014 and 2016. With regard to the increase of number of cases resolved this was due to the creation of the administrative court and therefore the Supreme court did no longer had to deal with first instance administrative cases.

Czech Republic

(General Comment): Comment: The data provided involves appeals and complaints (corrective measure against a resolution). Instead of "Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court" "Pending cases older than 1 year from the date the case came to the second instance court" are provided.

(2012): In the frame of the 2012 evaluation cycle, it has been specified that the total number of criminal cases includes severe criminal cases decided by second instance courts acting in first instance and appeals against decisions of the first instance courts in criminal matters. On the contrary, in 2010, the total encompassed only the number of appeals, while the number of severe criminal cases was not subsumed. Accordingly, due to the different methodology of presentation of data, the comparison between the 2010 and 2012 figures should be qualified.

Denmark

(General Comment): All criminal cases at 2nd instance are considered severe as they would otherwise not become 2nd instance criminal cases. We can not differentiate pending cases depending on their age. There might be cases though that would not fulfil the criteria of a severe case. About one third of the cases may be smaller or bigger issues from the cases in the district courts that are appealed to one of the two High Courts before proceeding at the district courts and then finally settled in the district court. It is not possible to see if it an issue is from a severe case in the district or a case that is not severe. Then the whole case may afterward be appealed to one of the two High Courts when the district courts have come to a final judgment.

(2016): All criminal cases at 2nd instance are considered severe as they would otherwise not become 2nd instance criminal cases. We can not differentiate pending cases after how old they are.

Estonia

(2016): Discrepancies are due to the numbers being quite small. Number of incoming cases depends on the crimes being committed and the number of resolved cases depends on.
Because the distinction between severe and minor criminal cases is not the same with the CEPEJ, data for subcategories can be found below :

Severe criminal cases : Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year : 71

Incoming cases : 745

Resolved cases : 762

Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year: 54

Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court : 0

Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases :

Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year : 9

Incoming cases : 208

Resolved cases : 214

Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year: 3

Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court : 0

(2014): The variations observed over the years 2010, 2012 and 2014 are most likely due to the fact that the Ministry of Justice and the biggest court in Estonia (Harju County court) had an agreement setting the target for eliminating backlogs.

Finland

(General Comment): The cases are not statistically categorised in severe criminal cases and misdemeanour and / or minor cases in Finland.

(2020): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on 12.1.2021 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is: 1)Incoming cases 2)Resolved cases 3)Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced number of cases in 1 Jan will differ. Currently the calculation is further complicated by the partial implementation of the new managements systems, AIPA (for general courts) and HAIPA (for administrative and special courts).

Germany

(2016): The category "severe criminal cases" (line 2) includes criminal proceedings in accordance with the Criminal Code (Strafgesetzbuch, StGB) and ancillary criminal laws. The category "minor criminal cases" (line 3) includes regulatory fine proceedings before the criminal courts.

(2014): According to 2014 data, the category "severe criminal cases" included criminal proceedings in accordance with the Criminal Code and ancillary criminal laws. The category "misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases" subsumed regulatory fine proceedings before criminal courts._x000D_
The information provided in the frame of the 2014 evaluation refers to 2013 data (the 2014 data is not available).

(2012): According to 2012 data, the category "severe criminal cases" included criminal proceedings in accordance with the Criminal Code and ancillary criminal laws. The category "misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases" subsumed regulatory fine proceedings before criminal courts.

Greece

(2020): Due to the pandemic, pending cases have accumulated in the courts of first instance, with the result that the courts of second instance have fewer cases to handle.

(2018): To give a brief overview of the national criminal procedure, criminal cases are filed for admission in the Public Prosecutor's Office, where they are further investigated. If a prosecution is initiated, the cases are discussed in court. The Court of First Instance or the Court of Appeal discusses and issues a judgment on each case brought before the court. The decision can then either postpone the case (whereby the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office for further processing), or convict/ acquit the defendants. When the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office (after a postponement), it is uncertain if and when it will go back to the court for discussion. Criminal cases cannot be tracked down throughout the different stages of the criminal procedure at present. With the Integrated Civil and Criminal Court Case Management System (OSDDY-PP)- Phase A', which was completed in March 2019 for 41 courts of the State, an integrated information system is implemented, which includes individual applications (subsystems) to support the operational functioning of the units of all levels of the courts involved in the flow of every case (criminal and civil), allowing the extraction of the relevant data.

(2016): Filling in the requested information regarding the criminal procedure is not possible at the moment. To give a brief overview of the national criminal procedure, criminal cases are filed for admission in the Public Prosecutor's Office, where they are further investigated. If a prosecution is initiated, the cases are discussed in court. The Court of First Instance or the Court of Appeal discusses and issues a judgment on each case brought before the court. The decision can then either postpone the case (whereby the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office for further processing), or convict/ acquit the defendants. When the case is forwarded to the competent Prosecutor's Office (after a postponement), it is uncertain if and when it will go back to the court for discussion. Criminal cases cannot be tracked down throughout the different stages of the criminal procedure at present. With the Integrated Civil and Criminal Court Case Management System (OSDDY-PP)- Phase A', which is expected to be completed by November 2018, an integrated information system will be implemented, which will include individual applications (subsystems) to support the operational functioning of the units of all levels of the courts involved in the flow of every case (criminal and civil), allowing the extraction of the relevant data. For 2016 the available data regarding the criminal procedure are as follows: Courts of First Instance: Criminal Cases Discussed: 473.457, Convictions/Acquittals: 206.311, Postponements: 262.433, Courts of Appeal: Criminal Cases Discussed: 59.643, Convictions/Acquittals: 24.995, Postponements: 33.601

Hungary

(2014): The increases over the period 2010-2014 regarding misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases, is due to the constant increase of incoming and resolved first instance cases starting from 2010, which led to the increase in the number of second instance incoming cases.

Ireland

(2020): Offences are counted here rather than number of cases

(2018): With regard to the category "resolved cases", the figures reflect a continuing increase in disposal of second instance appeals disposed of over that in the previous reporting cycle (2016 data) due to the establishment of the Court of Appeal.

(2016): Data on resolved cases reflect a significant increase in disposal of second instance appeals due to the establishment of the Court of Appeal. Concerning the number of incoming severe criminal cases, 2016 data reflects the receipt by the Court of Appeal of a substantial number of pending appeals following its establishment.

(2014): The increase of 161% between 2012 and 2014 in the number of incoming cases and the increase of 101% in the number of resolved cases are due to a change in the unit of measurement for criminal cases from a defendant related unit to an offence related unit.

Italy

(General Comment): In Italy there is no formal definition of "minor criminal cases". For the purposes of this exercise are considered as minor criminal cases those proceedings dealt with by the Justice of Peace Offices which have been appealed (to Tribunal).

(2018): -

(2016): With regard to second instance criminal cases, in 2014-2015 a new case management system was introduced. This has negatively affected the statistics for those two years. Statistics for 2016 are definitely more robust and consistent. Besides, when comparing pending cases on 31 Dec 2014 with pending cases on 1 Jan 2016, the variations are less important.

Latvia

(General Comment): The figures reflect data of second instance courts and the Supreme Court Criminal chamber. The latter is the appellate body in respect of cases decided by regional courts acting as courts of first instance. Statistics related to the Supreme Court are mentioned only within the total, because till 2009 the statistics were compiled by a specially hired expert.

(2020): In 2020 there was changes in Administrative Procedure Law, that might affect the amount of resolved cases.

(2018): Partially due to court system reform, Court Information System database has undergone several error checks and data clean-ups, that has affected amount of cases, especially – pending. Data on court statistics are being calculated by automated systems and records on changes that affect data in database are not available. Any changes to the Court Information System can affect the data.

(2014): In 2014, the statistics of the Supreme Court Criminal Chamber were the following: pending cases on 01.01.2014: 139; incoming cases: 19; resolved cases: 73; pending cases on 31.12.2014: 0. _x000D_ Due to a court reform, the Chamber of Criminal Cases of the Supreme Court has been liquidated as from 1 January 2015. All cases, which were not resolved on 31 December 2014, were transferred to regional courts.

Luxembourg

(2018): Concernant le nombre d'affaire résolues en matière d'affaire pénales grave, une baisse des recours introduits à la Cour d'appel est observée depuis ces dernières années, en conséquence les affaires terminées ont diminué en 2018. Concernant le nombre d'affaire résolues en matière d'affaire pénales mineures, le chiffre plus élevé des affaires d'infractions mineures s'explique par le fait qu'en 2017, 59 recours avaient été introduits sur des jugements du tribunal de police et que ces recours ont été traités pour partie en 2018 seulement.

Malta

(2020): The above data reflects the aggregate scores of the Criminal Court of Appeal in its Superior and Inferior Jurisdiction. The pandemic restrictions effected the caseload of the Court.

(2018): Given that in the Maltese legal system, the definition of severe/ minor-dismeneanor cases is not fully consistent with the definition built by CEPEJ, the data for these types of cases for Malta, is going to be presented within this section: For severe cases: Pending caseload at 1st January 2018 = 32; Incoming cases = 6; Resolved cases = 14; Pending cases on the 31st December = 21. Minor/ misdemeanour criminal cases: 1st January 2018 = 1266; Incoming cases = 445; Resolved cases = 644; Pending cases on the 31st December = 1018.

(2016): There was an increase in the pending caseload of the Court of Criminal Appeal, Inferior Jurisdiction. In the Maltese legal system, the definition of severe/minor-misdemeanor cases is not fully consistent with the definition built by CEPEJ and therefore a comparison is not possible with the previous cycles. According to the Maltese categorization of cases, the number for severe criminal cases in 2016 is as follows: pending on the 1st Jan of Ref Year = 26; Incoming cases = 15; Resolved cases = 10; Pending cases on the 31st Dec of Ref Year = 32. The number for minor/misdemeanor criminal cases is as follows: pending on the 1st Jan of Ref Year = 1214; Incoming cases = 629; Resolved cases = 485; Pending cases on the 31st Dec of Ref Year = 1358.

(2012): In 2012, the increase of the number of criminal cases resulted from the fact that for some time the number of judges hearing the appeals, particularly in the Criminal Court of Appeal (Inferior Jurisdiction), was reduced due to retirement and re-allocation of duties. Accordingly, the number of appeals in the inferior jurisdiction increase considerably.

Netherlands

(2014): The reason for the horizontal inconsistency in 2014 is that the figures from the 4 columns of the table are not retrieved at the same time. The number of pending cases on Jan 1st is determined one year before the other 3 columns can be filled. One year later it is possible to determine the number of incoming cases, the number of resolved cases and the number of pending cases on Dec 31st. The definition of 'pending' together with dynamic changes in the registration system mean that the number of pending cases on Jan 1st will have changed. To ensure horizontal consistency, all the 4 columns should be determined after the years' end which would imply to overrule a previously determined and official (i.e. published) number of pending cases on Jan 1st.

Poland

(2020): Severe criminal cases includes all offences under the Penal Code, Penal Fiscal Code and offences specified in other Acts. Misdemeanours are cases conducted under the Petty Offence Code.

The category "Other cases" covers the rest of cases conducted in criminal courts which are not connected directly with the severe criminal cases or misdemeanours (mainly cases conducted under the Code of Criminal Procedure and Petty Offences Procedure Code).

Discrepancy comment: The discrepancies in Table 98. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of criminal law cases - compared to the previous period (2018) are mainly due to two reasons. First – the COVID19 pandemic which reduced the inflow of Severe criminal cases (p. 1) and Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases (p. 2). Second – in 2020 release the number of Other cases (p. 3) was added to the table. It significantly increased the number of total cases shown in the line Total of criminal cases (1+2+3).

(2012): The increase of the total of criminal cases and the number of severe criminal cases in respect of the item "pending cases on 1st January 2012" is due to the fact that since 2010, there was a significant increase of the inflow of cases". As to the number of minor cases, there was a change in the statistical system which resulted in aggregating some categories of cases considered as minor with other criminal second instance cases. Accordingly, it was impossible to include them in the provided figures.

Portugal

(General Comment): When courts handle appeal cases it is not possible to separate appeals that had in their origin a criminal case or a misdemeanor case.

(2016): There is no specific reason explaining the increase in the number of pending criminal cases on 31 December 2016 in comparison with the values of the previous cycle. There were no legislative changes or other that could explain this change.

Romania

(General Comment): There is no classification of severe and less severe offences in the Romanian statistics.

(2016): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on categories of pending cases as follows: - 0-1/2 years;
- 1/2-1 year;
- 1 - 1 and 1/2 years;
- 1 and 1/2 - 3 years;
- 3 - 5 years;

In the table above, last column, there are mentioned the numbers for cases pending for more than 3 years.

(2014): The significant increase of the total of criminal cases in respect of all the enumerated categories (pending, incoming and resolved cases) in 2014 is due to the entry into force of the new Codes and the changes of jurisdiction.

(2012): The decrease of the total of criminal cases in 2012 in respect of all the enumerated categories (pending, incoming, resolved cases) is due to the entry into force of Law n° 202/2010, the so called “small reform law”. Consequently, the legal remedy of appeal (appeal on the merit) has been abolished in several criminal matters, remaining only the “recurs” (“appeal on law”).

Slovakia

(2020): Sources: Analytical center, Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic

(2016): The 2016 data are based on the new methodology which may cause inconsistency comparing to previous cycles. The 2014 data are based on the methodology that covered only two main criminal court registers, while the 2016 data are based on the methodology that covers more than two criminal court registers. This makes the basic and key difference.

Slovenia

(General Comment): For explanation on severe criminal cases and minor offences please see comment to Q94.

The figures for severe criminal law cases at second instance include criminal cases (Kp).

The figures for minor offences cases at second instance include:

- PRp-zsv – minor offences in regular court procedure – request for judicial protection,
- PRp-obp – minor offences in regular court procedure – accusation proposals,
- EPVDp – cancellation of validity of the drivers license according to the legal limit of punitive points,

The figures for other cases include:

- Kr – various criminal cases,
- PRnkp – setting a task for the good of the community or the local community,
- PRr – various cases in minor offences,
- PRuzp – compliance detention.

(2020): The decrease in pending cases at the beginning and the end of the year is due to the fact that higher courts are successfully reducing the number of pending cases. the decrease in incoming and resolved cases is due to the limitation of operation of courts due to Covid-19 pandemics

The discrepancies at Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court are due to a small absolute number of cases.

(2018): Discrepancies: This year, some of the cases, previously reported at Severe or Misdemeanor cases, are reported under new category - Other cases (for details, please see general comment). The methodology for the total number of cases reported did not change, and the changes for total are below 20%.

(2016): The observed decreases can be attributed to the decrease in the number of cases, processed by the police and the state prosecution (see Q107).

(2014): According to 2014 data, the figures for “severe criminal law cases” at second instance includes: criminal cases (Kp) and various criminal cases (Kr). In this respect, it should be highlighted that the 2014 data is not comparable to pre-2014 results, because until 2014, only first category was reported. In 2015, the reporting method was further improved, and other types of cases were also included in the reporting. _x000D_

The figures for “minor offences cases” at second instance included: minor offences in regular court procedure – request for judicial protection (PRp-zsv); minor offences in regular court procedure – accusation proposals (PRp-obp); cancellation of validity of the drivers license according to the legal limit of punitive points (EPVDp); compliance detention (PRuzp); setting a task for the good of the community or the local community (PRnkp); various cases in minor offences (PRr).

(2012): According to 2012 data, the figures for “severe criminal law cases” at second instance included criminal cases (Kp) and excluded various criminal cases (Kr). _x000D_

The figures for “minor offences cases” at second instance included: minor offences in regular court procedure – request for judicial protection (PRp-zsv); minor offences in regular court procedure – accusation proposals (PRp-obp); minor offences at the transition from 2004 to 2005 (PRps); minor offences, introduced in the judicial jurisdiction after the 31.12.2004 (PRpv); cancellation of validity of the driver’s licence according to the legal limit of punitive points (EPVDp); and compliance detention (PRuzp). The category did not include: setting a task for the good of the community or the local community (PRnkp) and various cases in minor offences (PRr)._x000D_

The decrease of the number of “misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases” before courts in 2012 is the result of the reform in law on minor offenses which transferred some of the jurisdiction in cases previously tried by courts to other authorities.

Spain

(2016): The number of pending severe criminal cases decreased due to the decrease in the number of incoming cases. The decreases observed in respect of the numbers of Misdemeanour cases can be due to the elimination of "Faltas" (Misdemeanour cases) by the Organic Law 1/2015. Some of them were transformed in minor offences, but other disappeared or were transformed in administrative infractions.

(2012): The lack of horizontal consistency in 2012 was due to the number of restarted procedures that were not counted in the boxes of the questions because they are not really incoming cases. Besides, there was a readjustment of the statistical data in the period between 2010 and 2012. The final data provided in the questionnaire, and shown in the box of pending cases is the real data at December 2012.

Question 099

Austria

(2020): Discrepancy between number of pending administrative cases on 31 December 2019 and number of pending administrative cases on 1 January 2020: the number of 3 064 pending administrative cases on 1 January 2020 corresponds to 2762 procedures adopted from previous years and 302 procedures completed in previous years and reopened in the reference year.

Pending administrative law cases older than 2 years: the observed increase is a consequence of the high number of cases in the field of asylum and aliens.

(2019): The reason for the increased number of incoming administrative cases and accordingly the increase in the number of pending administrative cases is related to the high number of cases in the field of asylum and aliens law characterizing the period 2016 - 2019.

(2018): The reasons for this increase of the incoming administrative cases is related to the high number of cases in the field of asylum and aliens law.

(2017): To 3.:

Because of the model of business cases installed at the Supreme Administrative Court pending cases at the begin of a reporting year have to be analysed by calculation. Incoming cases are subtracted from the sum of resolved cases and of pending cases at the end of the reporting year. New applications within the same case cause a reopening of the concerned cases. Thus the number of pending cases changes. Therefore a completely consistent image of figures of pending cases from the end of previous year and those from the begin of the current year is not feasible.

(2016): The big variation is due to the fact that this cycle the administrative cases were included.

The administrative courts were established January 1st 2014. After their establishment the data of the administrative courts is introduced this cycle for the first time.

Belgium

(General Comment): Civil, social and tax cases at the Supreme court.

Administrative cases are the cases at the highest level of the Council of State.

(2019): Civil, social and fiscal affairs at the supreme Court. Administrative cases are the cases 'in cassation' at the Council of State.

(2018): Civil, social and tax cases at the Court of Cassation
Administrative affairs = cases "in cassation" at the Council of State

(2017): civil and commercial cases: cases in roles C, S and F at the Court of Cassation
administrative cases: cases before the Council of State "in cassation": Out= 221 judgments and 214 non-admission orders

(2016): Civil, social and fiscal cases at the Court of Cassation
Administrative cases = "cassation" cases in the State Council
The decrease in administrative cases is due to a reduction in referrals to the Council of State for this type of case.

(2014): 2014: The civil and commercial cases include cases of roles C (private and public law), F (tax law) and S (employment law) of the Court of cassation.
Administrative cases fall within the decisions of the Council of State in cassation.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The software of the Supreme Court of Cassation for extraction of statistical data is made according to a methodology developed in the Supreme Court of Cassation, as the codes for the respective type of cases are formed by a working group of judges in the Supreme Court of Cassation. This software, which allows the SCC to extract the statistics needed to answer Question 99, is different from the product used for other courts.

(2020): The number of pending administrative cases decreased meaningfully because of reorganization of work in the Supreme Administrative Court (SAC). By issuing an internal order The Chairman/President of the SAC increased the workload of each judge to achieve these results.

The difference of two cases in the horizontal calculation/consistency (indicated by the SCC 3863 cases instead of 3865- Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year) is due to two cases found in 2020, which were completed in the SCC in a previous period (before 2020), but were not correctly filled in then with all the details needed by the software to report the cases as completed. The adjustment was made in 2020, which actually reduces the number of cases for consideration by two, and the number of completed cases does not increase because the cases were completed in a previous period - before 2020.

(2019): There are some non-litigious cases that are not included in the data but their number is insignificant.

(2018): There are also some other non-litigious cases that are not included in the data. However their number is insignificant. The number of pending administrative cases older than 2 years decreased meaningfully because of reorganization of work in the Supreme Administrative Court (SAC). By issuing an internal order The Chairman/President of the SAC increased the workload of each judge to achieve these results.

(2017): The answer for 2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3) is NAP for previous cycles as well.

(2016): The increase in the number of pending administrative law cases (in the beginning and at the end of the year) is explained by the fact that data has been provided by different sources for 2014 and 2016.

Croatia

(2017): Regarding the answers in this question, cases dealt with by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, as the highest instance court in the RoC, have been presented. We are unable to show separately the required categories. The Supreme Court of the RoC is in the process of preparing the implementation of the ICMS, which will in future enable the expression of cases by types. Source for this data is published data by the Supreme Court of the RoC for year 2017 on their website.

(2016): Due to a large influx of revision proceedings and a slower solving of cases in 2014 and 2015, at the beginning of 2016 the number of pending cases continues to increase. However in 2016 the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia significantly resolved more cases than in previous cycle and the number of pending cases had decreased compared with 2015 although not when compared with 2014.

(2015): In the table 99. cases dealt by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, as the highest most instance court, have been presented. We are unable to show separately the required categories. The Supreme Court is in the process of preparing the implementation of the ICMS, which will in future enable the expression of cases by types.

(2014): After the new standardization of the audit, the Supreme Court has started to be less up-to-date since the number of received cases is far beyond the number of cases which the existing judges and advisors at the Supreme Court may solve. In resolving the cases at the Supreme Court, advantage is given to urgent cases (determined by laws) and to old cases.

Cyprus

(General Comment): Q99 is NAP because Cyprus has a two tier system therefore the supreme court is the second, highest and final instance court.

(2018): Cyprus only has a two tier system. The Court of Appeal is also the Supreme Court, therefore the relevant data could be found in the section on second instance cases.

(2016): The supreme court is the appeal court

Czech Republic

(2020): Civil (and commercial) litigious cases: After several years of steady growth in the incoming cases, the incoming cases started to decrease in 2018. This is mainly due to legislative changes and drop in first and second-instance agenda in previous years. Thanks to this decrease the Supreme court was able to resolve part of its backlog and thus pending cases significantly decreased.

Civil (and commercial) non litigious cases: The variations should be put into perspective due to small absolute values.

Administrative cases: The Supreme court is overburdened and encounter difficulties to resolve its cases thus the number of pending cases grow quite quickly. It is connected to grow in number of administrative first-instance cases and growing tendency to fill an appeal to Supreme Administrative Court.

Other cases: This category includes appeals in last (third) instance of insolvency cases and incidence disputes. The changes are the result of changes in second-instance agenda. Also, it must be noted that the number of pending cases is relatively small, thus the variance is bigger.

(2019): Court was overburdened last year (there was much higher number of incoming cases than it managed to resolve), so there is a big increase in the number of pending Administrative cases.

(2018): The category "other" includes appeals in last (third) instance of insolvency cases and incidence disputes.

(2017): The category "other" includes appeals in last (third) instance of insolvency cases and incidence disputes. This whole agenda is relatively new (since 2008) and it takes quite a long time to resolve a case (several years). Since the agenda is new, it took several years before the number of first-instance incoming cases stopped growing and reach somehow stable level. Of course, the number of appeals (second instance) and incoming case second instance cases started to grow as well, but later. For simplicity, it can be said that Supreme Court deals with appeals in final (third instance). It follows that the number of final instance cases in this agenda also started to grow and again, later than the number of incoming cases in second instance. Thus the number of incoming cases in this agenda (insolvency cases and incidence disputes) is currently growing. The court seems to be struggling to deal with this growth in number of incoming cases, yet it is difficult to understand the reasons behind it, as the growth does not seem to be very high in absolute numbers.

(2016): In 2016 the administrative cases were added and for that reason all numbers show variation. Previously the number of administrative cases on this instance was NA.

(2012): In the frame of the 2012 evaluation cycle, it was specified that the civil and other cases are within the competence of the Supreme Court, while the administrative cases are within the competence of the Supreme Administrative Court.

Denmark

(General Comment): The number of incoming cases corresponds only to the number of admissible cases (excluding cases declared inadmissible which number is not available)

(2019): resolved and incoming cases have not markedly changed. So it is pending cases that varies. But pending cases are residual numbers and will typically vary from year to year.

(2018): In the Danish context, non-litigious cases do not make sense. Pending cases may vary as it is residual in nature and is depending on the number of incoming and resolved cases and the ratio between those two. It is also important, when we talk discrepancy, that there is a year between previous and present year (2016 - 2018). 2017 is missing, so data - in particular pending cases - may vary.

(2017): Pending cases primo and ultimo 2017 for the Supreme Court is found based on pending cases ultimo 2016, received cases in 2017 and resolved cases in 2017. Put differently, pending cases are now generated based on pending ultimo 2016 and cases in 2017.

(2016): In the Danish context, non-litigious cases do not make sense. Pending cases may vary as it is residual in nature and is depending on the number of incoming and resolved cases and the ratio between those two.

(2015): The number of incoming cases ("other than criminal cases") dropped between 2010 and 2015. Since the instance reform in 2007, the Supreme Court is now almost only a third instance court (instead of being partly a second instance court and partly a third instance court). Indeed, first instance pending cases at the two High Courts in 2007 have gradually already been appealed or finalised.

(2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, the attention was drawn on the fact that the number of incoming and resolved cases before the Supreme Court was still falling, since the reform of 1st January 2007. Before 2007, many cases started in one of the two High Courts and could be appealed directly to the Supreme Court as second instance. Since 2007, almost all cases start at the lowest level and consequently, much fewer cases are appealed to the Supreme Court. This effect of still fewer cases appealed to the Supreme Court following the reform could still be seen from 2012 to 2014.

Estonia

(General Comment): It is noteworthy that the discrepancies that can be observed between the number of pending cases indicated for December of one year and the number of pending cases communicated for January of the next year, are due to the fact that the statistic system is alive and courts are entitled to modify and up-date data at any time. Moreover, differences in the horizontal consistency may be explained by the fact that during the proceedings some cases are joined and some are disjoined.

(2016): The number of pending cases has increased because the number of cases where the Supreme Court has decided to open proceedings in the Supreme Court has increased.

Finland

(2020): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on 12.1.2021 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is: 1)Incoming cases 2)Resolved cases 3)Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced number of cases in 1 Jan will differ.

(2019): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on 22.1.2020 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is: 1)Incoming cases 2)Resolved cases 3)Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced number of cases in 1 Jan will differ. Currently the calculation is further complicated by the partial implementation of the new cases managements systems, AIPA (for general courts) and HAIPA (for administrative and special courts).

(2018): The total of incoming other than criminal cases decreased slightly in 2018 compared to 2017. The number of administrative law cases decreased slightly in 2018 but is still high. The general increase is mostly a consequence of the asylum crisis and the fact that cases from the administrative courts have reached the highest instance in 2017 and 2018.

(2017): The total of incoming other than criminal cases increased for the period 2016-2017. This increase is mostly due to the increase in the number of administrative law cases as a consequence of the asylum crisis and the fact that cases from the administrative courts have reached the highest instance in 2017 (which was not the case in 2016).

(2016): Courts were able to resolve more cases because the number of incoming cases decreased. The Supreme Administrative court got more resources and personnel due to the asylum crisis, but cases from the administrative courts have still not reached the highest instance.

(2014): In respect of the variations observed between 2012 and 2014 data, it is noteworthy that the statistics system has changed. Data is not received any more from the Central Statistical Office of Finland. Instead, the Ministry of Justice receives information directly from processing systems. This method of compilation of statistics does not quite support answering the question, as the information is run periodically and not daily. As a result, some discrepancies occur. As the system does not provide the numbers for 1 January 2014, it is necessary to calculate them separately from the correct data obtained on a later date.

France

(2014): 2014: The statistics of the Court of Cassation are not based on the same information system as the ones of courts of first instance and appeal courts. If discontinued cases of the category non-litigious cases may be subject to an appeal, it is not possible to identify them, they are included in the figure given for civil litigious cases. Thus, the total figure is the one retained.

Germany

(2015): The data provided date from 2014. At present, no data are available for 2015. It is not possible to distinguish between litigious civil cases, respectively commercial cases, and those that are non-litigious. Accordingly, number 1 of the answer to question 99 includes all appeals on points of law brought in the civil matters before the Federal Court of Justice (Senates for civil matters including family law matters). However, the number of proceedings dealt with and concluded by litigious rulings in 2014 amounts to 600.

(2014): The 2014 data are the same as those that have been provided in 2013. No update was available.

(2013): For 2013, two Landers did not provide any information. Data provided for the civil (and commercial) litigious cases include all appeals lodged encompassing litigious and non-litigious cases as well as family law cases.

(2012): In the frame of the 2012 evaluation it was stressed that the values regarding questions 91, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 107, 108 corresponded to data of the year 2011.

Greece

(2018): “the discrepancy between the number of the resolved cases of 2017 and of 2018 for administrative law cases is due to the combination of the following factors:

- in 2018 a number of difficult cases, that had to do with the system of social insurance, was about to be completed
- lawyers become familiar with the filters regarding the cassation and its strict prerequisites, which lead to less rejections of cases as inadmissible and subsequently to a higher number of cases being discussed as far as their real facts are concerned.
- for the abovementioned reason the fast procedure provided for by the relevant code of procedure is not so often implemented
- there are still vacant places of councillors of state, i.e. of the highest rank.”

(2017): "Administrative law cases": the number of incoming cases decreased in mainly two sections of the Council of State (i.e. section b for tax issues (-239 cases) and section d for general issues (-692)).

(2016): Previous data concerning the total did not include administrative law cases.

Hungary

(2017): The number of incoming cases decreased in most of the observed categories at the Supreme Court. This also resulted in a decrease in the number of resolved cases thus the number of pending cases increased.

(2016): Generally, the increase in the number of incoming cases at the Kúria (Hungarian Supreme Court) for 2016 is the result of the increasing use of extraordinary remedies by the parties. As the number of incoming cases increased, it resulted in an increase in the other categories as well.

(2014): In 2014, in contrast with the 2013 evaluation, some registration cases were also included within the category “civil and commercial non-litigious cases”. The item “other registry cases” includes registration of civil societies. The item “other non-litigious cases” includes court mediation and non-litigious labour cases. _x000D_

The category “other” encompasses insolvency cases and labour cases. _x000D_

On the occasion of the 2014 exercise, it has been stressed that one of the main aims of the judicial reform of January 1, 2012 was that the President of the Supreme Court (Kúria) and the Supreme Court itself should focus more on the quality of judicial work. As the President of the Supreme Court was released from the burden of the central administration of the court system, the Kúria was able to reduce its backlog as well as to focus more on the consistency of the national jurisdiction.

Ireland

(2019): There has been an overall increase in the appeals in civil matters to the Supreme Court from 2016 and it is expected at this stage that this trend will continue into next year.

(2018): There has been an overall increase in the appeals in civil matters to the Supreme Court from 2016 and it is expected at this stage that this trend will continue into 2019.

(2017): Since the establishment of the Court of Appeal in 2014, the number of pending cases at third instance has fallen. However, the number of incoming cases at third instance has slightly increased between 2016 (164) and 2017 (190).

(2016): The reduced number of incoming and resolved cases reflects the consequences of the establishment of the new Court of Appeal which came into operation in October 2014.

(2015): The reduction in the number of incoming cases to the Supreme Court substantially reflects the change in the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court from that of a second instance appeal court to an appeal court which is primarily third instance in nature

(2014): 2014: Variation: The significant increase in the number of resolved civil (and commercial) litigious cases between 2012 and 2014 reflects a significant exercise undertaken by the Supreme Court in reviewing its caseload in preparation for the establishment in 2014 of the new Court of Appeal (which has assumed the previous second instance jurisdiction of the Supreme Court), which resulted in the striking out or withdrawal of a significant number of appeals then pending before the Supreme Court.

Italy

(General Comment): · With regard to the administrative cases (which number is provided only since 2014), the appeals are dealt with by the Council of State (Consiglio di Stato) which is a legal-administrative consultative body ensuring the legality of public administration in Italy. The Council has jurisdiction on acts of all administrative authorities, except when these authorities lack discretionary power, in which case the dispute is considered to be one of civil law. Figures referring to the activity of the Council of State are inserted in the frame of question 99 and not question 97. · In Italy, non-litigious enforcement cases are not heard by the highest instance court. The latter only hears litigious enforcement cases.

(2019): Other cases represent residual cases, such as cases regarding the competence or jurisdiction of the courts, correction of material errors.

(2018): The increase of the incoming civil litigious cases is ascribed to proceedings related to immigration matters. There is no specific explanation for the increase of resolved administrative cases. Other cases represent residual cases, such as cases regarding the competence or jurisdiction of the courts, correction of material errors.

(2017): The category "other cases" at Q.99 (Supreme Court) represents residual cases such as cases regarding the competence/jurisdiction of the court, corrections of material errors, etc. The 25% variation (in terms of number of resolved cases) has no particular explanation. Please also note that this category do not exist at first and second instance.

(2016): "Other cases" represent residual cases such as cases regarding the competence/jurisdiction of the court, corrections of material errors, etc. In respect of this category, the numbers are small and the observed variations should be put into perspective.

(2014): · In the frame of the 2014 exercise, it has been indicated that figures subsumed within the category "other" represent really residual cases (such as cases regarding the competence/jurisdiction of the court, corrections of material errors, etc.)._x000D_

· As to the increases observed in respect of the "total of other than criminal law cases" with regard to all the items (pending, incoming, resolved cases), it is noteworthy that in 2014 for the first time "administrative law cases" dealt with by the Council of State were considered. If looking only to "civil (and commercial) litigious cases", the differences are not that big. In general terms the Supreme Court of Cassation resolves fewer cases than incoming cases.

(2012): In the frame of the 2012 exercise, it has been specified that non-litigious enforcement cases are not heard by the highest instance court which hears only litigious enforcement cases. Before 2012, only litigious enforcement cases have been provided. For 2012, data related to litigious enforcement cases are the following: initially pending: 1090; incoming: 221; resolved: 413; finally pending: 898.

Latvia

(2020): There has been gradual decrease of incoming cases: civil cases 1336 (2018), 1164 (2019), 1127 (2020) and administrative cases 850 (2018), 844 (2019), 826 (2020).

There has been increase of examined cases per judge of the Administrative chamber (+4) and there was additional judge from the Civil chamber allocated to deal with administrative cases (February-September 2019) and substitute judge working at the Supreme Court (September-December 2020). As result the clearance rate for administrative cases in 2019 was 113% and in 2020 was 114%.

The clearance rate for civil cases (Civil chamber) was 120% which is explained by decrease of incoming cases and high number of examined cases per judge (97 cases).

Decrease of non-litigious land registry cases is explained, first, by decrease of total numbers of transaction, for example according to the statistics published by the State Cadastre, total number of transaction of land with buildings was 21619 in 2019 and 18616 in 2020. And, second, because majority of land registry cases of previous years concerned aspects of transformation of property rights (privatization and restitution) and economic activity before economic crises of 2008/2009 which are solved by now.

(2019): Starting from 2019 the Supreme Court has changed system of classification of cases under different categories for civil cases. During this change we encountered problem of reclassification of cases registered during previous years. This reclassification had as objective to introduce the detailed classification used for first and second instance courts. Statistics for the reference year 2019 encompasses results from both categories. Since 2015 number of unresolved administrative cases increased. During year 2018 additional recourses were allocated to the Administrative department (chamber) of the Supreme Court, including additional judges. As the result, number of resolved cases in 2019 increased. For next coming two years there are two additional judges envisaged for the Administrative department.

Other non-litigious cases (2.3) are specific enforcement procedures which are regarded as uncontested for our civil procedure. These have been received via the specific procedure of a protest submitted by the Prosecutors General Office. The number became available as the result of introduction of the detailed classification regime.

(2018): Supreme Court does not rely only on data in the Court Information System, they keep separate sheet for statistics

(2017): Supreme court has provided data for questions 1 & 2. As regards the decrease of Civil (and commercial) litigious cases, there was a major performance raise in 2016. Also, the Supreme court has only recently begun to collect statistics on their work performance and thus there was and still are some NA answers for CEPEJ questionnaire

(2016): Supreme court had accumulated too many unresolved cases and 1/3 of those are older than 2 years so they have made some changes and achieved progress.

(2015): An explanation for the rather large difference in case count for general civil and commercial non-litigious cases are changes in civil proceedings - while in 2014 undisputed compulsory execution cases were also heard by Supreme Court, in 2015 it was tasked with hearing decisions from Land registry, sworn bailiffs and notaries only.

(2012): In 2012, the decrease of the total of cases before the higher instance courts correlates with the general decrease of the number of civil cases.

Lithuania

(General Comment): Other cases - jurisdictional cases and administrative offences cases.

(2020): In 2019, the Supreme Court of Lithuania examined fewer cases than were received, therefore the number of pending cases increased at the end of the year. However, it should be noted that in 2019 the Supreme Court of Lithuania has provided a number of important and particularly socially sensitive interpretations in both civil, criminal and administrative offences cases. The decrease in the number of resolved civil and commercial litigious cases and accordingly the increase in the number for pending cases at the end of 2020 are due to the reduction in the number of judicial posts and the lengthy appointment by Parliament procedures for vacancies.

(2019): Other cases - jurisdictional cases and administrative offences cases.

Over the last five years, there has been an almost consistent decline in cases, including cassation appeals. In 2019, as compared to 2015, 20 percent less civil cassation appeals were filed and 17 percent fewer civil cassation cases were accepted, 43 percent fewer civil cassation cases were examined. In 2019, the Supreme Court of Lithuania examined fewer cases than were received, therefore the number of pending cases increased at the end of the year. However, it should be noted that in 2019 the Supreme Court of Lithuania has provided a number of important and particularly socially sensitive interpretations in both civil, criminal and administrative offences cases.

(2018): The number of civil (and commercial) litigious cases (1.) of the cassation instance court (Supreme Court) pending at the end of the year decreased due to the general decrease of resolved cases at first instance. In 2018 the number of civil cases resolved at first instance courts decreased by 10.89% compared to 2017 and was 15.03 % lower than in 2016. This led to the slightly lower inflow and larger number of resolved cases, therefore, to the decreased number of pending cases at the end of the year.

(2016): NA was changed to NAP only for calculation purpose -situation hasn't changed.

(2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, it has been indicated that the Supreme Court of Lithuania received 1369 appeals (cassation) in criminal cases and 2794 appeals (cassation) in civil cases. 677 appeals in criminal cases and 2038 in civil cases were returned to the complainants.

2014: Different category of cases as in Q91, 97 and 99 exist in Lithuania, but they are all under the category 1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases and it is not possible at this point to distinguish them from other cases.

The increase between 2013 and 2014 in number of cases can be explained by the increase in the number of incoming administrative cases and cases of administrative offence. They were mostly cases on remuneration of public servants in 2013 due to the decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Lithuania, which recognized the laws on the reduction of the remuneration of state servants and judges unconstitutional. This also had an effect on the significant increase of the category "other cases" since this situation resulted in the increase of the number of cases of administrative offence (in execution process).

Luxembourg

(General Comment): The pending files are now detailed between criminal and civil/commercial cases, thus this additional information is now available. There is no cassation possibility against the decisions of the administrative court of appeal.

(2019): Pending cases at the beginning of the year have been restated in relation to those available at the time of the 2018-2020 evaluation cycle. The introduction of a new case management application at the Court of cassation (JUCIV) has made it possible to identify a number of cases, still listed as pending, which were in fact completed.

(2018): Comparing 2016 to 2018, the increase in pending cases at the end of the period is 40.73%. However, there was already a clear increase in cases pending at the end of the period between 2016 and 2017, which is largely explained by a larger number of new cases in 2017. Between 2017 and 2018, the variation in cases pending at the end of the period is + 5%, which does not seem excessive, especially taking into account the low numbers.

(2017): Q99: total and civil and commercial litigation cases: the slight increase in the number of incoming cases in 2017 and the relatively stable number of resolved cases explain the increase in the number of pending cases at the end of 2017 to 109 .

(2014): 2014: several categories are in NAP because the Court of Cassation has no jurisdiction over these categories.

Malta

(2017): In Malta the 2nd instance courts are the highest instance. Hence the NAP answer to this section.

(2016): In Malta the 2nd instance courts are the highest instance. Hence the NAP answer to this section.

Netherlands

(General Comment): Information in this section is taken from the annual report of the High Court.

(2020): With regard to 2. Non litigious cases: In theory, it is possible these cases get to the Supreme Court, but these cases are not specified in available numbers for the courts.

With regard to 3. Administrative law cases: Please note that the Dutch Supreme Court only handles tax cases and some social security cases. There is no third instance court for other administrative cases in the Netherlands, so these are not represented in this number.

With regard to 4. Other cases: There might be other cases in separate courts (Kamers), but these numbers are not available nationally.

With regard to the discrepancies: there are always some factors that might be of influence on the number of cases the Supreme Court handles in a year. It might be due to delays or catch ups in lower courts (so incoming cases are lower/higher), new laws or changes in law that the SC must answer (like covid-regulations), cases may become more complex because laws and differences are more complex (as a result cases may take longer), or cases that are connected that are grouped to deal with in clusters (meaning more cases for a longer time). While we cannot clearly pinpoint a 'cause' of the discrepancies, all these factors mentioned might influence the numbers.

(2019): Reason for discrepancies: discrepancies seem higher, as absolute values are lower. When asked, the High Court explains that there is always an eb and flow of cases due to several factors.

(2018): Cases handled by the High Court are 'litigious' by nature (= cases are settled at first instance if one party remains inactive)

(2017): the answer to this question is still not available.

(2016): At the moment the Supreme Court has not the data available to answer this question. The National Correspondent is consulting the Supreme Court to improve this situation.

Poland

(2020): Other cases are cases pertaining to public law, decided by the Chamber for Extraordinary Control and Public Issues. Discrepancies - Administrative law cases - see data in Q97 and general comment to that question.

(2019): 1. Civil cases = civil cases + labour and social security cases;

4. Other cases = public law cases + disciplinary cases;

3. Data from Supreme Administrative Court; "1. Civil and commercial litigious cases": Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year : 2586 (civil cases) + 2010 (labour and social security cases); Incoming cases :5105 (civil cases) + 2480 (labour and social security cases); Resolved cases: 5095 (civil cases) + 2329 (labour law and social security cases); Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year: 2596 (civil cases) + 2161 (labour and social security cases);

"4. Other cases": Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref year: 117 (disciplinary cases) + 215 (public law cases); Incoming cases: 269 (disciplinary cases) + 894 (public law cases); Resolved cases: 281 (disciplinary cases) + 955 (public law cases); Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year: 105 (disciplinary cases) + 154 (public law cases).

Public law cases and disciplinary cases were not entered in the table in 2018. Public law cases in 2018: Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. Year – no data; Incoming cases – 293; Resolved cases – 81; Pending cases 31th December – 212; Disciplinary cases in 2018 : In 2018 the Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court received a total of 161 cases, of which 52 to the First Department and 109 to the Second Department. In the First Department, in 2018, 11 cases were resolved. In the Department of the Second Disciplinary Chamber, 17 cases were considered and completed in terms of content, and 16 cases formally (data from the Supreme Court activity report for 2018).

(2016): In 2014 the Administrative Supreme court cases were not included and they are reintroduced in this cycle. In regard to administrative law cases we kindly indicate that administrative cases are excluded from the jurisdiction of the common courts. Administrative cases are proceeded by the Voivodship Administrative Courts and Supreme Administrative Court, which are only competent to proceeded such cases.

(2012): In the frame of the 2012 exercise, it has been indicated that the Supreme Court provided the Ministry of Justice with data set that allowed summing up non-criminal cases with administrative cases of the Supreme Administrative Court. Therefore it was possible to include both data-sets.

Portugal

(General Comment): In Portugal, there are not non-litigious cases in superior courts.

The category "other" does not exist in the higher instances.

It is noteworthy that before 2015, data concerning the total of "other than criminal law cases" did not include administrative law cases. Since 2015, administrative law cases are included in the total which explains the significant increase of cases.

(2020): There was an increase in the number of cases pending from 2018 to 2020 at the Supreme Court of Justice, considering that the number of cases that ended from 2018 to 2020 was relatively lower than the number of cases brought in those years. The rise in the number of pending cases in the year 2020 is also partly explained by the decrease in court activity in the year 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation.

(2019): 99 (total) - the increase on the number of pending cases vis a vis 2018 is explained by the fact that the closed cases from 2018 to 2019 were relatively inferior to the number of incoming cases in those years. There were no legislative changes that could explain these numbers.

99.1 - the increase on the number of pending cases vis a vis 2018 is explained by the fact that the closed cases from 2018 to 2019 were relatively inferior to the number of incoming cases in those years. There were no legislative changes that could explain these numbers.

(2018): Regarding the slight decrease in the number of pending civil and commercial litigious cases at the beginning of the year 2018, comparing to 2016, there were no legislative changes or others that could explain this decrease

(2017): Q99.1 - The decrease in the number of pending civil and commercial litigious cases on 31 december 2017 is explained by the fact that the number of resolved cases in 2017 was superior to the number of incoming cases in the same year. There were no legislative changes or other that can explain this decrease.

(2016): In Portugal, there are not non-litigious cases in superior courts.

The category "other" does not exist in the higher instances.

It is noteworthy that before 2015, data concerning the total of "other than criminal law cases" did not include administrative law cases. Since 2015, administrative law cases are included in the total which explains the significant increase of cases.

The question 99.3 "Administrative law cases", includes administrative and tax cases.

The number of Pending cases on 1Jan. that correspond only to tax cases is 783

The number Incoming cases that correspond only to tax cases is 1.039

The number of Resolved cases that correspond only to tax cases is 946

The number of Pending cases on 31 Dec. that correspond only to tax cases is 876

(2015): The question 99.3 "Administrative law cases", includes administrative and tax cases.

Romania

(2019): In 2017 there was a significant increase in the number of incoming administrative cases explained by the modifications in terms of procedure, namely amendments regarding the jurisdiction for administrative cases brought in 2013 that might have generated later effects in terms of number of "second appeals" (peculiarity of our system). Since 2017 and the described peak, the number of incoming administrative cases is decreasing.

(2018): The differences compared to the previous cycle are due to changes brought by the Constitutional Court's decisions to the interpretation given by the High Court of Cassation and Justice to the legislation regarding the increasing number of incoming civil litigious cases and the decreasing number of civil litigious cases pending for more than 2 years.

(2017): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, for the last column, there are mentioned the numbers for cases pending for more than 3 years. The increase in the number of incoming administrative cases may be explained by the modifications in terms of procedure, namely modifications regarding the jurisdiction for administrative cases brought in 2013 that might have generated later effects in terms of number of "second appeals" (peculiarity of our system); moreover, there should be mentioned that the number of second appeals in this question, refers to both the second appeals judged by the supreme court (High Court of Cassation and Justice) and by the courts of appeals, aspect that is valid even for the previous cycles.

(2016): In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, for the last column, there are mentioned the numbers for cases pending for more than 3 years. As result of the changes in the procedural provisions in the new codes; the jurisdiction of the courts on judging appeals and second appeals has changed and some of the cases that were under the jurisdiction of the High Court are now under the jurisdiction of the courts of appeal Consequently the number of cases in Supreme court shows significant decrease in all categories.

(2014): By the decision n° 46/2012, the Superior Council of Magistracy has decided that all the courts will implement by 1 January 2014 the IT system of collecting data. The new method is based on new definitions of the indicators and offers data with greater value for 2014. This partly explains the considerable increase of the number of pending administrative cases on 1st January between 2012 and 2014. Besides, the number of incoming cases in 2013 was higher than in 2014.

(2013): In respect of the administrative law cases, until 2013, there was only a second appeal that is encompassed in the answers to question 99.

Slovakia

(General Comment): The collected statistical data for the Supreme Court do not distinguish the litigious and non-litigious cases. In the civil and commercial matters the Supreme court decides primarily on the applications for appellate review on legal questions. In the commercial cases it decides also in the appellate procedure against the decisions of the Regional courts as the courts of first instance. The administrative cases at the Supreme Court level includes the remedy procedures against the decisions of the Regional courts as the courts of first instance. Depending on the type of the administrative procedure it might be appeal procedure or the cassation review procedure.

(2020): Decline of incoming cases and resolved cases as well in the Supreme court as a result of a pandemic situation.

(2019): No cases in the category other cases

Line 1: A significant drop in the number of cases for 2019 compared to 2018 has been caused by a massive decrease of incoming cases of a certain plaintiff - Pohotovost' s. r. o., a legal person which back then overwhelmed the Supreme Court's Civil and Commercial law divisions with thousands of appeals and caused an abnormal caseload. Therefore, the indicators for 2019 should be considered as regular average numbers. Compared to e.g. 2018 and previous years which were rather exceptional.

(2018): The decrease in numbers of both incoming and resolved other than criminal cases may be explained by two important issues. First of all this is the complex change of the Civil and Administrative court procedure by introducing the new procedural rules which came into force since 1 July 2016. The other reason is the decrease of the caseload at the lower courts which naturally influence the number of cases at the Supreme court level.

(2017): The decrease in numbers of both incoming and resolved cases must be understood in connection with the data for previous years. As we explained in previous cycles (data 2014, 2015, 2016), at the level of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic there was the enormous increase of incoming (and resolved) cases related to consumer protection in civil and enforcement procedure. We recorded in previous years thousands of recurring submissions of several private loans' companies. These submissions started to be processed quicker and subsequently, its number dropped. The similar explanation is relevant also for the administrative cases.

As regards the variations, some inconsistencies in data between the old and new system persist, and they can be explained as the transition between the old system of collecting the statistical data to new one is more complicated than was expected, with the setting up of Analytical centre of the MoJ, application of CEPEJ methodology and its tools is one of the targets in the on-going project between CEPEJ and Ministry of justice of the Slovak republic.

There are still two different IT tools used to collect the statistical data from the courts to Analytical centre. The Analytical centre makes every effort to complete the transition between two systems as soon as possible to get reliable data as soon as possible.

As to administrative cases, in the year 2017 there were some appeal procedures pending at Regional courts as the courts of appeal as the result of application of the previous procedural rules described in point 1. All appeals against the decisions of Regional court (as the courts of first instance) were always tried by the Supreme court and we are presenting this data for all evaluation cycles in this table.

(2016): The enormous increase of the incoming cases is related to consumer protection in civil and enforcement procedure.

(2013): For 2013, a general remark was provided in respect of questions 91, 97 and 101, explaining that there were no specific reasons justifying the variations in the numbers of cases of the particular categories. It was stressed that the Slovak judicial system was facing different types of claims which massively loaded courts of all instances. For example, there was a huge number of legal actions arisen from the loans provided by the so called "non-bank loan companies" where courts had to consider constant violations of the consumer protection law. Besides, there was a huge number of class actions against the State, carried out by one of the non-bank companies for alleged damages etc. The capacity of the court staff to resolve all of the filed cases in the appropriate time period was limited despite the measures which have been taken. In spite of the positive trend concerning the increase of the number of total resolved cases, the number of incoming cases was increasing even more, causing backlogs.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The Supreme court has Criminal, Civil, Commercial, Labour and Social and Administrative department, The categories 1., 2.1 and 2.2.1 include corresponding cases from Civil, Commercial and Labour and Social departments registers. Category 3. includes registers of the Administrative department. The distribution of cases for Q99 is the same as for Q91.

Inconsistencies noticed are due the Data Warehouse system explained in Q91.

(2020): Please note, the procedure of manifested inadmissibility cases are included in figures above.

The decrease in the number of (all) pending cases is due to the efficient work of the court in 2019 and 2020. Discrepancies in sub categories (form 1. through 3) are due to a small absolute number of cases).

(2019): The differences are due to a small (absolute) number of cases in some legal areas. The decrease in pending cases at the end of 2019 is due to more efficient work of the Supreme court (changes in criteria for manifested inadmissibility in 2017).

(2018): Administrative cases - in 2017, the procedure of manifested inadmissibility was introduced in administrative cases, reducing the number of incoming (as well as resolved and pending) cases. As for other categories and Total, the difference is due to more efficient work of the Supreme court and due to aforementioned reason.

Please note, the procedure of manifested inadmissibility cases are included in figures above.

(2017): Administrative cases: the higher number of pending administrative law cases older than two years is partially a result of higher workload of the court. Partially this is the consequence of the fact that some older cases are waiting on the decision of the Constitutional court regarding laws in question (mainly taxes and public access to information issues).

(2015): Differences in pending, incoming and resolved cases Non litigious and administrative cases are mainly due to the small absolute number of cases and the nature of the cases (most complicated cases).

(2014): 2014: Variations: The numbers in that almost all categories for 2014 deviates more than +/- 20% from the 2012 data. This is due to a small (absolute) number of cases but also because the number of judges is smaller when compared to first and second instance and a single absence due to prolonged illness has a significant impact on the solving of some types of cases. We also believe that changes in economy (financial crisis), as well as in legislation, had impact on the overall statistics, but since cases at the Supreme Court level are "filtered" through courts of first and second instance, a direct connection cannot be established.

(2012): 2012: The decrease of the number of pending cases at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Slovenia can be attributed to different factors. On one hand procedural legislation has changed. Following the changes to the Administrative Dispute Act (2007) and the Civil Procedure Act (2008) the Supreme Court has now the right to decide in these types of cases whether to review a case or not. With the reform the admissibility criteria have changed and revision is now a remedy that depends mainly on the discretion of the Supreme Court. Now revision is admissible only, if the case raises a question of law of fundamental significance or if the development of law or the preservation of uniformity of case law requires a decision by the Supreme Court. The number of all incoming cases for the whole Supreme Court has dropped considerably from more than 5 000 in 2008 to less than 4000 in 2012). On the other hand this is the consequence of changes in human resources management. Firstly, the number of judicial advisers has risen and secondly, several judicial advisers were transferred from less burdened departments to those with more pending cases and consequently the productivity has risen and the number of pending cases decreased.

Spain

(2019): In respect of administrative law cases, the very positive clearance rate in 2018, added to the trend that continues being positive in 2019, explains the decrease in pending cases.

(2018): The Administrative Procedural Law allows the inadmissibility of the cassation appeal by resolution of a lower level than Civil Procedural Law. This explains partially the different clearance rate between this two rooms. In relation to the good resolution rate in Administrative is due in part to this cause: In previous years, a Judgement of the Court of Justice of the European Union declared Spanish law contrary to Community law authorizing the tax on retail sales of certain hydrocarbons. This fact meant the massive presentation of claims for the patrimonial responsibility of the State for the undue payment of the so-called "sanitary cent". Once the Supreme Court established jurisprudence, many of these cases were resolved more quickly.

(2017): The cause of the raise of administrative cases (pending at the beginning of 2017 and resolved) in the Supreme Court is the reform of the cassation appeal by the Final Disposition Third of the Organic Law 7/2015, and, on the other hand, a new organisation of the Third Courtroom.

(2016): As concerns the variations observed between 2014 and 2016 regarding the categories "total of other than criminal law cases"; "civil and commercial litigious cases"; "administrative law cases", it should be noted that:

- the increase in the number of cases in civil matters is due to the increase in conflicts of competence entered and resolved as well as the increase in the number of resolutions of appeals for unification of doctrine.
- the high increase in administrative matters is due to the massive presentation of claims for the State's patrimonial responsibility for the undue payment of the called "sanitary cent", because of the Judgement of the Court of Justice of the European Union that declared contrary to the Community law the Spanish law that authorized the Tax on Retail Sales of Certain Hydrocarbons.

(2015): Regarding administrative cases in 2015, there was a significant flow of incoming cases related with tax on retail sales of certain hydrocarbons. But before that, since 2011, the incoming administrative cases dropped due to the Law of courts' fees.

(2014): For the 2014 exercise, the decreases observed in respect of the number of pending administrative law cases in the beginning of the year and the number of resolved administrative law cases, are the result of the decreases observed and explained in first instance.

The increase in the number of pending civil and commercial litigious cases on 31 December between 2012 and 2014 is due to the economic crisis which resulted in the increase of the number of cases in the civil jurisdiction.

(2012): For the 2012 evaluation cycle, the category of civil and commercial litigious cases includes data on labour matters, special matters and military matters.

Question 100

Austria

(2020): The total figure includes data on administrative criminal cases before the Supreme Administrative Court.

(2016): The big variation is due to the fact that this cycle the administrative cases were included. The administrative courts were established January 1st 2014. After their establishment the data of the administrative courts is introduced this cycle for the first time.

Belgium

(2016): Cases on the 'p' list of the Court of Cassation the downward trend in the input of criminal cases is due to the tightening of access conditions: stricter time limits, obligation to serve notice of appeal, compulsory intervention by a lawyer trained in the cassation technique, abolition of immediate appeal against interlocutory judgments, abolition of the Court of Cassation's review of pre-trial detention, except for the first confirmation of the arrest warrant. To all this it must be added the introduction of a rapid and non-adversarial procedure allowing appeals that are not substantiated or manifestly inadmissible or unfounded to be refused.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The software of the Supreme Court of Cassation for extracting statistics is different from the product used for other courts. The division of criminal cases according to the criteria set out in Question 100 was made on the basis of the definitions of the CEPEJ.

In the category "other criminal cases" are included: cases with charges on corpus delicti which doesn't have independently application; cases on Chapter XXXIII Criminal Procedure Code (re-opening of criminal cases); private cassation proceedings (change of local jurisdiction, jurisdiction disputes, proceedings on returning of cassation claim/protest etc.); procedures regarding execution of judicial acts that are entered into force; proceedings regarding administration and/or movement of cases etc.

(2018): The "Other cases" group are: cases where the punishment for a committed crime depends on the punishment for other crime, that is established in the main text of the Criminal Code – it could be an offence of more severe or lightly punishment; cases on procedures related to the main case; cases on claims for re-establishment of criminal case; cases on jurisdiction disputes; cases on interpretation of a judicial act; cases on rehabilitation; cases that were instituted on a private appeal, etc. Some cases which were previously counted in misdemeanour/minor are now indicated under "other" which explains the decrease in the number of misdemeanour/minor criminal cases in respect of all categories – pending, incoming and resolved cases.

(2016): Comment on question 100

Till 2015 only the Supreme Court of Cassation was hearing the requests for resumption of criminal cases. In 2015 the Criminal Procedure Code was amended with the Law For Amendment and Supplementation of Criminal Procedure Code /SG, 42/2015/. According to the amendment the request for resumption of the criminal case grounded on art. 422, par. 1, p. 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code shall be heard by the respective court of appeal, when the judgments under art. 419 of the Criminal Procedure Code were decreed by a regional or district court, except of the new verdicts.

As a result of the legislative amendment, a significant part of the requests under Chapter Thirty-three of Criminal Procedure Code are heard by the courts of appeal in the state.

The above led to reduction in the number of cases related to the resumption of criminal cases heard by the Supreme Court of Cassation. This is also the reason for the presence of more than 20% deviation from the total number of criminal cases heard by the Supreme Court of Cassation during 2016 than those from previous years.

(2014): In the annual report of the Supreme Court of Cassation in 2012 (criminal division) the cases pending at the end of the reporting period were 260. In the report for 2013 the pending cases at the beginning of the period were 602 and the pending cases at the end of the reporting period were 671. Under Table 1 of the report for 2012, there is a note that the pending cases which are not included in the number of adjourned and private proceedings were filed in December 2012 at the registry of the Supreme Court of Cassation and are scheduled for consideration in January and February 2013. As a result, the total number of pending cases in 2014 appears much higher than in 2012.

Croatia

(2018): The table shows cases under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, as the highest judicial authority in the Republic of Croatia.

(2016): The table shows cases under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, as the highest judicial authority in the Republic of Croatia. We are not able to present the data separately for "Severe criminal cases" and "Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases" due to the fact that the implementation of the Integrated Case Management System at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia is underway. It will enable the track record of the cases by type. The significant decrease of the number of pending cases at the beginning of 2016 in the Supreme Court is due to the fact that since beginning of 2014 this court continuously solves more cases than it receives and also because in 2015 there was a further reduction in inflow of cases.

(2014): For 2014, the table shows cases under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, as the highest judicial authority in the Republic of Croatia. Data on "severe criminal cases" and "misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases" could not be presented separately due to the fact that the implementation of the Integrated Case Management System at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia is underway. It will enable the track record of the cases by type. When comparing 2012, 2013 and 2014 data, it can be noticed a trend of decrease of the total number of incoming criminal cases, which is a result of legislative amendments, suspension of extraordinary legal remedy (request for extraordinary mitigation of penalty), as well as the decrease of the number of cases in which the decision about an appeal to investigative imprisonment needs to be decided on.

Cyprus

(General Comment): The peculiarity of the judicial system of Cyprus is that the Supreme Court is the appeal and the final instance court.

(2020): The Supreme Court is also the appeal court

(2018): Cyprus only has a two tier system. The Court of Appeal is also the Supreme Court, therefore the relevant data could be found in the section on second instance cases.

(2016): The supreme court is the appeal court

Czech Republic

(General Comment): We are not able distinguish between serious offences and minor offences. Thus only total number of cases is reported. There are no cases that could be reported in "Other cases"

(2020): Total of criminal cases: The variations should be put into perspective due to small absolute values.

(2018): We are not able distinguish between serious offences and minor offences. Thus only total number of cases is reported. There are no cases that could be reported in "Other cases"

Denmark

(General Comment): All 3rd instance cases are considered severe. Misdemeanour/minor criminal cases would never reach a 3rd instance court. There is no data on pending cases. Data are from the yearly report 2018 from the Supreme Court, <http://www.hoejesteret.dk/hoejesteret/embedsregnskab/Documents/Årsberetning2018.pdf>

(2018): Data are from the yearly report 2018 from the Supreme Court, <http://www.hoejesteret.dk/hoejesteret/embedsregnskab/Documents/Årsberetning2018.pdf>

(2016): Based on the data the Danish Court Administration got, it is not possible to show pending criminal cases.

(2014): For 2014, the number of pending criminal cases was not available. _x000D_
The number of received criminal cases has fallen all the years since 2010, except from 2014 where it went up with 7 cases and the same number of criminal cases were received as in 2012. It is worth mentioning that the Danish Court Administration differentiates between cases that are fully appealed and cases in respect of which a specific point is appealed (i.e. should the person being charged stay in custody while the case is on-going). The number of cases fully appealed has varied between 27 and 14 over the period 2010-2012-2013-2014 (in 2013 and 2014 there were 14 received cases). Completed "full cases" have varied between 32 and 12 cases (in 2014 there were 12 completed criminal cases). The rest of the cases were related to specific questions. _x000D_
Therefore, and due to the instance reform as well, the Supreme Court has over the years dealt with fewer and fewer cases.

Estonia

(General Comment): The Supreme Court is the court of cassation, therefore only those cases are heard which have been given leave to appeal (i.e. that have been declared admissible for proceedings in the Supreme Court). The data presented shows the number of cases which have been actually heard by the Supreme Court and not the number of appeals. The Supreme Court is not required to give reasons in its ruling on the admissibility of the appeals.

(2016): Numbers are quite small. No special reason for discrepancies. Because the distinction between severe and minor criminal cases is not the same with the CEPEJ, data for subcategories can be found below :

Severe criminal cases : Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year : 18

Incoming cases : 82

Resolved cases : 73

Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year: 27

Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court : NA

Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases :

Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year : 6

Incoming cases : 26

Resolved cases : 29

Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year: 3

Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court : NA

(2014): The variations observed in 2014 are not of importance, since the numbers are small.

(2012): In 2012, the higher number of criminal cases compared to 2010 was a result of the higher number of cases where the decision of the lower court was appealed. As regards the number of misdemeanour cases before the Supreme Court, the number of appeals was not much lower compared to 2010 but the number of cases accepted by the Supreme Court was lower (in 2010 the Supreme Court declared admissible 35% of the appeals, while in 2012 only 21% of the appeals were accepted).

Finland

(2020): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly

changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on

12.1.2021 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is: 1)Incoming cases 2)Resolved cases 3)Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced

number of cases in 1 Jan will differ.

Germany

(General Comment): The category "severe criminal cases" includes criminal proceedings in accordance with the Criminal Code and ancillary criminal laws. The category "misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases" subsumes regulatory fine proceedings before criminal courts.

(2020): It is not possible to differentiate between "severe criminal cases" and "minor criminal cases" (NA). The total number of cases means the number of appeals on points of law, including referrals and regulatory offences pursuant to the Act on Regulatory Offences (OWiG) as well as regulatory offences pursuant to the Act Against Restraints of Competition (GWB) and the Energy Act (EnBW) before the criminal panels (including antitrust panel).

(2018): It is not possible to differentiate between "severe criminal cases" and "minor criminal cases" (NA). The total number of cases means the number of appeals on points of law, including referrals and regulatory offences pursuant to the Act on Regulatory Offences (OWiG) as well as regulatory offences pursuant to the Act Against Restraints of Competition (GWB) and the Energy Act (EnBW) before the criminal panels (including antitrust panel).

(2016): It is not possible to differentiate between "severe criminal cases" and "minor criminal cases" (NA). The total number of cases means the number of appeals on points of law, including referrals and regulatory offences pursuant to the Act on Regulatory Offences (OWiG) as well as regulatory offences pursuant to the Act Against Restraints of Competition (GWB) and the Energy Act (EnBW) before the criminal panels (including antitrust panel).

(2014): The 2014 data reflects an overview of the case workflow processed by the Senates for Criminal Matters of the Federal Court of Justice (statistics for the year 2014). For 2014, it was not possible to distinguish between categories of "severe criminal cases" and "minor criminal cases". The total number of criminal proceedings concerns appeals on points of law, including matters submitted to the Federal Court of Justice for its review of the principle of the matter and misdemeanour cases pursuant to the Act on Regulatory Offences. It also includes misdemeanours pursuant to the Act on Restraints of Competition that are pending before the Senates for Criminal Matters of the Federal Court of Justice (including the Senate for Anti-Trust Matters)._x000D_

It is noteworthy that as there were only very few "minor criminal cases" in the previous cycles, the figures remain comparable for the last three evaluations.

Greece

(2020): Due to the pandemic, pending cases have accumulated in the courts of first instance, with the result that the courts of the second instance and the Supreme Court have fewer cases to handle. The above information is referred to the Supreme Court only.

(2016): With regard to the category "pending cases on 1 January 2016", the abnormality of the figures is due to the fact that the postponed cases because of the abstention of the lawyers in 2015 were not considered as pending to the backlog of the court.

In 2016 a long-term abstention by the lawyers of the country took place, resulting in reduction of the number of resolved criminal law cases. Accordingly, the number of pending criminal law cases increased.

Ireland

(2018): The increase in incoming and resolved caseload reflects arrangements on foot of the establishment of the Court of Appeal and the new appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

(2016): The increase in incoming and resolved caseload reflects arrangements on foot of the establishment of the Court of Appeal and the new appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Italy

(General Comment): Under "misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases" are included all those cases coming from the Justice of Peace Courts.

(2020): 2. "minor criminal cases" represent cases against justice of peace's decisions and cases against first and second instance judges' decisions, regarding minor offences that are punished with fines. 3. "Other cases" Can be related to procedures pending in first or second instances (jurisdiction or competence conflicts between other courts), or pending in other countries (rogatory or capture instances); "Other cases" can be also related to decisions regarding the execution of imposed punishments (for example regarding the end or a change (home detention) of the imprisonment), or can be related to the correction of material errors on Highest Court's sentences.

(2018): Following the introduction of the new item "other" at Q100, the Supreme Court has revised and ameliorated their classification of cases. The misdemeanour category now includes not only the proceedings coming from the justice of peace offices but also all those minor offences which are punished with fines. "Other cases" (point 3) can be related to procedures pending in first or second instances (jurisdiction or competence conflicts between other courts), or pending in other countries (rogatory or capture instances); "Other cases" can be also related to decisions regarding the execution of imposed punishments (for example regarding the end or a change (home detection) of the imprisonment), or related to the correction of material errors on Highest Court's sentences.

(2016): In respect of minor criminal cases, the numbers are small and the observed variations should be put into perspective.

Latvia

(2020): During last two years 3 out of 8 judges (after increase of number of judges – 9 judges) have retired. Some additional time was needed to replace them (competition and appointment). There was significant decrease of examined cases in 2020 (clearance rate was 102% in 2019 and 95% in 2020) and increase of received cases in 2019: 734 (2018), 764 (2019) and 686 (2020).

(2018): Supreme Court does not rely only on data in the Court Information System, they keep separate sheet for statistics

Lithuania

(2020): general decrease of number of cases

(2016): The number of admitted cassation claims decreased in 2015 and in 2016 was almost the same as in 2015. Besides, the number of resolved cases increased in 2015 due to the aim to comply with the timeliness.

Malta

(2018): NA

Netherlands

(2020): In the numbers and accounts that are kept by the Dutch Supreme Court, no distinction is made between severe criminal cases and misdemeanours and/or minor criminal cases.

With regard to the discrepancies: there are always some factors that might be of influence on the number of cases the Supreme Court handles in a year. It might be due to delays or catch ups in lower courts (so incoming cases are lower/higher), new laws or changes in law that the SC must answer (like covid-regulations), cases may become more complex because laws and differences are more complex (as a result cases may take longer), or cases that are connected that are grouped to deal with in clusters (meaning more cases for a longer time). While we cannot clearly pinpoint a 'cause' of the discrepancies, all these factors mentioned might influence the numbers.

Poland

(General Comment): The Supreme Court does not divide its statistics into categories corresponding to those defined and used by the CEPEJ.

(2020): Others cases are disciplinary cases resolved in the Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court
Discrepancy comment: The dynamics of the movement of cases of 2020 in the work of the Criminal Chamber was due to changes of a personnel nature. In addition, some of the disciplinary cases of advocates were submitted for consideration to the Criminal Chamber on the basis of decisions of the First President of the Supreme Court made in the period until May 2020 or decisions of the President of the Supreme Court directing the work of the Criminal Chamber at a later date, as the Disciplinary Court of the Polish Bar Association refers files of disciplinary cases with cassation appeals to the Criminal Chamber, recognizing that the Disciplinary Chamber should refrain from examining them. At the same time, the above-standard involvement in the work of judges, assistants and all other employees of the Criminal Chamber allowed for an increase in the number of cases dealt with.

(2018): Number of incoming cases has increased due to implemented law changes in Code of Criminal Procedure. On 15 April 2016 entered into force regulations about complaints against appellate court judgments. Parties may complain to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Poland against an appellate court judgment revoking a judgment of the court of the first instance and referring the case for reconsideration. In the first period of functioning of mentioned regulations there were not many incoming cases. The situation changed in 2018. We have observed that many cases incoming on the base of regulations implemented in 2016. Moreover, in 2018 were carried on some organisational changes e.g. Military Chamber of Supreme Court has been closed and all cases were moved to Criminal Chamber.

Portugal

(General Comment): The communicated data reflects the case-flow of criminal cases before the highest instance courts. "Misdemeanor cases" are never taken to high instance courts.

(2020): The increase in the number of criminal cases pending on January 1, 2020 compared to the number of cases pending on January 1, 2018, at the Supreme Court is justified by the fact that the number of cases completed from 2018 to 2019 was relatively lower than the number of cases entered in those years.

(2016): In Portugal, misdemeanour/minor criminal cases may not be dealt in the Supreme Court of Justice.

(2012): The number of pending cases has decreased between 1 January 2010 and 1 January 2012 due to the fact that the number of resolved cases in that period was superior to the number of incoming cases. Conversely, in the period between 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2012, the number of incoming cases was superior to the number of resolved cases, which resulted in the increase of the number of pending cases. In addition, the number of pending cases at 1 January 2010, as well as the number of incoming cases in 2010 benefited from the effect of the change of the Criminal Procedure Code (Law n.48/2007) that narrowed the access to the High Judicial Superior Council. In the years 2011 and 2012, this effect was diluted, leading to a slight increase of the pending cases on 31 December 2012.

Romania

(2018): The increase in the total of criminal law cases incoming between 2016 and 2018 can be explained by the retrial / re-examination of a high important number of cases (to be noted that none of these cases were new) according to the Constitutional Court's decision that brought changes to the interpretation given by the High Court of Cassation and Justice in the matter of judicial organisation.

(2016): The jurisdiction of the courts on judging appeals and second appeals has changed and some of the cases that were under the jurisdiction of the High Court are now under the jurisdiction of the courts of appeal Consequently the number of cases in Supreme court shows significant decrease in all categories.

In the national Statis system, the cases are recorded on categories of pending cases as follows: - 0-1/2 years;

- 1/2-1 year;

- 1 - 1 and 1/2 years;

- 1 and 1/2 - 3 years;

- 3 - 5 years;

In the table above, last column, there are mentioned the numbers for cases pending for more than 3 years.

(2014): The significant decrease between 2012 and 2014 of the total of criminal cases in respect of the following categories – incoming, resolved and pending on 31st December, is due to the entry into force of the new Codes and the changes of jurisdiction.

(2012): The important increase of the total of criminal cases pending on 1 January 2012 is the consequence of the entry into force of Law n° 202/2010. Consequently, the legal remedy of appeal (appeal on the merit) has been abolished in several criminal matters, remaining only the “recurs” (“appeal on law”). It resulted in an increase of the number of “recurs”.

Slovakia

(General Comment): The collected statistical data does not distinguish between the two types of criminal offences.

(2018): The decrease in incoming and resolved cases is influenced by the decrease of the caseload at the lower courts

(2016): During 2015 there were more pending cases created

Slovenia

(General Comment): For explanation on severe criminal cases and minor offences please see comment to Q94.

Figures for severe criminal law cases at the highest instance include:

- Kp – appeals in criminal cases,
- Ips – requests for protection of legality in criminal cases, against a decision ordering or prolonging a detention, extraordinary mitigation of punishment,
- I Kr – other criminal cases – delegations, jurisdiction disputes, prolongation of detention, other.

Figures for minor offences cases at the highest instance include:

- IV Ips – requests for protection of legality in minor offences cases.

(2020): The discrepancies are due to a small absolute number of cases.

(2018): Discrepancies are due to small (absolute) of cases which fluctuate between years.

For distinction see general comment.

(2016): The observed decreases can be attributed to the decrease in the number of cases, processed by the police and the state prosecution (see Q107).

(2014): According to 2012 and 2014 data, figures for “severe criminal law cases” at the highest instance include: appeals in criminal cases (Kp); requests for protection of legality in criminal cases (I Ips); requests for protection of legality against a decision ordering or prolonging a detention (XI Ips); extraordinary mitigation of punishment (IX Ips); other criminal cases – delegations, jurisdiction disputes (I Kr); other criminal cases – prolongation of detention (II Kr); other criminal cases (III Kr). Figures for “minor offences cases” at the highest instance include requests for protection of legality in minor offences cases (IV Ips).

(2012): The decrease of the number of “misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases” before courts in 2012 is the result of the reform in law on minor offenses which transferred some of the jurisdiction in cases previously tried by courts to other authorities.

According to 2012 and 2014 data, figures for “severe criminal law cases” at the highest instance include: appeals in criminal cases (Kp); requests for protection of legality in criminal cases (I Ips); requests for protection of legality against a decision ordering or prolonging a detention (XI Ips); extraordinary mitigation of punishment (IX Ips); other criminal cases – delegations, jurisdiction disputes (I Kr); other criminal cases – prolongation of detention (II Kr); other criminal cases (III Kr). Figures for “minor offences cases” at the highest instance include requests for protection of legality in minor offences cases (IV Ips).

Spain

(General Comment): The Criminal Procedure Law was amended by Law 41/2015, and thus the scope of the cassation appeal that reach the Supreme Court in Criminal Matters was broadened. The objective of the Law was to try to homogenize the doctrine in criminal matters, since previously, in cases that had not criteria of Supreme Court, the criteria of the Provincial Courts could be different.

(2014): The number of total criminal pending cases on 31 December has decreased of 30% between 2012 and 2014. It has to be noted that both in 2013 and 2014, the Supreme Court has resolved more cases than the number of incoming cases.

Question 101

Austria

(General Comment): For intentional homicide cases include only the cases against known offenders. The intentional homicide cases includes facts of murder, manslaughter, killing on demand, involvement in suicide and killing a child at birth (sec 75 to 79 criminal code).

For robbery cases include only the cases against known offenders and facts of robbery theft and heavy robbery (sec 131, 142 and 143 Austrian Criminal Code).

(2020): Insolvency cases: the observed decreases between 2019 and 2020 are due to the pandemic. Data on intentional homicide and robbery cases were delivered for the year 2018 due to a special evaluation that had taken place. Because of this special evaluation data for 2018 was available. The standard statistical tools do not enable enquiries to pending cases of a certain category (regarding certain criminal offences) to a specific date in the past.

(2019): The decrease in the number of incoming cases related to the right of entry and stay of aliens stems from the decline in migration flows. Accordingly, the number of pending cases at the end of 2019 decreased.

Belgium

(2019): In matters relating to asylum seekers, the line between an asylum case and a migration case is not always easy to draw. Thus, 'asylum' cases are very cyclical. The figures were communicated by the Foreigners Litigation Council.

(2018): As a result of the new rules for counting and recording cases, the number of contentious divorce cases is lower than the one in the previous years.

Bankruptcy cases do not include cases that have been managed by the Regsol system and procedure since mid-2017. The number of pending and resolved cases cannot be calculated due to the unreliability of the available data.

Cases concerning asylum seekers include asylum cases before the Aliens Litigation Council (e. g. applications for recognition of refugee status or granting of the subsidiary protection status). Cases relating to the right of entry and residence include migration cases before the Aliens Litigation Council (appeals for annulment of individual decisions taken pursuant to the Act on Access to the Territory, Residence, Establishment and Removal of Foreign Nationals).

(2017): Appeals lodged with the Aliens Litigation Council (Conseil du contentieux des Etrangers (CCE)) in the context of an asylum procedure migration litigation.

(2016): "Justice of the peace: no data for pending cases (start + end)

civil courts of first instance and family courts: no data for pending cases (start + end)

Youth courts: no data for Eupen, Leuven, Brussels (Dutch-speaking), Tournai, Mons; no data for resolved cases, pending cases and length of criminal courts of first instance: no data for Turnhout, Tongeren, Hasselt, Leuven, Charleroi, Eupen; no data for durations and breakdown by type of offence; police courts : no data for civil cases: no data for new cases, pending cases and commercial court length: concerns (only) the following roles: general role (including contested claims), role of motions and role of summary proceedings. It should be noted that the number of resolved cases is only an estimation - this figure has been calculated on the basis of the last judgment and this judgment closes the case. Consequently, not all the following cases are taken into account in this calculation: cases that have been the subject of another judgement after the judgement ending the case, and cases in which no judgement has been pronounced; no data for pending cases. Insolvency (commercial courts) :

Due to unreliable data, figures for pending and resolved insolvency cases (commercial courts) cannot be provided. With regard to insolvency (commercial courts), it should be noted that: - incoming cases: cases registered with a insolvency nature, cases with a insolvency number or cases registered on a dedicated insolvency list. Cases relating to liquidations/dissolutions, business continuity law and commercial investigations (not leading to insolvency) are not recorded. Filter: nature group of the insolvency case or insolvency number or entry on the roll F, G, H, K, L, V.

Bankruptcies include business insolvency proceedings (Commercial Court) and personal insolvency proceedings (collective debt settlement with the labour court).

With regard to the "litigious divorce cases" category, the variations in the number of incoming cases and the number of resolved cases are due to the fact that, unlike the previous cycles (2014, 2015), the 2016 data do not include divorces with mutual consent. The category "insolvency cases" in 2016 encompasses insolvency proceedings of companies (Commercial Court) and personal insolvency proceedings (collective debt settlement before the Labour Court) that were not included in previous cycles."

(2015): The insolvency cases provided only include cases regarding individuals and not the ones concerning companies.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): Since there is no centralised Case Management System, the information on number of cases was summed up on the bases of the data collected from different courts and some mistakes are possible due to non-existence of control mechanism to check all the incoming courts data and spot eventual anomalies. Accordingly, some discrepancies can appear between data communicated for different cycles.

(2020): The Supreme Judicial Council does not only collect separate statistics for "Employment dismissal cases", but also adds claims for revocation of the imposed penalty "remark" and "dismissal warnings". If this overall statistic will be useful for this row in the table of Q101, then the data for it are the following:

1. Pending cases on 1 January of the reference year - 749
2. Incoming cases - 1301
3. Resolved cases - 1121
4. Pending cases on 31 December of the reference year - 929

(2019): "Employment dismissal cases": the Supreme Judicial Council does not collect separate statistics only for the type of cases "employment dismissal cases", but also adds in the statistics the claims for revocation of the imposed penalty "remark" and "dismissal warnings". "Cases relating to asylum seekers": in connection with the observed significant decrease in the number of cases received in 2018 and 2019 (217 in 2018 and 98 in 2019, respectively), we note that this is probably due to the significantly reduced number of foreign nationals, who sought asylum in the Republic of Bulgaria in 2019(2536 in 2018 and 309 in 2019, respectively).

(2018): The number of dismissal cases includes: "Claims for protection against unlawful dismissal and claims for annulment of the penalty imposed" note "and" warning of dismissal".

There is no specific explanation as to why insolvency proceedings decreased during the reference 2018. There is also no specific explanation as to why the number of employment dismissal cases decreased.

(2017): Since there is no centralised Case Management System, the information on number of cases was summed up on the bases of the data collected from different courts and some mistakes are possible due to non-existence of control mechanism to check all the incoming courts data and spot eventual anomalies. Accordingly, some discrepancies can appear between data communicated for different cycles.

(2016): There is no particular explanation in respect of the observed variations. All the data provided is correct.

(2013): The increase in the number of pending insolvency cases on 1 January 2013 is due to the overall increase in the number of incoming cases justified by macroeconomic reasons, namely the global financial crisis.

Croatia

(2019): Courts competent for "employment dismissal cases" solved more cases during 2018., which led to the decrease of pending cases at the end of 2018./beginning of 2019.

As regards insolvencies, in previous years, due to some legislative changes we had higher income of insolvency cases. The income of shortened bankruptcy procedures which was product of those changes stopped, so this income is rather "normal" for Croatia (more or less similar to the income in years before aforementioned changes).

(2018): The reason for decreasing the number of pending insolvency cases lies in the new Bankruptcy Act, which entered into force in September 2015. Since then, and throughout the first half of 2016, many shortened bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated ex officio and finished in relatively short period (that was "unnaturally" large income of simple insolvency cases). Cycles defined in aforementioned Law of initiating these procedures by FINA finished, so 2018. actually reflects regular state of insolvency proceedings regarding income of insolvency cases.

(2017): "Litigious divorce cases" - regarding the decrease in the number of pending cases at the beginning of reference year in comparison to the beginning 2016., the reason lays in the fact that first instance municipal courts resolved significant number of cases in relation to the number of incoming cases (148%!!) during 2016., while the income of these cases, as stated in previous cycle decreased in comparison to the 2015. In 2017, courts resolved less cases than in 2016., but nevertheless more than they received which led to the decrease of pending cases at the end of 2017.

"Employment dismissal cases": Regarding the decrease in the number of pending cases at the beginning of reference year in comparison to the beginning 2016., the reason lays in the fact that first instance municipal courts resolved significant number of cases in relation to the number of incoming cases (133%!!) during 2016. Municipal courts received less cases of this type. The reason lays in the fact that in general, income of labour cases decreased in 2017. with no specific reason in sense of law changes etc. Lower number of received cases and Clearance rate of 137% lead to the decrease of the number of pending cases at the end of 2017.

Insolvency cases: in 2015. new Insolvency act was introduced. Significant number of companies were subject of shortened insolvency proceeding conducted by commercial court. Cycles defined in aforementioned Law of initiating these procedures by FINA finished by the mid of 2016., so 2017. reflects regular „movement“ of insolvency cases.

(2016): Regarding insolvency cases, 2015 was the year when, by introducing new Insolvency act, significant number of companies were subject of shortened insolvency proceeding conducted by commercial courts. Cycles defined in aforementioned Law of initiating these procedures by FINA finished, so 2016 actually reflects regular state of insolvency proceedings regarding income of insolvency cases. Relating the reduced number of incoming divorce cases, the number of divorces with minor children dropped in 2016. Namely, according to the new Family Law which came into force on 1 November 2015, couples with children, before initiating the court proceeding, have to undergo mandatory family mediation at social welfare centres. This fact postpones court proceedings and therefore there are fewer cases in court in 2016.

(2015): Regarding the Litigious divorce cases, the Republic of Croatia point out that in 2015 there have been amendments to the Family Act, due to which a certain number of family cases were no more resolved in a litigious, but in non-litigious proceedings. For this reason, the number of cases in this category for 2015 is presented decreased (e.g. if these cases remained within the same category, the result would be as follows: Pending at the beginning of 2015 – 4 595, Incoming – 9 253, Resolved – 8 756 and Pending at 31.12.2015 – 5 092 cases).

There is an increase of incoming insolvency cases due to the fact that on 1 September 2015 the new Insolvency Act came into force. The Act stipulates that the court will conduct an shortened insolvency proceedings regarding the legal person if the following conditions are met:

- If it has no employees
- If the FINA Register has unexecuted orders for forced payment for a continuous period of 120 days
- If preconditions for a second proceeding for deletion from the court registry are not fulfilled.

The Financial agency (FINA) is obliged, for legal persons who, on the day of the entry of the Insolvency Act into force, have had unexecuted orders for forced payment in the FINA Register for a continuous period of 120 days submit request to the court to initiate the shortened insolvency proceeding.

In view of the above provisions and the fact that at the time of the entry into force of the Insolvency Act there was more than 20.000 legal persons for which the preconditions were met to initiate the shortened insolvency proceedings, the number of incoming insolvency cases in 2015 increased significantly compared to previous years.

(2014): The increase in the number of pending bankruptcy cases on 1st January 2014 is due to the fact that many companies have gone bankrupt in 2013, thus there were a large inflow in 2013 in relation to other periods. The same reason accounts for the decrease in the number of incoming bankruptcy cases in 2014, when compared with the outlier in 2013.

(2013): The category "employment dismissal cases" includes dismissal of employment contract cases, determination of employment relationship cases and termination of employment cases.

Cyprus

(General Comment): The increase in the number of employment dismissal cases since 2010 is the result of the crisis.

(2019): The number of cases relating to asylum seekers reflects the period between June 2019 (date of establishment of the Administrative court for international protection) till December 2019.

The incoming and resolved employment dismissal cases include a bundle of 204 cases concerning overtime arrears against the Cyprus telecommunication authority.

(2017): in the litigious divorce cases 192 cases pending on 1.1.16 of the family court of Famagusta were not included Concerning the employment dismissal cases, the variation (decrease) between 2016 and 2017 is due to the fact that in 2016 many cases were filed after companies were closed many of which were later withdrawn.

Czech Republic

(General Comment): For all evaluation cycles for the Czech Republic it was not possible to identify the number of pending cases solely on 1st instance since, each case is considered pending until the moment a final decision is enacted and no further proceeding is possible.

(2020): In last years, there were many legislative changes in insolvency law. That results in relatively big changes in the number of cases.

(2019): There was a legislative change in insolvency law. We believe that this change resulted in significant grow in the number of incoming cases. The number of resolved cases also increased. The reason might be that number of incoming cases peaked in 2013 and the length of many insolvency cases is 5 years due to legislative reasons.

(2017): This is relatively new and very specific agenda, which usually takes 5 years to resolve. There was an increase in case filings five years ago, which resulted in growth in the number of resolved cases nowadays. On the other hand, for various reasons (including legislative changes) the number of incoming cases is decreasing.

There was an amendment of insolvency law in 2017 which introduced e. g. obligatory processing of insolvency motion by specialised entities or broadening of reasons for discontinuance of proceedings due to the lack of, or little, estate.

(2013): The increasing trend concerning the category of insolvency cases is due to the economic situation. More particularly, the number of personal bankruptcies is increasing.

Denmark

(General Comment): To be sure to have consistent information, pending cases prior to the period in question is calculated based on received, finalized and pending cases ultimo the period in question. In addition, We got pending bankruptcy cases from the Maritime and Commercial Court from the court's annual report enabling us to answer question 101. It should be noticed that all cases from the District Courts regarding marriage and paternity/maternity are considered litigious divorce cases.

(2020): To be sure to have consistent information, pending cases prior to the period in question is calculated based on received, finalized and pending cases ultimo the period in question. It should be noticed that all cases from the District Courts regarding marriage and paternity/maternity are considered litigious divorce cases.

(2019): It should be noticed that all cases from the District Courts regarding marriage and paternity/maternity are considered litigious divorce cases. From April 1, 2019 a new law addressing divorces and togetherness with children and legal housing for children was implemented. It may have had an effect in the number of cases as administrative decisions to some degree become court decisions.

There is a change of numbers of pending insolvency cases as we succeeded to include the Maritime and Commercial Court's pending insolvency cases in the overall figure. We can see over numbers of years, that there is an increasing number of bankruptcy cases. This can be seen too from 2018 to 2019 where there is an increase in the number of bankruptcy cases.

(2018): It should be noticed that all cases from the District Courts regarding marriage and paternity/maternity are considered litigious divorce cases.

There is a change of numbers of pending insolvency cases as we succeeded to include the Maritime and Commercial Court's pending insolvency cases in the overall figure.

(2016): Please note concerning insolvency: The number of cases concerning compulsory dissolution of companies has increased markedly due to new regulation where it is possible to start a company without starting capital. Accordingly, more companies are started, but more companies are also then closed. As concerns the number of pending insolvency cases, the data refers only to district courts given that data related to the Maritime and Commercial court is not available.

(2015): A decrease in the number of litigious divorce cases can be observed from 2010, it is most likely due to a change in the administrative proceedings, i.e. fewer cases end up in the courts.

Estonia

(General Comment): It is noteworthy that the discrepancies that can be observed between the number of pending cases indicated for December of one year and the number of pending cases communicated for January of the next year, are due to the fact that the statistic system is alive and courts are entitled to modify and up-date data at any time.

It is possible to observe differences in the horizontal consistency since during the proceedings some cases are joined and some are disjoined.

(2019): For all the discrepancies - the numbers are so small so that's why the percentage is so significant.

(2015): The numbers of pending, incoming and resolved employment dismissal cases decreased from 2012 (compared to 2010). This variation is supposedly related to the fact that more cases are effectively resolved by the labour dispute committees, less cases arrive to the courts.

In 2014, the number of resolved litigious divorce cases increased. This is justified by the fact that courts are working more efficiently and have accelerated the proceedings.

(2014): The increase in the number of resolved litigious divorce cases in 2014 is justified by the fact that courts are working more efficiently and have accelerated the proceedings.

(2012): The decrease in the numbers of pending, incoming and resolved employment dismissal cases in 2012 is supposedly related to the fact that more cases are effectively resolved by the labour dispute committees, less cases arrive to the courts.

Finland

(2020): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on

12.1.2021 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is: 1)Incoming cases 2)Resolved cases 3)Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced

number of cases in 1 Jan will differ. Currently the calculation is further complicated by the partial implementation of the new cases managements systems, AIPA (for general courts) and HAIPA (for administrative and special courts).

(2019): The case management systems from which the data is collected are not static reporting tool but a dynamic and constantly changing system. So the exact number depends on the day the data is taken from the system. Part of the data here is collected on 22.1.2020 and reflects the situation on that day. The data available is:

1)Incoming cases 2)Resolved cases

3)Cases pending on the data collection date. The number of pending cases as of 1 January has been calculated based on the available data. Because of the dynamic nature of the system, the previously announced number of cases on 31 December and the now announced number of cases in 1 Jan will differ. Currently the calculation is further complicated by the partial implementation of the new cases managements systems, AIPA (for general courts) and HAIPA (for administrative and special courts). According to Finnish Immigration Service the number of asylum seekers arriving to Finland continued to be low (see, for example, <https://tilastot.migri.fi/#decisions/23330?l=en&start=588&end=599>)

“Cases relating to the right of entry and stay of aliens”: the number of resolved cases increased considerably between 2018 and 2019 resulting in a decrease in the number of pending cases at the end of 2019. In this regard, it should be noticed that courts have reorganized their resources internally. They have allocated more resources to these types of cases, and this way keep reasonable the time the case is pending in the court. Also, in 2019 the administrative courts got 119 more staff as follows: 65 judges, 27 referendaries and 27 clerical staff.

(2018): In 2016, the number of incoming cases relating to asylum seekers increased dramatically due to the asylum crisis. In 2018, the number of incoming cases relating to asylum seekers was considerably lower than in 2016.

For the decreased number of resolved cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens, the only explanation is the general bigger case load in the administrative courts.

(2017): Cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens: includes the cases concerning deportation, permits of residence and

removing from the country.

Cases related to Asylum seekers: the number of pending cases at the beginning of 2017 increased drastically as a consequence of the important number of incoming cases in 2016; the number of incoming cases in 2017 decreased compared to 2016 which allowed courts to better deal with pending cases (the number of resolved cases increased considerably in 2017, while the number of pending cases at the end of 2017 decreased).

(2016): The number of resolved cases pertaining to intentional homicide has decreased for the period 2014 - 2016. The category "Cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens" includes cases concerning deportation, permits of residence and removing from the country.

(2013): The category “insolvency cases” includes only bankruptcy cases dealt with by District Courts and not restructuring of enterprises cases.

France

(2019): Problems related to data feedback make it impossible to have information on robberies and intentional homicides. Concerning cases relating to asylum seekers, the 2019 activity report of the National Asylum Court states that: "The year 2019 was marked by sustained activity: while the number of incoming cases stabilised in 2019 at 59,091 cases, an increase of less than 1% compared to 2018, the number of decisions handed down reached an all-time high of 66,464 cases, an increase of 40.5% compared to the previous year. This result was made possible thanks to the mobilisation of all the permanent judges, temporary judges and agents, as well as to the significant reinforcements that the Court benefited from this year. The court was thus able to create a sixth section and five new chambers in the space of a few weeks, open six new courtrooms and recruit, train and integrate more than 87 new judges on a temporary basis ("vacataires") and 175 new staff, including 91 rapporteurs".

(2018): The particular context of asylum applications in France and the sustained activity of the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA) explain the high number of applications before the National Court of Asylum. Indeed, the CNDA's exclusive mission is to rule on appeals against decisions taken by OFPRA that do not satisfy asylum seekers. In addition, the number of appeals has tended to increase over the past ten years, increasing by a factor of 2.7 between 2008 and 2018.

Asylum seekers: National Court of Asylum

Data on the right of entry and residence of foreigners: data provided by the report of the Council of State on the number of proceedings processed by the administrative courts

For bankruptcies, business bankruptcies were used. The decrease in redundancies is explained by the increase in the number of contractual breaches of employment contracts.

(2017): With regard to cases concerning asylum seekers and cases concerning the right of entry and residence of foreigners, migratory phenomena explain this evolution.

(2016): The category "insolvency" refers to business bankruptcies (opening of receivership proceedings, opening of immediate judicial liquidation, recovery plans pronounced after protection, judicial liquidation pronounced after protection) have been taken into account. 2016 data on asylum seekers: National Court of Asylum at the State Council (Conseil d'Etat); 2016 data on the right of entry and residence of foreigners: Judge of freedoms and detention.

Germany

(2019): 2017 was the peak of cases at the administrative courts regards asylum-seeker. The cases decrease constantly since then:

(2015: 50 422 / 2016: 141 046 / 2017: 260 160 / 2018: 108 917 / 2019: 82 598)

(2018): Regarding the number of cases relating to asylum seekers, there were many unresolved cases in 2017 (see Scoreboard data 2017 (rise of asylum seekers since 2015)). Schleswig-Holstein: With regard to this question, no data are available for 2018 for Employment dismissal cases for pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year. The data from 2017 have therefore been included.

With regard for all Länder, no data are available for 2018 for the cases of Robbery and Intentional homicide (resolved cases) yet. The data from 2017 have therefore been included.

(2017): Cases relating to asylum seekers: there is an important increase due to the rise of asylum seekers since 2015.

Pending cases on 31 Dec ref - Insolvency:

With regard to this question, no data are available for 2017 from Bavaria, Bremen and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. The data from 2016 have therefore been included.

Hamburg

The figures show the number of insolvency proceedings at the end of the reporting period in terms of natural and legal persons (IN) and according to foreign law (IE) but excluding consumer insolvency proceedings (IK), Source: judicial statistics Hesse

Total number of insolvency proceedings as of 31 December 2017, not broken down into proceedings that have already been opened or into IN/IK/IE proceedings. The data were taken from table Z1.4 "Civil matters before the local courts" provided by the Hesse Statistics Office (serial numbers 161.00, 161.50, 162.00 und 163.00).

(2016): Employment dismissal cases: The variation between this cycle and the previous cycle for resolved cases is not explained.

(2015): A substantial number of the Länder was unable to provide information, meaning that any amount cited would not be meaningful in substantive terms.

(2014): The 2014 data are the same as those that have been provided in 2013. No update was available.

(2013): For 2013, two Länder did not communicate any reply. As to dispute divorce cases only the number of conclusions by way of an order of divorce was provided. As to divorce proceedings (2013) overall, the following data were available: pending on 1 January 2013: 85 780; _x000D_incoming: 119 123; _x000D_resolved: 156 951; pending on 31 December 2013: 85 124. _x000D_As to insolvency cases, only data on incoming cases was provided as well as on legal cases still pending at year end. Nevertheless, not all Länder were able to give information on both of these points. To this extent the information is incomplete.

(2012): The number of resolved litigious divorce cases refers to resolution by divorce decree only. However, the data in respect of the total number of divorce cases (2011) are complete: pending on 1 January 2011: 63 363; incoming: 66 194; resolved: 215 769 (of which 190 258 by divorce decree); _x000D_pending on 31 December 2011: 58 773.

Greece

(2019): Competent Authorities and Courts did not provide us with the relevant data

(2017): "cases relating to asylum seekers": the number of incoming cases and the number of resolved cases increased compared to 2016 due to an increased inflow of cases. As regards the number of pending cases at the end of the year: the deviation between the respective data of 2016 is due to the transition of the data from hard copy to a new information (IT) system called "Integrated Court Management System for the Administrative Justice (OSDDY-DD)". This deviation that has already been taken into account by the Central Organizational Committee for the due implementation of OSDDY-DD, is expected to lapse gradually within the next years. Furthermore, deviations have also emerged from the new way of collecting statistical data that the central Organizational Committee is trying to establish in order to ensure the uniform input of data by each court and from recent verifications of relevant numerical data that were subsequently sent by the courts. Finally, discrepancies are also due to errors of the information system itself, for which an effort is being made to identify and inform about, the contractor of the system. Cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens: the number of acts of removal/expulsion of foreigners has been reduced, since most of them who are now entering the country, seek asylum, something that explains the respective increase in asylum cases within 2017.

(2016): Except for the categories "cases relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention)" and "cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens", the relevant data are not available electronically for the moment, therefore their extraction is not possible.

Hungary

(2017): Regarding the categories "insolvency", "robbery" and "intentional homicide" the number of pending cases on 1st of January differ from the closing number of the previous year because of data collection problems at certain regional courts.

(2016): With regard to the category "employment dismissal cases", as the number of incoming cases decreased it resulted in a decrease in the other categories as well. The reason of the decrease in the number of incoming cases might be outside of the court system. With regard to the category "insolvency cases", the methodology of data collection changed from the year 2015 to 2016. Accordingly, there is a discrepancy between the number of insolvency cases pending on 31 December 2015 and the number of insolvency cases pending on 1 January 2016.

With regard to "robbery cases" and "intentional homicide", currently the database contains some invalid data for these categories, so before solving this problem no valid data may be given.

(2015): Regarding the category "litigious divorce cases", the data provided for 2015 cannot be compared with the previous years as the statistical system has changed. As a result of an amendment of the code of civil procedure, litigious divorce cases were included in a new statistical category. This resulted in a starting number of "0" litigious divorce case at the beginning of the year 2015.

(2014): The decrease in the number of pending employment dismissal cases on 31 December over the period 2012-2014 is a consequence of the decrease in the number of incoming cases. Another reason was the establishment of 20 Administrative and Labour courts and 6 Regional Administrative and Labour Divisions in January 2013. The former are specialized first instance courts dealing with cases concerning the review of administrative decisions and employment relationships. The latter are special departments that coordinate the professional work of Administrative and Labour Courts, providing a professional platform for judges to discuss actual issues in administrative and labour matters.

Ireland

(General Comment): Under the Insolvency category above the figures reflect both corporate and personal insolvency cases. Insolvency figures include both litigious and non-litigious cases.

(2019): There was a decrease in bankruptcy and alternative personal insolvency application by debtors and to bankruptcy as a remedy by creditors in 2019. The overall amount of personal insolvency cases fell from 2,909 in 2016 to 1,496 in 2019

(2018): There was a decrease in bankruptcy and alternative personal insolvency application by debtors and to bankruptcy as a remedy by creditors in 2018. The overall amount of personal insolvency cases fell from 2,909 in 2016 to 1,526 in 2018"

(2017): The entered under "Cases relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention)" represent judicial review applications relating to asylum cases generally. We are not in a position to provide definitive data on the specific case category indicated on "Cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens ".

"Employment dismissal cases": we regret that we cannot definitively explain the reason for the decrease: there is no necessary connection between improvement in the economy and the number of disputes arising from employment dismissal.

(2016): With regard to the category "insolvency cases", 2016 data on incoming and resolved cases reflect a significant increase in recourse to personal insolvency procedures by debtors (there were 2730 personal insolvency and bankruptcy proceedings in 2016 compared to 941 in 2014).

(2015): 2015 figure should be 2368. The large increase is substantially due to a large increase in the number of applications for Debt Relief notices, Debt Settlement Arrangements and Personal Insolvency Arrangements

(2014): The significant increase in the number of incoming and resolved insolvency cases between 2013 and 2014 reflects the introduction of a new range of statutory personal insolvency remedies.

Italy

(General Comment): With regard to the insolvency cases, the peculiarity of the Italian system consists in distinguishing between "insolvency applications" and "insolvency cases". The former category concerns the litigious part of the proceeding where creditors and debtors have different goals (dispute). The latter category concerns the part of the proceeding where the judge has already established the insolvency / bankruptcy of the debtor and the case is all about the management of the assets and proceeds of the debtor. Figures at questions 101 and 102 refer to "insolvency applications" rather than "insolvency cases".

(2018): Employment dismissal cases are strongly correlated with the economic trend. The number of employment dismissal cases used to be very high when the economic crisis was at its peak. Now the economy is getting better and therefore the number of these cases is going down.

The strong increase of cases related to asylum seekers was even addressed by the president of the Supreme Court during his speech on the occasion of the inauguration of the judicial year. The reason of such increase depends on the immigration flow. Cases related to the right of entry and stay for aliens are dealt by the administrative justice and for this reason they were not considered in 2016.

(2017): Asylum seekers cases represent a growing phenomenon. For this reason, a new piece of legislation (L.46/2017) which came into force in 2017, introduced a series of procedures with the aim of speeding up this kind of proceedings. In particular, the main innovations of the above regulatory intervention include the establishment of specialized sections within the courts. Such specialized sections deal exclusively with immigration and international protection cases. The Italian courts are not involved in the activities concerning the right of entry and stay of aliens. The competent body is the Ministry of internal affairs. For further information about this topic please visit http://poliziadistato.it/articolo/10618-Entering_Italy

(2016): With the introduction of the data warehouse system we can now identify specific types of proceedings (e.g. employment dismissal cases) more precisely.

The figures provided for both litigious divorce and insolvency cases (year 2016) are correct but there is no particular reason explaining the observed variations. With regard to the insolvency cases, the peculiarity of the Italian system consists in distinguishing between “insolvency applications” and “insolvency cases”. The former category concerns the litigious part of the proceeding where creditors and debtors have different goals (dispute). The latter category concerns the part of the proceeding where the judge has already established the insolvency / bankruptcy of the debtor and the case is all about the management of the assets and proceeds of the debtor. The figures at questions 101 and 102 refer to “insolvency applications” (the litigious part of this kind of proceedings) rather than “insolvency cases”.

(2015): Litigious divorce case in 2015 have been extracted from the “Civil Data warehouse”. While in 2014 they were taken from the previous system. To harmonise the data between the cycles the 2014 was updated with the values derived from the data warehouse too

(2014): The project called “Civil Datawarehouse” supposed to enable to look at each single procedure individually, has been implemented. However, the output is still under “test phase”.

(2012): The number of litigious divorce cases, has been affected by the implementation of a different classification of civil cases.

Latvia

(2020): There are minor changes in statistical data due to Covid-19 pandemic. The pandemic affected the hearings of the cases and procedure, because there were several case groups that were solved in written way affecting average length of the hearings.

(2019): Data on court statistics are being calculated by automated systems, we do not keep track on any changes that affect data in database.

(2018): Partially due to court system reform, Court Information System database has undergone several error checks and data clean-ups, that has affected amount of cases, especially – unresolved. Data on court statistics are being calculated by automated systems, we do not keep track on any changes that affect data in database. Any changes to the Court Information System can affect the data.

(2017): Data updated after court reorganisation in 2018.

(2016): Data updated after court reorganisation in 2018.

(2013): The number of pending insolvency cases in the beginning and in the end of the year increased because of the special handling procedures for insolvency cases set forth by the Civil Procedure Law. The duration of insolvency proceedings is mostly affected by external economic factors. The increase in the number of incoming insolvency cases is justified by external factors such as public activity submitting applications on legal protection of individuals in cases of insolvency. The increase of the resolved insolvency cases is due to the gradual improvement of the capacity of the courts work following the adoption of the new provisions of the Civil Procedure Law in 2012.

(2012): The decrease in the number of “litigious divorce cases” (pending, incoming, resolved) is due to the decrease in the number of incoming cases owing to the impact of external factors such as depopulation, decline in the number of marriages etc. As to the category “employment dismissal cases”, the decreases noticed in respect of all the items can be explained by external socio-economic factors such as the decrease of the unemployment after the end of the economic crisis.

Lithuania

(2020): Pending on 31 December 2020 litigious divorce cases: the result of the decrease in the number of incoming cases and the compulsory mediation in pretrial stage.

Insolvency cases: general decrease in number of cases

Robbery cases: general decrease in number of cases

(2019): In common the number of pending cases decreases, this shows the efficient work of the courts.

Employment dismissal cases - the decrease of incoming and resolved cases might be due to the effective functioning of the Labor Disputes Commission (a mandatory pre-litigation labor dispute resolution body for individual and collective labor disputes).

Insolvency cases - in 2019 the number of bankruptcy proceedings compared to 2018 remained stably consistent, depending on the economic situation. The general number of received criminal cases has decreased. This may have been caused by the reduced level of crime in the Republic of Lithuania. In 2019, compared to 2018, fewer crimes were registered and fewer criminal proceedings were received. According to the publications of the Department of Informatics and Communications under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania data, in 2019 51 449 criminal offenses were recorded (57 830 in 2018 and 63 846 in 2017). Cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens - general political situation in Lithuania and situation in EU on this issue led to the decrease of incoming cases in 2019.

(2018): Employment dismissal cases - the decrease of incoming and resolved cases might be due to the effective functioning of the Labor Disputes Commission (a mandatory pre-litigation labor dispute resolution body for individual and collective labor disputes).

Insolvency cases - the decrease of incoming cases might be due to the decrease of debtors (legal entities). Robbery cases - the decrease of incoming and resolved cases might be due to a general decrease in crimes to property. Cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens - general situation in EU on this issue led to the increase of incoming cases in 2017 and consequently to the increase of pending cases at the beginning of 2018. The number of resolved cases is higher due to higher number of incoming and correspondently pending cases. Cases relating to asylum seekers fall within the cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens or other administrative cases.

(2017): Cases relating to asylum seekers fall within the cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens or other administrative cases.

The number of incoming cases related to the right of entry and stay for aliens is related to the number of requests from residents of countries where there were no requests before (countries where there are no military actions carried) and such requests are often declined by the Migration department.

The decrease in the number of pending employment dismissal cases at the end of the year is explained by the fact that courts are successfully fighting the backlog.

Variations observed in respect of the number of pending litigious divorce cases appear important mainly due to the small numbers.

(2016): For the reference year 2016 cases relating to asylum seekers fall within the cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens or other administrative cases.

(2013): Variations observed in respect of the categories “employment dismissal cases” and “litigious divorce cases” are justified mainly by fluctuations in the number of incoming cases (due to the crisis, developments of the constitutional doctrine or amendments in law). In 2013, the number of district courts has been reduced to 49, resulting in a transfer of cases from one year to another from several/two courts to one court.

Luxembourg

(2019): Compared to 2018 data, the number of incoming divorce cases has increased significantly. It seems that at the end of 2018, there was a number of pending divorce petitions, awaiting the entry into force of the law of 27 June 2018 establishing the family court judge (JAF law) on 1 November 2018. During the first two semesters of 2019, divorces were pronounced under a dual regime: on the one hand, cases filed under the old law were dismissed, and on the other hand, the JAF law, which provides for very short deadlines, made it possible to close a greater number of cases in less time than was the case under the old procedure.

“Cases relating to asylum seekers”: as we previously indicated in our 2018 comment, variations in the number of incoming and the number of resolved cases depend on factors external to the administrative courts. The variations are probably related to applications for international protection and especially the decisions taken in relation to these applications by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (see

https://maee.gouvernement.lu/content/dam/gouv_maee/directions/d8/publications/statistiques-en-mati%C3%A8re-d-asyle/Bilan-2019-Asile-Immigration-et-Accueil.pdf).

(2018): With regard to the number of incoming divorce cases, compared to the numbers provided for the 2017 scoreboard, they increased by only 8%. Since 2017, we have seen an acceleration in the number of divorce applications in 2018 since, before the entry into force of the law of the 27th of June 2018 establishing the Family Court (JAF law) and reforming the divorce procedure, many proceedings initiated under the former law were dismissed as a priority. In addition, the numbers for asylum seeker cases have decreased by 5% compared to the numbers available for 2017. The variation in incoming cases and resolved cases is linked to factors which are external to administrative courts and it is probably linked to the decrease in 2018 in applications for international protection and especially in decisions taken in relation to these issues. Finally, the number of cases resolved in 2016 concerning the entry and residence of foreigners was particularly high, this can be explained, among other things, with the creation of a new chamber in 2016 at the Administrative Court, the complexity of the cases, which can vary, as well as the delays in the investigation which can affect the date of delivery. The number of resolved cases related to the right of entry and residence of foreigners remains unchanged from the cases resolved in 2017.

(2017): Litigious divorce cases: The increase in the number of incoming cases in 2017 may have its origin in the fact that parliamentary proceedings had been initiated to reform the existing divorce procedure, which was intended to repeal the contentious divorce procedure. The Act of 27 June 2018 establishing the Family Court (juge aux affaires familiales) and reforming divorce and parental authority was initially supposed to come into force in the beginning of 2018 but it will only come into force on 1 November 2018. This law is also amending: 1. the New Code of Civil Procedure; 2. the Civil Code; 3. the Criminal Code; 4. the Social Security Code; 5. the Labour Code; 6. the amended Act of 11 November 1970 on the transfer and seizure of work pay and pensions; 7. the amended Act of 7 March 1980 on the organisation of the judiciary; 8. the amended law of 10 August 1992 on the protection of young people; 9. the amended law of 27 July 1997 on insurance contracts; 10. the amended law of 9 July 2004 on the legal effects of certain partnerships; 11. the law of 27 June 2017 adopting a multiannual programme for recruitment to the judiciary and amending the amended law of 7 March 1980 on judicial organisation. In addition, an increasing number of divorces between asylum seekers can be noticed.

Cases relating to asylum-seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention)[incoming cases and resolved cases]: the increase in the number of incoming and resolved cases is due to factors external to administrative courts and is probably linked to the general increase in 2017 in the number of applications and decisions taken in relation to asylum claims (see <https://statistiques.public.lu/fr/actualites/population/population/2018/01/20180117/20180117.pdf>).

Cases relating to the right of entry and residence of aliens [resolved cases]: the number of resolved cases in 2016 was particularly high, which can be explained by, inter alia, the creation of a new chamber in 2016 at the Administrative Court, the complexity of cases which may vary as well as the length of investigation proceedings, which may affect the date of delivery of the decision.

(2016): For insolvency cases the number of incoming and resolved cases is identical because these cases are treated immediately.

(2013): The number of employment dismissal cases corresponds to the incoming cases brought before the three competent courts. All these cases, with some exceptions, are generally heard and resolved within a few months. Regarding insolvency cases, they are all considered as urgent and are heard, at the latest one month after they are brought before the court.

Malta

(2020): Less incoming and resolved cases due to court closure.

(2019): Following the establishment of the Civil Court, Commercial Division, a number of insolvency cases previously filed before other courts were still being transferred to the new Court and hence the relatively high number of incoming cases in previous years. The Commercial Court is now fully operational and receiving new cases filed before it. Hence this figure is presumed to reflect more faithfully the cases of insolvency filed within a year.

(2017): The employment dismissal cases are not heard by the courts but rather by the Industrial Tribunal which is separate from courts and has no connection whatsoever to courts or the Ministry of Justice. Cases related to asylum seekers are processed by the Refugee Commission and heard by the Refugee Appeals Board, which is an entity separate from the courts. Therefore such data is NAP. The Office of the Refugee Commissioner (RefComm) is regulated by The Refugees Act, Chp 420 of the Laws of Malta, and its main responsibility is to receive, process and determine applications for international protection in Malta, as stipulated by the Refugees Act, amended by Act VI and VII in 2015 and its Subsidiary Legislation 420.07 on Procedural Standards in Examining Applications for Refugee Status Regulations. This Office is also bound by the obligations assumed by Malta under the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, as well as its obligations under European Directive 2011/95/EU, European Directive 2013/32/EU and the Dublin Regulation. RefComm implements a single asylum procedure. It first examines whether the applicant fulfils the criteria to be recognised as a refugee according to law, and in the case of those applicants who do NOT meet the criteria to be recognised as refugees, the Office proceeds to examine whether the applicant fulfils the criteria for subsidiary protection according to law. The applicant is informed in writing about the decision issued by the Office of the Refugee Commissioner. The reasons in fact and in law are stated in the decision. In the case of a negative decision, applicants are informed of their right to enter an appeal against this decision to the Refugee Appeals Board. Information on how to challenge a negative decision is given in writing to those applicants whose application was rejected with regards to refugee status and/or subsidiary protection status. This is an administrative review and involves the assessment of facts and points of law. An asylum seeker has 2 weeks to appeal since the day in which the written negative decision by the Refugee Commission has been received. Whilst the Refugee Appeals Board does not accept late appeals, it does have suspensive effect. An onward appeal is not provided in the law in case of a negative decision from the Refugee Appeals Board. However, judicial review of the decisions taken by the Board is possible before the First Hall of the Civil Court, limited only to an enquiry into the validity of the administrative act. However, such information is not available. Judicial review does not deal with the merits of the asylum claim, but only with the manner in which the concerned administrative authority reached its decision. At this stage, applicants could be granted legal aid if eligible under the general rules for legal aid in court proceedings.

(2016): Litigious cases: the number of incoming and resolved cases has been on the increased every year.

Netherlands

(2020): There are some numbers available on this, but we don't register whether cases are litigious or not in this manner.

(2018): As for the number of resolved employment dismissal cases, it dropped significantly in recent years, most probably because of the shortage in labour or low unemployment

(2017): The distinction of litigious cases is only available for resolved cases.

(2016): At the moment the Supreme Court has not the data available to answer this question. The National Correspondent is consulting the Supreme Court to improve this situation.

Poland

(2020): The discrepancies in Table 101. Number of specific litigious cases received and processed by first instance courts - compared to the previous period (2018) are mainly due to the significant increase in number of cases of personal bankruptcy (in the „insolvency“ category). The amendment to the bankruptcy law made it much easier to obtain the right to bankruptcy for a natural person, therefore the number of such cases brought to court has been increasing for several last years.

(2019): *) In divorces cases the number of Pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year is not equal to pending cases on January + Incoming cases - resolved cases because some cases brought to the court as a divorce cases may be judged after a trial as a separation.

*)The number of incoming insolvency cases has been increasing in recent years, inter alia, due to the significant increase in number of cases of personal bankruptcy. The amendment to the bankruptcy law made it much easier to obtain the right to bankruptcy for a natural person, therefore the number of such cases brought to court has increased many times.

(2018): In regard to litigious divorce cases, please note that pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year plus incoming cases minus resolved cases are not equal pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year. In some judicial proceedings parties decided to change their decision and do not get divorce but they get separation. In that situations incoming cases are classified as divorce cases but in resolved cases they are classified as separation cases which are included in different statistical position.

(2017): Changes in insolvency cases pending on 31 Dec are probably caused by implemented organizational changes in courts.

(2016): The growth of the number of insolvency cases is a result of the amendment of The Bankruptcy and Reorganisation Act which entered into force on the 31 December 2016.

It should be noted, that this is a very important change, which simplifies the submission of requests for consumer bankruptcy. It also implemented solutions for insolvent consumers which facilitate reaching deal with their creditors. The amended regulations do not establish automatization in declaring consumer bankruptcy - it is still a legal proceeding. Every time the consumer must fulfil a number of conditions, which are subject to an individual assessment conducted by the judge.

Since the implementation of this act, the number of incoming insolvency cases has increased significantly (300 in 2014, 8694 in 2016).

Portugal

(General Comment): Since 2007, statistical data concerning pending cases in 1st instance judicial courts are collected through the courts information systems. Being dynamic systems, allowing regular corrections and up-dating, the data collection may lead to oscillation data from previous years resulting in variations in pending cases.

(2020): The increase in the number of employment dismissal cases pending from 2018 to 2020 is largely justified by the fact that in 2020 the number of the cases filed was much higher than the number of cases completed. This is be partly justified by the decrease in court activity in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation.

The number of pending insolvency cases as of January 1, 2020 has decreased compared to the number of cases pending as of January 1, 2018, as the number of cases completed in 2018 and 2019 was relatively higher than the number of cases entered in those years. The decrease in the number of insolvency cases completed between 2018 and 2020 is justified by the decrease in court activity in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation.

(2019): The number of insolvency pending cases has decreased in relation to 2018, because the number of resolved cases has increased. In addition, the number of insolvency cases in 2018 decreased due to a more favourable economic situation. Finally, this decrease follows the decrease in pending cases in the civil procedural area in global terms.

(2018): The decrease of the number of pending cases follows the global general tendency of decrease of the number of civil and labor cases filed and pending. We have not identified any legislative or other changes that could directly justify the decrease of such cases.

(2017): The number of pending employment dismissal cases decreased in 2017 in relation to 2016. This was due to the fact that the number of resolved cases in 2016 was superior to the number of new cases that year. The number of cases in 2016 decreased as a result of a better economic environment.

In addition, labour cases have been decreasing in global terms.

The number of pending insolvency cases decreased in 2017 in relation to 2016. This was due to the fact that the number of resolved cases in 2016 was superior to the number of new cases that year. The number of cases in 2016 decreased as a result of a better economic environment.

In addition, civil procedural cases have been decreasing in global terms.

(2016): - The decrease in the number of pending cases in the beginning of 2016 in relation to 2015 in respect of litigious divorce cases, employment dismissal cases and insolvency is explained by the fact that the number of resolved cases in 2015 was superior to the number of incoming cases that year. There is no specific explanation as regards the decrease in the number of these cases (for example legislative changes). However the decrease of these cases follow the general trend of the decrease of incoming and pending cases in civil and labour matters.

- The decrease in the number of pending cases in the end of 2016 in relation to 2015 in respect of litigious divorce cases, employment dismissal cases and insolvency is explained by the fact that the number of resolved cases in 2016 was superior to the number of incoming cases that year. There is no specific explanation as regards the decrease in the number of these cases (for example legislative changes). However the decrease of these cases follow the general trend of the decrease of incoming and pending cases in civil and labour matters.

(2015): The decrease in the number of employment dismissal cases follow the general trend of the decrease of incoming and pending cases in labour matters.

(2013): The number of incoming litigious divorce cases is decreasing since 2010, entailing a decrease in the number of pending cases. Between 2010 and 2013, the clearance rate has remained stable, with values above 100%. Besides, the number of marriages has decreased in these last years. In 2012, legislative and other measures were adopted with the objective to accelerate procedural times of insolvency cases. These measures have allowed courts to respond more promptly to the increasing number of insolvency cases.

Romania

(General Comment): In the national Statistic system, the cases are recorded on different categories of pending cases. So, in the last column, there are number of cases pending for more than 3 years instead of 2.

(2019): As to the increased number of cases relating to asylum seekers at the beginning of 2019, the reason is the increased number of incoming cases in 2018 due to the increase of the migration as a phenomenon

(2018): The augmentation of cases related to asylum seekers is due to the increase of the migration as a phenomenon

(2017): With regard to "cases related to asylum seekers" the increase in the number of incoming cases in 2017 may be determined by the extended phenomenon of immigration lately registered in Europe. Referring to the decrease in the number of resolved cases related to the right of entry and stay for aliens (resulting in an increased number of pending cases on 31 December 2017) there is not an objective reason that may explain this statistical data.

(2016): The decrease of pending Employment dismissal cases is due to high Clearance Rate in 2015. Regarding insolvency cases, the decrease observed for the period 2014-2016 was determined, on the one hand, by the change in economic conditions and the re-launching of the companies' potential. On the other hand, the reform of insolvency legislation (Law 85/2014) encouraged early recovery prior to insolvency and, balancing the protection of creditors with that enjoyed by debtors, has reduced the tendency of borrowers to use this judicial procedure.

(2015): One may notice an important decrease of first instance new cases in administrative law and insolvency as a cause of legislative amendments dating from 2012. The same reason is for increases of numbers in appeal and decreases in second appeal, except for special laws like administrative law.

(2014): By the decision n° 46/2012, the Superior Council of Magistracy has decided that all the courts will implement by 1 January 2014 the IT system of collecting data. The new method is based on new definitions of the indicators. Accordingly, a case is transferred from the field "stocks" to the field "closed" only when the final decision, including its reasoning is drafted signed and communicated to the parties. For that reason, the number of pending cases on 31 December 2013 cannot be identical with the number of pending cases on 1st January 2014.

The decrease of the number of resolved litigious divorce cases between 2013 and 2014 was due to the socio-economic conditions.

(2013): In respect of the category "litigious divorce cases", the decrease of the number of cases in 2013 may have social causes and may also reflect the alternative instruments to litigious divorce (.g. divorce in front of notaries).

In respect of the category "employment dismissal cases", because of the delays on the first hearings allocated by the new automatic system implemented with the new Civil Procedure Code, even if the number of the new entered cases has decreased, the total volume of activity was focused on stocks. The problem enters on a normal path in 2013.

(2012): In respect of the category "litigious divorce cases", the decrease of the number of cases in 2012 may have social causes and may also reflect the alternative instruments to litigious divorce (.g. divorce in front of notaries).

Slovakia

(2020): More significant decline of incoming cases and resolved cases as well in the courts as a result of a pandemic situation. In the employment dismissal cases the rate of the discrepancy is not so high in comparison with 2019.

(2019): Note 1: The data in the "Robbery case" and "Intentional homicide" categories represent the number of convicted persons in legally finished cases (resolved cases). These are the data obtained from the database of legally completed/finished cases, which are reported as resolved cases in the statistical reporting, and therefore the data are only available in the category "Resolved cases". Since 2018, the number of convicted persons has not been reported according to the most severe criminal offense, but convictions for all criminal offenses are taken into account. This means that if a person has been convicted of more than one crime (for example 2), the person is reported as convicted of each crime separately (it means twice).

Note 2: The difference between pending cases on 1 Jan. 2019 and the final state pending cases on 31st of December 2018, is due to the findings of a non-uniform method of reporting cases in the insolvency agenda among the our courts. Based on these findings, the courts were instructed/directed on how to report the number of decided insolvency cases. Subsequently, the courts were allowed to record the actual state of pending cases on 1 Jan. 2019, that the methodology is the same for all courts and in the whole year (2019) period. For the next year, these differences should not occur, due to the automatic transfer of the data from the end of period (2019) into the beginning of the monitored period 2020 in the electronic data collection.

(2018): Note 1: Differences in the initial states of things as of 1 January 2018 different from the final states as of 31 December 2017 are due to the introduction of electronic data collection through the Data Collection Application (hereinafter referred to as AZU). When introducing electronic data collection in 2018, the courts were allowed to record the actual state of pending cases as of 1 January 2018 with the aim of not transmitting any inaccuracies from paper collection of previous periods. These differences should not occur in the next year, given the introduction of automatic transfer of the number of undecided cases from the end of the previous period in the electronic data collection.

Note 2: The increasing number of insolvency cases is caused by an important amendment of the Act on bankruptcy. The personal bankruptcy of the natural persons has been introduced in march 2017 and in 2018 we registered significant increase of new cases. Note 3: Data in the "Robbery case" and "Intentional homicide" categories represent the number of convicted persons in lawfully completed cases. These are data obtained from the lawfully completed database, which are classified as equipped in the statistical reporting and therefore data are only available for " Since 2018, the number of convicted persons has not been reported according to the strictest crime, but convictions for all crimes are taken into account (i.e. if the person has been convicted of several offenses, the person is reported as convicted for each crime separately).

(2017): Q101 : The data in the table are not horizontally consistent. This is caused by the fact, that the data on pending cases on 1. January 2017 (the same as data on 31. December 2016 given for the previous cycle) were collected in a one-shot collection for the Justice Scoreboard 2017 and were not bound by control patterns of horizontal consistency as it is in the new electronic data collection active since January 2018.

As regards the variations, some inconsistencies in data between the old and new system persist, and they can be explained as the transition between the old system of collecting the statistical data to new one is more complicated than was expected, with the setting up of Analytical centre of the MoJ, application of CEPEJ methodology and its tools is one of the targets in the on-going project between CEPEJ and Ministry of justice of the Slovak republic.

There are still two different IT tools used to collect the statistical data from the courts to Analytical centre. The Analytical centre makes every effort to complete the transition between two systems as soon as possible to get reliable data as soon as possible.

The increase in litigious divorce cases is influenced by significant decrease in the clearance rate (CR) to 79% in previous year 2016. The reason for the reduced CR can be found in the change of records of divorce without children from register C to the register of Pc, which was carried out in the middle of 2016, and with this change the organizational shift of the relevant number of judges into another department was not parallel.

The increase in the numbers of insolvency cases was significantly influenced by the legislative changes related to the personal bankruptcy of natural persons. Since 1.3.2017 the simplified access to personal bankruptcy and the possibility of debt elimination of natural persons is in effect. The impact of this changes was immediate in both incoming and resolved cases.

(2016): Comparison with previous cycles is not possible due to the change of methodology of calculation of cases introduced by the Analytical centre. The methodology now can identify cases finalised at each instance. The inconsistency between pending cases at the beginning of 2016 and pending at the end of 2015 is disturbed because of introduction of new methodology of calculation by the Analytical centre .

Slovenia

(General Comment): The number of litigious cases does not include litigious cases regarding the custody of children without divorce (as partners were not married to begin with).

(2020): Litigious divorce cases - the decrease in number of incoming and resolved cases is due to limitations of operation of courts due to Covid-19 pandemics.

Insolvency cases - The number of incoming cases is decreasing (personal bankruptcy from 2014 on and bankruptcy of legal persons from 2018 on), therefore the number of resolved and pending cases is also decreasing.

The discrepancies regarding other categories are due to a small (absolute) number of cases.

(2019): The change in case-flow of cases related to asylum seekers and cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens cannot be contributed to legislature or organisational changes, but rather to the enforcement of policies of the state regarding the general immigration situation in the region.

The absolute number of these cases are low. In 2018, the clearance rate for cases related to asylum seekers had been 94% (for cases related to aliens above 100%) and in 2019 the clearance ratio had been very close to 100% for both types of cases.

(2018): Employment dismissal cases- No special reason for decreased number of incoming cases can be given. The decreased number of incoming cases affects the number of resolved and pending cases.
Insolvency- Personal insolvency accounts for more than half of the insolvency cases. The decrease in incoming insolvency cases reflects the smaller number of new personal insolvency cases (we can speculate that the higher number of personal insolvency cases in previous years was the effect of the past economic crisis). The increase in resolved cases can be explained by the elapse of probation periods (typically 2-5 years) in personal insolvency cases and more efficient liquidation of assets in cases of business subject insolvency. The number of insolvency cases for business subjects did not vary significantly in recent years.
Cases related to asylum seekers - A decreased number of incoming cases can be attributed to the immigration crisis. The increased number of incoming cases affects the number of resolved and pending cases.
Cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens - No special reason for decreased number of incoming cases can be given. The decreased number of incoming cases affects the number of resolved cases.
Robbery - The difference in number of resolved cases can be attributed to small (absolute) number of cases.
Intentional homicide - The difference in number of resolved cases can be attributed to small (absolute) number of cases.

(2017): Personal insolvency accounts for more than half of the insolvency cases (61% new cases in 2017 and 75% in 2015). The decrease in incoming insolvency cases reflects the smaller number of new personal insolvency cases (we can speculate that the higher number of personal insolvency cases in previous years was the effect of the past economic crisis). The increase in resolved cases can be explained by the elapse of probation periods (typically 2-5 years) in personal insolvency cases and more efficient liquidation of assets in cases of business subject insolvency. The number of insolvency cases for business subjects (approx 34% of all new cases in 2017) did not vary significantly in recent years.

(2016): Differences (insolvency cases):

The effects of the past economic situation are still producing a high number of incoming insolvency cases, with a high percentage of personal bankruptcies. Following the legislation changes, introducing new, simplified types of (preventive) compulsory settlement, there has been an increase in pending cases due to the overburdening of courts with new cases, as well as lengthy procedures (the case cannot be resolved until the debtor's assets are liquidated – corporate; the case cannot be resolved until the end of probation period for the discharge of debt – personal insolvency; in this period the court cannot influence the duration and the case is still classified as not finished).

(2015): The effect of the economic situation are still effecting a high number of incoming insolvency cases, with a high percentage of personal bankruptcies (approx. 70%). The recent legislation changes introduced new, simplified types of (preventive) compulsory settlement which also led to new incoming cases.
The increase in pending cases is due to the overburdening of courts with new cases, as well as lengthy procedures (the case cannot be resolved until the debtor's assets are liquidated – corporate; the case cannot be resolved until the end of probation period for the discharge of debt – 2-5 years; in this period the court cannot influence the duration and the case is still classified as not finished).
Differences for robbery and intentional homicide is due to the small absolute number of cases.

(2014): The number of incoming insolvency cases is still high due to the effect of financial crisis. Besides, legislative amendments (2013) abolished the right for legal persons to apply for legal aid for financing the advances of the costs of the bankruptcy proceedings (legal persons are now exempt from paying such advance in all cases). The insolvency case is deemed resolved when the assets are liquidated and the creditors are paid (or in case of personal bankruptcy, if the dismissal of debts was requested, until such decision takes place). In cases of big companies as debtors, the sale of all assets can take years; and in cases of physical persons the "probation" period (between 2 and 5 years) must elapse, before the court can decide on dismissal of the debts.

(2013): The number of incoming insolvency cases constantly rises due to the effect of general economic crisis which resulted in a higher number of insolvent companies. The increase in the number of unresolved cases can also be attributed to a high number of proceedings of bankruptcies of physical persons. In these cases most debtors apply for conditional release of debt, where the trial period can last from 2-5 years.

(2012): The number of pending employment dismissal cases on 1 January 2012 decreased because employment dismissal cases are priority cases within labour courts. As robbery cases, are included criminal offences defined in the Criminal Code as Robbery and Larceny in the Form of Robbery. As intentional homicide, are included criminal offences defined in the Criminal Code as Murder, Voluntary Manslaughter and Infanticide. The data includes criminal cases against adult and juvenile offenders and excludes attempts.

Spain

(2019): Concerning cases relating to asylum seekers and cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens, the increased number of pending cases at the beginning of 2019 is coherent with the increase in incoming cases in previous cycle.

(2018): Variations in respect of cases relating to asylum seekers and cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens are due to the migration crisis

(2017): Migratory crisis can explain the raise of asylum seekers judicial cases.

(2016): As concerns employment dismissal cases: in 2014, 2015 and 2016 an important decrease in the number of incoming cases has been observed. While the resolved cases have kept similar numbers, so, every year the number of resolved cases has been higher than the number of incoming cases. As concerns insolvency cases: the decrease in the number of incoming cases may be due to a certain decrease in some effects of the economic crisis.

(2015): The horizontal consistency can not be respected because of reopened, cumulated and regularised cases. Because of the economic restrictions and the increasing number of companies with financing problems, the number of employment dismissal cases and the number of insolvency cases brought to courts have remarkably increased in 2014.

(2014): Because of the economic restrictions and the increasing number of companies with financing problems, the number of employment dismissal cases and the number of insolvency cases brought to courts have remarkably increased in 2014.

Indicator 4: Public prosecution services

Table 4.1 Role and powers of the public prosecutor in the criminal procedure in 2020 (Q105)

| States | Role and powers of the public prosecutor in the criminal procedure | | | | | | | | | | | Number of roles of prosecutors in criminal procedure (out of 11) |
|-----------------|--|---------------------------|--|-----------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|--|---|---|--------------------------|--|
| | To conduct or supervise police investigation | To conduct investigations | When necessary, to request investigation measures from the judge | To charge | To present the case in the court | To propose a sentence to the judge | To appeal | To supervise the enforcement procedure | To discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge | To end the case by imposing or negotiating a penalty or measure without requiring a judicial decision | Other significant powers | |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| Croatia | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Czech Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| Estonia | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| Finland | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| France | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| Hungary | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| Ireland | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| Latvia | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| Lithuania | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| Luxembourg | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| Poland | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| Portugal | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| Romania | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| Slovak Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| Slovenia | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| Yes | 23 | 18 | 24 | 27 | 27 | 23 | 27 | 14 | 26 | 14 | 15 | |
| No | 4 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 12 | |
| NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

Table 4.2 Role of the public prosecutor in civil, administrative and insolvency cases in 2020 (Q106)

| States | Role of the public prosecutor | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | Civil cases | Administrative cases | Insolvency cases |
| Austria | | | |
| Belgium | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | |
| Croatia | | | |
| Cyprus | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | |
| Denmark | | | |
| Estonia | | | |
| Finland | | | |
| France | | | |
| Germany | | | |
| Greece | | | |
| Hungary | | | |
| Ireland | | | |
| Italy | | | |
| Latvia | | | |
| Lithuania | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | |
| Malta | | | |
| Netherlands | | | |
| Poland | | | |
| Portugal | | | |
| Romania | | | |
| Slovak Republic | | | |
| Slovenia | | | |
| Spain | | | |
| Sweden | | | |
| Yes | 19 | 13 | 15 |
| No | 8 | 14 | 12 |
| NA | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4.3.1: Public prosecution: Total number of first instance criminal cases in 2020 (Q107 and Q109)

| States | 1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. | 2. Incoming/ received cases | 3. Processed cases (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4) | 3.1. Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1+3.1.2+3.1.3+3.1.4.) | 3.1.1 <i>Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified</i> | 3.1.2 <i>Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation</i> | 3.1.3 <i>Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity</i> | 3.1.4 <i>Discontinued for other reasons</i> | 3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor | 3.3. Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons | 3.4. Cases brought to court | 4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. | Figures provided include traffic offence cases |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Austria | 27 279 | 407 162 | 413 905 | 307 431 | 181 242 | 94 249 | NA | 31 940 | 37 178 | 24 928 | 44 368 | 20 536 | |
| Belgium | 189 151 | 642 678 | 600 531 | 342 062 | 73 555 | 144 393 | 124 082 | 32 | 88 614 | 122 581 | 47 274 | 231 298 | |
| Bulgaria | 4 695 | 100 508 | 142 299 | 74 567 | NAP | 74 567 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 39 853 | 27 879 | 4 119 | |
| Croatia | 48 601 | 39 926 | 33 822 | 14 406 | NA | NA | 381 | NA | NA | 6 389 | 18 481 | 52 201 | |
| Cyprus | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| Czech Republic | 41 936 | 181 924 | 188 314 | 95 306 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2 793 | 33 574 | 56 641 | 35 546 | |
| Denmark | 60 656 | 223 459 | 420 204 | 207 165 | NA | NA | 769 | NA | 47 560 | NAP | 165 479 | 61 014 | |
| Estonia | 2 397 | 25 817 | 9 378 | 3 895 | 765 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 483 | 2 397 | |
| Finland | 13 991 | 91 246 | 87 530 | 25 888 | NAP | 389 | 16 809 | 8 690 | 12 | 4 917 | 56 713 | 17 707 | |
| France | NA | 4 124 168 | 2 655 865 | 1 648 743 | 903 345 | 553 520 | 191 878 | NAP | 477 768 | NAP | 529 354 | NA | |
| Germany | 731 988 | 4 984 552 | 5 004 542 | 2 682 373 | NA | 1 457 907 | 1 213 206 | 11 260 | 161 653 | 1 199 972 | 960 544 | 711 530 | |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| Hungary | NA | 243 700 | 141 432 | 20 129 | 3 052 | 8 048 | 3 126 | 5 903 | 4 354 | 4 808 | 112 141 | NA | |
| Ireland | NA | 12 602 | NA | 4 178 | 131 | NA | NA | 4 047 | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| Italy | 1 587 721 | 2 503 277 | 2 487 994 | 1 657 870 | 971 314 | 679 742 | 6 814 | 0 | 6 281 | 388 574 | 435 269 | 1 603 004 | |
| Latvia | 490 | 12 734 | 12 255 | 1 545 | 16 | 330 | 242 | 957 | 2 337 | 285 | 8 088 | 362 | |
| Lithuania | 25 339 | 46 361 | 50 855 | 24 632 | 5 066 | 17 092 | 2 474 | NAP | NAP | 280 | 25 943 | 23 035 | |
| Luxembourg | NA | 62 116 | 35 563 | 23 366 | 3 600 | 3 875 | 15 725 | 166 | 673 | NAP | 11 524 | NA | |
| Malta | 11 899 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | 11 086 | 15 883 | |
| Netherlands | 73 800 | 184 900 | 179 500 | 55 100 | NAP | 39 800 | 15 300 | NAP | 44 700 | 3 900 | 75 800 | 59 300 | |
| Poland | 124 866 | 1 057 665 | 1 084 834 | 387 521 | 128 486 | 74 940 | 141 856 | 42 239 | 25 635 | 398 037 | 273 641 | 123 332 | |
| Portugal | 217 314 | 434 878 | 402 243 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 40 328 | 249 949 | |
| Romania | 1 144 581 | 571 501 | 564 155 | 442 820 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 75 636 | NAP | 45 699 | 1 161 346 | |
| Slovak Republic | 20 692 | 57 244 | NA | 10 236 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 556 | NA | 22 978 | 20 390 | |
| Slovenia | 275 591 | 61 789 | 28 472 | 38 743 | NAP | 35 984 | 2 759 | NAP | 1 298 | NAP | 9 130 | 281 332 | |
| Spain | NA | 1 840 128 | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NA | |
| Sweden | 118 858 | 497 291 | 514 851 | 193 763 | NA | 31 944 | 39 505 | 122 314 | 55 915 | 65 159 | 200 014 | 112 271 | |
| Average | 236 092 | 766 984 | 717 074 | 375 534 | 206 416 | 214 452 | 118 328 | 20 686 | 60 821 | 163 804 | 138 429 | 239 328 | |
| Median | 54 629 | 204 180 | 188 314 | 64 834 | 5 066 | 39 800 | 15 300 | 5 903 | 25 635 | 29 251 | 45 699 | 55 751 | |
| Minimum | 490 | 12 602 | 9 378 | 1 545 | 16 | 330 | 242 | 0 | 12 | 280 | 5 483 | 362 | |
| Maximum | 1 587 721 | 4 984 552 | 5 004 542 | 2 682 373 | 971 314 | 1 457 907 | 1 213 206 | 122 314 | 477 768 | 1 199 972 | 960 544 | 1 603 004 | |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| % of NA | 26% | 11% | 19% | 19% | 44% | 44% | 37% | 41% | 26% | 26% | 15% | 26% | |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 15% | 0% | 7% | 19% | 11% | 22% | 0% | 0% | |

Netherlands: The number of pending cases at the end of the year cannot equal pending cases at the start of the year + incoming cases – processed cases because a certain type of cases can only be counted in the stock when the file has been judged, not when they are pending.

Table 4.3.2: Public prosecution: Total number of first instance criminal cases per 100 inhabitants in 2020 (Q1, Q107, Q109)

| States | Total number of first instance criminal cases per 100 inhabitants in 2020 | | | | | | | | | | | | Figures provided include traffic offence cases |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | 1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. | 2. Incoming/received cases | 3. Processed cases (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4) | 3.1. Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1+3.1.2+3.1.3+3.1.4.) | 3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified | 3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation | 3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity | 3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons | 3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor | 3.3. Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons | 3.4. Cases brought to court | 4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. | |
| Austria | 0,31 | 4,56 | 4,63 | 3,44 | 2,03 | 1,06 | NA | 0,36 | 0,42 | 0,28 | 0,50 | 0,23 | |
| Belgium | 1,64 | 5,58 | 5,21 | 2,97 | 0,64 | 1,25 | 1,08 | 0,00 | 0,77 | 1,06 | 0,41 | 2,01 | |
| Bulgaria | 0,07 | 1,45 | 2,06 | 1,08 | NAP | 1,08 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0,58 | 0,40 | 0,06 | |
| Croatia | 1,20 | 0,99 | 0,84 | 0,36 | NA | NA | 0,01 | NA | NA | 0,16 | 0,46 | 1,29 | |
| Cyprus | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| Czech Republic | 0,39 | 1,70 | 1,76 | 0,89 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,03 | 0,31 | 0,53 | 0,33 | |
| Denmark | 1,04 | 3,83 | 7,20 | 3,55 | NA | NA | 0,01 | NA | 0,81 | NAP | 2,83 | 1,04 | |
| Estonia | 0,18 | 1,94 | 0,71 | 0,29 | 0,06 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,41 | 0,18 | |
| Finland | 0,25 | 1,65 | 1,58 | 0,47 | NAP | 0,01 | 0,30 | 0,16 | 0,00 | 0,09 | 1,02 | 0,32 | |
| France | NA | 6,12 | 3,94 | 2,45 | 1,34 | 0,82 | 0,28 | NAP | 0,71 | NAP | 0,79 | NA | |
| Germany | 0,88 | 5,99 | 6,02 | 3,23 | NA | 1,75 | 1,46 | 0,01 | 0,19 | 1,44 | 1,16 | 0,86 | |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| Hungary | NA | 2,46 | 1,43 | 0,20 | 0,03 | 0,08 | 0,03 | 0,06 | 0,04 | 0,05 | 1,13 | NA | |
| Ireland | NA | 0,25 | NA | 0,08 | 0,00 | NA | NA | 0,08 | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| Italy | 2,68 | 4,22 | 4,20 | 2,80 | 1,64 | 1,15 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,01 | 0,66 | 0,73 | 2,71 | |
| Latvia | 0,03 | 0,67 | 0,65 | 0,08 | 0,00 | 0,02 | 0,01 | 0,05 | 0,12 | 0,02 | 0,43 | 0,02 | |
| Lithuania | 0,91 | 1,66 | 1,82 | 0,88 | 0,18 | 0,61 | 0,09 | NAP | NAP | 0,01 | 0,93 | 0,82 | |
| Luxembourg | NA | 9,79 | 5,60 | 3,68 | 0,57 | 0,61 | 2,48 | 0,03 | 0,11 | NAP | 1,82 | NA | |
| Malta | 2,31 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | 2,15 | 3,09 | |
| Netherlands | 0,42 | 1,06 | 1,03 | 0,32 | NAP | 0,23 | 0,09 | NAP | 0,26 | 0,02 | 0,43 | 0,34 | |
| Poland | 0,33 | 2,77 | 2,84 | 1,01 | 0,34 | 0,20 | 0,37 | 0,11 | 0,07 | 1,04 | 0,72 | 0,32 | |
| Portugal | 2,11 | 4,22 | 3,91 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,39 | 2,43 | |
| Romania | 5,97 | 2,98 | 2,94 | 2,31 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,39 | NAP | 0,24 | 6,05 | |
| Slovak Republic | 0,38 | 1,05 | NA | 0,19 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,03 | NA | 0,42 | 0,37 | |
| Slovenia | 13,07 | 2,93 | 1,35 | 1,84 | NAP | 1,71 | 0,13 | NAP | 0,06 | NAP | 0,43 | 13,34 | |
| Spain | NA | 3,89 | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NA | |
| Sweden | 1,15 | 4,79 | 4,96 | 1,87 | NA | 0,31 | 0,38 | 1,18 | 0,54 | 0,63 | 1,93 | 1,08 | |
| Average | 1,8 | 3,2 | 3,1 | 1,5 | 0,6 | 0,7 | 0,4 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,5 | 0,9 | 1,8 | |
| Median | 0,9 | 2,8 | 2,8 | 1,0 | 0,3 | 0,6 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,3 | 0,5 | 0,8 | |
| Minimum | 0,0 | 0,3 | 0,6 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,0 | |
| Maximum | 13,1 | 9,8 | 7,2 | 3,7 | 2,0 | 1,8 | 2,5 | 1,2 | 0,8 | 1,4 | 2,8 | 13,3 | |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| % of NA | 26% | 11% | 19% | 19% | 44% | 44% | 37% | 41% | 26% | 26% | 15% | 26% | |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 15% | 0% | 7% | 19% | 11% | 22% | 0% | 0% | |

Table 4.3.3: Public prosecution: Total number of first instance criminal cases per first instance prosecutor in 2020 (Q55, Q107 and Q109)

| States | Total number of first instance criminal cases per first instance prosecutor in 2020 | | | | Figures provided include traffic offence cases |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | 1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. | 2. Incoming/ received cases | 3. Processed cases | 4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. | |
| Austria | 76,2 | 1 137,3 | 1 156,2 | 57,4 | |
| Belgium | 268,3 | 911,6 | 851,8 | 328,1 | |
| Bulgaria | 5,3 | 113,7 | 161,0 | 4,7 | |
| Croatia | 110,7 | 90,9 | 77,0 | 118,9 | |
| Cyprus | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| Czech Republic | 51,0 | 221,3 | 229,1 | 43,2 | |
| Denmark | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| Estonia | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | |
| Finland | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | |
| France | NA | 2 569,6 | 1 654,7 | NA | |
| Germany | 131,6 | 896,2 | 899,8 | 127,9 | |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| Hungary | NA | 201,9 | 117,2 | NA | |
| Ireland | NA | NAP | NA | NA | |
| Italy | 818,8 | 1 291,0 | 1 283,1 | 826,7 | |
| Latvia | 1,6 | 42,2 | 40,6 | 1,2 | |
| Lithuania | 44,0 | 80,5 | 88,3 | 40,0 | |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1 321,6 | 756,7 | NA | |
| Malta | NAP | NA | NA | NAP | |
| Netherlands | 86,8 | 217,5 | 211,2 | 69,8 | |
| Poland | 33,2 | 281,4 | 288,6 | 32,8 | |
| Portugal | 164,0 | 328,2 | 303,6 | 188,6 | |
| Romania | 1 000,5 | 499,6 | 493,1 | 1 015,2 | |
| Slovak Republic | 34,1 | 94,3 | NA | 33,6 | |
| Slovenia | 1 825,1 | 409,2 | 188,6 | 1 863,1 | |
| Spain | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | |
| Sweden | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| Average | 310,1 | 594,9 | 517,7 | 316,7 | |
| Median | 86,8 | 304,8 | 288,6 | 69,8 | |
| Minimum | 1,6 | 42,2 | 40,6 | 1,2 | |
| Maximum | 1 825,1 | 2 569,6 | 1 654,7 | 1 863,1 | |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| % of NA | 33% | 19% | 26% | 33% | |
| % of NAP | 11% | 15% | 11% | 11% | |

Table 4.3.4: Public prosecution: Ratio of processed cases as well as pending cases with incoming cases in 2020 (Q107)

| States | Ratio between processed and incoming cases | Ratio between Pending cases 31 Dec and incoming cases |
|-----------------|--|---|
| Austria | 1,0 | 0,1 |
| Belgium | 0,9 | 0,4 |
| Bulgaria | 1,4 | 0,0 |
| Croatia | 0,8 | 1,3 |
| Cyprus | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 1,0 | 0,2 |
| Denmark | 1,9 | 0,3 |
| Estonia | 0,4 | 0,1 |
| Finland | 1,0 | 0,2 |
| France | 0,6 | NA |
| Germany | 1,0 | 0,1 |
| Greece | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 0,6 | NA |
| Ireland | NA | NA |
| Italy | 1,0 | 0,6 |
| Latvia | 1,0 | 0,0 |
| Lithuania | 1,1 | 0,5 |
| Luxembourg | 0,6 | NA |
| Malta | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | 1,0 | 0,3 |
| Poland | 1,0 | 0,1 |
| Portugal | 0,9 | 0,6 |
| Romania | 1,0 | 2,0 |
| Slovak Republic | NA | 0,4 |
| Slovenia | 0,5 | 4,6 |
| Spain | NAP | NA |
| Sweden | 1,0 | 0,2 |
| Average | 0,9 | 0,6 |
| Median | 1,0 | 0,3 |
| Minimum | 0,4 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 1,9 | 4,6 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 30% |
| % of NAP | 4% | 0% |

Table 4.3.5: Public prosecution: Distribution of different categories of processed cases within all processed cases in 2020 (Q107)

| States | Distribution in % of different categories of processed cases within all processed cases | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| | % of discontinued cases within all processed cases | % of discontinued cases because the offender could not be identified within all discontinued cases | % of discontinued cases due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation within all discontinued cases | % of discontinued cases for reasons of opportunity within all discontinued cases | % of discontinued cases for other reasons within all discontinued cases | % of concluded cases by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor within all processed cases | % of cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons within all processed cases | % of cases brought to court within all processed cases | |
| Austria | 74% | 59% | 31% | NA | 10% | 9% | 6% | 11% | |
| Belgium | 57% | 22% | 42% | 36% | 0% | 15% | 20% | 8% | |
| Bulgaria | 52% | NAP | 100% | NAP | NAP | NAP | 28% | 20% | |
| Croatia | 43% | NA | NA | 3% | NA | NA | 19% | 55% | |
| Cyprus | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| Czech Republic | 51% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1% | 18% | 30% | |
| Denmark | 49% | NA | NA | 0% | NA | 11% | NAP | 39% | |
| Estonia | 42% | 20% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 58% | |
| Finland | 30% | NAP | 2% | 65% | 34% | 0% | 6% | 65% | |
| France | 62% | 55% | 34% | 12% | NAP | 18% | NAP | 20% | |
| Germany | 54% | NA | 54% | 45% | 0% | 3% | 24% | 19% | |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| Hungary | 14% | 15% | 40% | 16% | 29% | 3% | 3% | 79% | |
| Ireland | NA | 3% | NA | NA | 97% | NA | NA | NA | |
| Italy | 67% | 59% | 41% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 16% | 17% | |
| Latvia | 13% | 1% | 21% | 16% | 62% | 19% | 2% | 66% | |
| Lithuania | 48% | 21% | 69% | 10% | NAP | NAP | 1% | 51% | |
| Luxembourg | 66% | 15% | 17% | 67% | 1% | 2% | NAP | 32% | |
| Malta | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NA | |
| Netherlands | 31% | NAP | 72% | 28% | NAP | 25% | 2% | 42% | |
| Poland | 36% | 33% | 19% | 37% | 11% | 2% | 37% | 25% | |
| Portugal | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 10% | |
| Romania | 78% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 13% | NAP | 8% | |
| Slovak Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| Slovenia | 136% | NAP | 93% | 7% | NAP | 5% | NAP | 32% | |
| Spain | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NA | NAP | NA | |
| Sweden | 38% | NA | 16% | 20% | 63% | 11% | 13% | 39% | |
| Average | 52% | 27% | 43% | 24% | 28% | 9% | 14% | 35% | |
| Median | 50% | 21% | 40% | 16% | 11% | 7% | 14% | 32% | |
| Minimum | 13% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 8% | |
| Maximum | 136% | 59% | 100% | 67% | 97% | 25% | 37% | 79% | |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| % of NA | 26% | 44% | 44% | 37% | 41% | 30% | 26% | 22% | |
| % of NAP | 0% | 15% | 0% | 7% | 19% | 11% | 22% | 0% | |

The distribution of processed cases is shown with dark blue bars whereas the distribution of discontinued cases is shown with light blue bars.

Table 4.4 Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure in 2020 (Q107-1)

| States | Number of cases concluded with guilty plea procedure | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | Total | | | Before the main trial | | | During the main trial | | |
| | Total | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Total | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases | Total | Severe criminal cases | Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases |
| Austria | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 19 155 | NA | NA | 8 934 | NA | NA | 10 221 | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 504 | 238 | 266 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 222 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Denmark | 28 468 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 28 468 | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Finland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| France | 78 600 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | 78 600 | NA | NA |
| Germany | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 9 675 | NA | NA | 8 455 | NA | NA | 1 220 | NA | NA |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Italy | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | NA | NA | NA | 1 630 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Lithuania | 16 672 | NA | NA | 16 672 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Luxembourg | 32 | NAP | 32 | 32 | NAP | 32 | 0 | NAP | 0 |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Poland | NA | NA | NA | NA | 57 735 | NA | NA | 53 072 | NA |
| Portugal | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Romania | 2 175 | NAP | NAP | 2 175 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 1 356 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 255 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Spain | 152 254 | 149 904 | 2 350 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Sweden | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Average | 25 781 | 75 071 | 883 | 6 316 | 57 735 | 32 | 23 702 | 53 072 | 0 |
| Median | 5 925 | 75 071 | 266 | 5 315 | 57 735 | 32 | 10 221 | 53 072 | 0 |
| Minimum | 32 | 238 | 32 | 32 | 57 735 | 32 | 0 | 53 072 | 0 |
| Maximum | 152 254 | 149 904 | 2 350 | 16 672 | 57 735 | 32 | 78 600 | 53 072 | 0 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 30% | 56% | 56% | 44% | 56% | 59% | 48% | 56% | 59% |
| % of NAP | 26% | 37% | 33% | 33% | 41% | 37% | 33% | 41% | 37% |

Indicator 4: Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts

Comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by country

Question 055. Number of public prosecutors (on 31 December of the reference year). (Please give the information in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled, for all types of courts – general jurisdiction and specialised courts).

Question 105. Role and powers of the public prosecutor in the criminal procedure (multiple options possible):

Question 106. Does the public prosecutor also have a role in:

Question 107. Public prosecutors: Total number of 1st instance criminal cases.

Question 107-1. If the guilty plea procedure exists, how many cases were concluded by this procedure?

Question 109. Do the figures provided in Q107 include traffic offence cases?

Austria

Q055 (General Comment): Data is presented in full time equivalent.

Q055 (2014): The numerical values provided in the table are rounded. The accurate figures are: total – 344,83 (171,52 males and 173,31 females); prosecutors at first instance level – 308,69 (147,13 males and 161,56 females); prosecutors at second instance (court of appeal) level – 20,94 (13,04 males and 7,90 females); prosecutors at Supreme Court level – 15,20 (11,35 males and 3,85 females).

Q055 (2012): In 2012, the various tasks were more exactly assigned to the number of full time equivalents - dealing with tasks of the prosecution on the one hand and the administrative tasks on the other hand.

Q105 (General Comment): With the entry into force of the Code of Criminal Procedures Amending Act on 1st January 2008, the public prosecutor has got the right to conduct investigations himself/herself. The public prosecutor has to refrain from requesting a concrete term of sentence. However, he/she has the right to plea with regard to the sentence, thus meaning *inter alia* he/she can refer to the mitigating and aggravating grounds to be applied or if a sentence under probation is admissible or not. In Austria, the public prosecutor cannot impose or negotiate a penalty. However, measures of diversion, which are proposed to the suspect by the public prosecutor without a judicial decision, can be regarded as sanctions (but not penalties) and should be mentioned in this context. The suspect is free to accept such a proposal or to reject it (there is no room for negotiations, for example if the suspect would prefer another type of measure of diversion). In the latter case, the proceeding is continued, that means the suspect is indicted.

Q105 (2018): Prosecutor can not propose the penalty to the judge, but the prosecutor's office prepares the indictment.

Q105 (2016): With the entry into force of the Code of Criminal Procedures Amending Act (Strafprozessreformgesetz) on 1st January 2008 the public prosecutor has got the right to conduct investigations himself. The public prosecutor has to refrain from requesting a concrete term of sentence. However, he has the right to plea with regard to the sentence, thus meaning inter alia he can refer to the mitigating and aggravating grounds to be applied or if a sentence under probation is admissible or not.

In Austria, the public prosecutor cannot impose or negotiate a penalty. However, measures of diversion (“diversionelle Erledigungen”), which are proposed to the suspect by the public prosecutor without a judicial decision, can be regarded as sanctions (but not penalties) and should be mentioned in this context. The suspect is free to accept such a proposal or to reject it (there is no room for negotiations, for example if the suspect would prefer another type of measure of diversion). In the latter case, the proceeding is continued, that means the suspect is indicted.

Q106 (2020): Only in few, certain, exactly defined cases, the public prosecutor has the right to file an action before a civil court to have a marriage declared null and void, inter alia in the case of bigamy or if the marriage was merely or predominantly concluded to obtain the nationality or the family name of one spouse by the other. Furthermore, the public prosecutor represents the public interest in judicial proceedings, with which a person is declared dead. Inter alia he/she has the opportunity to give a statement before such a decision and has to request the nullification or the amendment of such a declaration, if a person has been declared dead but still is alive or has died on a different day than the day stated in the declaration of death.

Q106 (2018): Only in few, certain, exactly defined cases, the public prosecutor has the right to file an action before a civil court to have a marriage declared null and void, inter alia in the case of bigamy or if the marriage was merely or predominantly concluded to obtain the nationality or the family name of one spouse by the other. Furthermore, the public prosecutor represents the public interest in judicial proceedings, with which a person is declared dead. Inter alia he/she has the opportunity to give a statement before such a decision and has to request the nullification or the amendment of such a declaration, if a person has been declared dead but still is alive or has died on a different day than the day stated in the declaration of death.

Q106 (2016): Only in few, certain, exactly defined cases, the public prosecutor has the right to file an action before a civil court to have a marriage declared null and void, inter alia in the case of bigamy or if the marriage was merely or predominantly concluded to obtain the nationality or the family name of one spouse by the other. Furthermore, the public prosecutor represents the public interest in judicial proceedings, with which a person is declared dead. Inter alia he has the opportunity to give a statement before such a decision and has to request the nullification or the amendment of such a declaration, if a person has been declared dead but still is alive or has died on a different day than the day stated in the declaration of death.

Q107 (General Comment): “3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity”: discontinued investigations for reasons of opportunity are only counted by persons against which the investigation was discontinued. In one case, more than one person can be accused and the investigation can be discontinued for reasons of opportunity against more than one accused person. Therefore, the person-count was not delivered because it is inconsistent with the case-count (3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.4). The number of cases in which an investigation was discontinued for reasons of opportunity is included in the number provided for 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 but cannot be evaluated separately with the standard statistic tools of the Federal Ministry of Justice of Austria.

The provided number of cases discontinued for other reasons (3.1.4) contains cases discontinued because the offender is fugitive or an investigation may not be instituted or continued by law (e.g. because of diplomatic immunity of the offender), also cases (investigations) that were not instituted in the first place because of a lack of an initial suspicion and all other cases that were discontinued but can not be allocated to one of the above mentioned reasons or the other reasons under 3.1. Under 3.3, closed cases against unidentified offenders were counted which were discontinued because of another reason than not identifying the offender in the end (mostly cases in which at least one formerly unidentified offender could be identified and therefore the case against the unidentified offender(s) is closed and another (new) case against the known offender(s) is opened).

Q107 (2020): The Austrian code of criminal procedure knows measures that the public prosecutor can take in cases of minor criminal offences (“Diversion”). Comparable measures have to be taken by the public prosecutor under certain circumstances under the addictive drug act (“Suchtmittelgesetz”). Until 2019, the last-mentioned cases were counted as files “discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation” (3.1.2). Since 2020, these cases are now counted as “concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor” (3.2). These changes explain the higher number of cases under 3.1.2. Cases brought to court declined mainly because in 2020 there were far less incoming cases (-13 % compared to 2018).

The number of persons against which an investigation was discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity in 2020 is 9 672.

Q107-1 (General Comment): There is no guilty plea procedure in Austria.

Q109 (General Comment): The courts only deal with damages to property and negligent bodily injuries caused by traffic accidents in civil and criminal proceedings; offences which do not lead to damages or injuries are punished by administrative bodies (e.g. speeding, having worn-out tires, drunk-driving).

Belgium

Q055 (2020): Support Service of the College of Public Prosecutors

Q055 (2014): In 2014, the number of professional prosecutors includes the heads of division of the 15 public prosecutors' offices and the heads of the 8 prosecution offices within labour courts.

Q106 (General Comment):

In family matters, status of persons, service in bankruptcy

Q106 (2013):

In civil matters, the Public Prosecution Service is involved in a conflict only when it is necessary to represent the interests of society. It intervenes to give an objective opinion, to gather information on the dispute or to join as a party to the cause by way of an action when the public interest is jeopardised. For example it can intervene in a dispute concerning child custody or it can request annulment of a bogus marriage. In specific cases, its opinion is mandatory, such as in a civil trial conducted because of a press offense.

Q107 (General Comment): "Since the reform of the judicial landscape that came into effect on April 1, 2014, our country has 15 "first degree" public prosecutors' offices (14 public prosecutors' offices + federal prosecutor's office). The data of the federal prosecutor's office are not included here.

The data only concern correctional offenses committed by persons of legal age and persons who are not (yet) identified.

Proceedings against minors are handled by the youth section of the public prosecutor's office. The unit of account is a criminal case: a case can have none, one or more defendants and/or one or more offences.

Dismissals for 'other reasons' refer only to cases in which it was possible to determine in the database that they had been closed by a dismissal for which the reason was not entered or was not correctly registered. In fact, when the reason is correctly recorded, the case is then entered under headings 3.1.1, 3.1.2 or 3.1.3. Therefore, the 'other reasons' heading is for 'unknown reasons' and therefore does not include 'special' reasons." "

Q107 (2020): "The figures in the table have been extracted from the Data Bank of the College of Public Prosecutors, which is fed by the records of the correctional sections of the Public Prosecutor's Offices at the first instance courts (MaCH system). The data presented below correspond to the status of the database as of January 9, 2021. Useful notes for the interpretation of the data:

Of the 88,614 cases that ended with a sanction or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor

- 48,205 cases were closed following the payment of a penal transaction, - 22,091 cases were closed following an administrative sanction

- 15,969 cases were closed as a result of pre-trial probation,

- 2,308 cases were closed following a successful criminal mediation procedure, - 41 cases were closed after referral to the head of the corps.

Of the 122,581 cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons. These are :

- 6,249 cases in which the suspect is the subject of an alert. Once the suspect has been discovered, the case can be reopened.

- 40,748 cases that were referred for disposition. A case that has been sent for disposal is a closed case for the prosecutor's office (its division) that made the decision. The recipient of this case will open a new case and start the judicial investigation.

- 75,584 cases were joined. If one or more cases are joined to a parent case, all subsequent decisions are registered in the parent case. The daughter case receives the joinder decision.

In order to count the number of cases brought before the courts (47,274 cases), in contrast to previous years, we counted on the one hand all cases that were closed as a result of a direct summons (33,105 cases) and on the other hand all cases that were closed as a result of a first determination before the council chamber within the framework of the settlement of the proceedings (14,169 cases). In fact, all these cases are also counted as cases closed by the public prosecutor's office in the annual statistics of the public prosecutor's office.

In the previous questionnaires we only counted direct summonses from the Public Prosecutor's Office to the correctional chambers (31,737 cases in 2020), summonses via accelerated procedure (1,159 cases in 2020) and correctionalizations (78 cases in 2020) and referrals to the correctional chambers of the courts following a first fixation before the council chamber within the framework of the settlement of the procedure (7,592 cases in 2020). A part of these referrals relates to cases that were initiated as a result of a civil action. Therefore, these cases were not initiated by the prosecution.

The numbers of incoming, processed and pending cases have all increased for the same reason. Indeed, in 2020, the health crisis due to the outbreak of COVID-19 began. The government took measures to combat this crisis, including several periods of containment. The Public Prosecutor's Office was responsible for taking criminal action against non-compliance with these measures, which explains the sharp increase in the number of new cases and the fact that, at the same time, the flow of other types of cases did not decrease in the same proportions.

Pending cases are cases that are being processed at a given time. If the inflow increases significantly, the number of pending cases will increase accordingly and reach a higher level.

The increase in the "terminated with penalty" and "brought to court" headings is also related to the health crisis. The primary response to a COVID-19 non-compliance violation was a settlement (recorded under "terminated by penalty"). In the case of

Q107 (2016): 2016 statistical data are not (yet) available due to the change in ITC applications used in Public Prosecution.

Q107 (2014): In 2014, on top of the 447 132 discontinued cases listed in Q107 and Q108, 36 914 other discontinued cases have to be added (administrative fine, pretorian probation, identification of the offender, unknown reason). Actually, in 2014, 484 046 cases were discontinued. Out of the 10 126 cases concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor, 7 363 cases were concluded by the payment of a criminal transaction and 2 763 cases - by a successful criminal mediation procedure.

Q107 (2012): In 2012, on top of the 478 505 discontinued cases listed in Q107 and Q108, 37 471 other discontinued cases have to be added (administrative fine, pretorian probation, identification of the offender, unknown reason). Actually, in 2012, 515 976 cases were discontinued. Out of the 9 477 cases concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor, 6 677 cases were concluded by the payment of a criminal transaction and 2 800 cases - by a successful criminal mediation procedure.

Q107-1 (General Comment): "The procedure of "guilty plea procedure" was introduced by the law of February 5, 2016 (Article 216 of the Code of Criminal Investigation), which entered into force on February 29, 2016.

Article 216 of the CIC, §1, al.1 provides that ""For acts that do not appear to be of a nature to be punishable by a principal correctional imprisonment of more than five years, the public prosecutor may, either ex officio or at the request of the suspect or defendant or his lawyer, propose the application of the procedure of prior acknowledgement of guilt defined in this article if the suspect or defendant admits to being guilty of the acts attributed to him.""

Q109 (General Comment): The data shown do not include traffic law cases, cases handled by the labor auditorates, or police appeals handled by the criminal prosecution department.

Bulgaria

Q055 (General Comment): The provided data refers to the actual number of employed persons for the year of reference.

Q055 (2016): 1511 is the total number of working prosecutors at 31.12.2016; 888 prosecutors at first instance level includes – the prosecutors from 113 Regional Prosecutor`s Offices and 1 Specialized Prosecotr`s Office; 500 prosecutors work in 28 District Prosecutor`s Offices, 7 Appellate Prosecutor`s Offices and 3 Military District Prosecutor`s Offices; 123 are the prosecutors working in Supreme Prosecutor`s Office of Cassation and Supreme Administrative Prosecutor`s Office and 1 Prosecutor General. (The indicated numbers do not include the number of the investigative magistrates in the investigative departments at District Prosecutor`s Offices and National Investigation Service and their administrative heads.

Q055 (2014): For 2014, the number of prosecutors acting at 1st instance includes prosecutors of the regional prosecutor`s offices, specialized prosecutor`s offices and the military prosecutor`s offices. The number of prosecutors acting at 2nd instance includes prosecutors from district and appellate prosecutor`s offices. The number of prosecutors at Supreme Court level includes prosecutors from the Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Cassation, Supreme Administrative Public Prosecutor's Office, and the Prosecutor General. In contrast with the 2012 evaluation, the number of investigators in the District Investigation Departments at the District Prosecutor`s Offices and the National Investigation Service is not taken into consideration for 2014.

Q055 (2012): For 2012, the total includes 512 magistrates with position of "investigator in the Investigation Department at the District Prosecution Office". Conversely, these 512 magistrates are not subsumed in the number of prosecutors at 1st instance level. The number of prosecutors at 2nd instance level including Prosecutor`s Office of Appeal and Military District Prosecutor`s Office encompasses 451 prosecutors and 433 investigators in the Investigation Departments at the District Prosecution Offices and military investigators. The number of prosecutors at Supreme Court level includes 128 prosecutors and 79 investigators at the National Investigation Service.

Q105 (General Comment): The public prosecutor may: suspend criminal proceedings in certain cases; assign the respective bodies of the Ministry of Interior, the State Agency for National Security, the Commission for Combating Corruption and Confiscation of Illegally Acquired Property or the Customs Agency with establishing the identity of, and tracing down the perpetrator when the perpetrator of a criminal offence is unknown; the prosecutor may take the materials concerning non-identified and non-located individuals in a separate case where evidence is collected in the case of the involvement of more individuals; the prosecutor may take materials concerning some of the offences in a separate case where evidence is collected in the case of several criminal offences committed by one and the same individual. A prosecutor at a higher position and a prosecutor with a higher prosecution office may revoke in writing or amend the decrees of prosecutors directly reporting to him/her. In such cases s/he may take the necessary investigative or other procedural action alone. The Prosecutor-General exercises supervision for legality of and provide methodological guidance for the operation of all prosecutors.

Q105 (2020): Pursuant to the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria, the Prosecutor's Office shall ensure that legality is observed (Art. 127 of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria) by exercising other powers as well:

.....

- by taking actions for revoking all unlawful acts;
 - by participating in civil and administrative proceedings under the cases provided by the law.
- In accordance with the Judicial System Act, in discharging the functions stipulated by the law (Art. 145 of the Judicial System Act), the prosecutor may:
- conduct checks in person;
 - if there are data on criminal offences or legally non-conforming instruments and actions, assign the respective authorities to conduct checks and audits within a time limit set by the prosecutor, submitting thereto conclusions and, upon request, the full set of materials as well;
 - transmit the materials to the competent authority, where establishing that there are grounds to enforce liability or to apply coercive administrative measures, which the prosecutor cannot implement in person;
 - apply the measures provided for by the law if there are data that a publicly prosecutable offence or another breach of the law may be committed.
 - within the competence thereof and in accordance with the law, a prosecutor may give binding written orders to the police authorities.
 - the prosecutor shall appeal and motion for the reversal or modification of legally non-conforming instruments within the time limit and according to the procedure provided for by law. The prosecutor may stay the enforcement of an instrument until the appeal is examined by the authority concerned, if so provided for by law.

Q105 (2018): Pursuant to the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria, the Prosecutor's Office shall ensure that legality is observed (Art. 127 of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria) by exercising other powers as well:

.....

- by taking actions for revoking all unlawful acts;
 - by participating in civil and administrative proceedings under the cases provided by the law.
- In accordance with the Judicial System Act, in discharging the functions stipulated by the law (Art. 145 of the Judicial System Act), the prosecutor may:
- conduct checks in person;
 - if there are data on criminal offences or legally non-conforming instruments and actions, assign the respective authorities to conduct checks and audits within a time limit set by the prosecutor, submitting thereto conclusions and, upon request, the full set of materials as well;
 - transmit the materials to the competent authority, where establishing that there are grounds to enforce liability or to apply coercive administrative measures, which the prosecutor cannot implement in person;
 - apply the measures provided for by the law if there are data that a publicly prosecutable offence or another breach of the law may be committed.
 - within the competence thereof and in accordance with the law, a prosecutor may give binding written orders to the police authorities.
 - the prosecutor shall appeal and motion for the reversal or modification of legally non-conforming instruments within the time limit and according to the procedure provided for by law. The prosecutor may stay the enforcement of an instrument until the appeal is examined by the authority concerned, if so provided for by law.

Q106 (2020): The submission of claims for the dissolution of non-profit associations and political parties, if the legal prerequisites for this are present.
In regard to insolvency cases – the prosecutor participates in the examination of commercial cases in the case of the termination of trading companies.

Q106 (2018): The submission of claims for the dissolution of non-profit associations and political parties, if the legal prerequisites for this are present.
In regard to insolvency cases – the prosecutor participates in the examination of commercial cases in the case of the termination of trading companies.

Q106 (2016): By "role in insolvency cases" we understand the role of the prosecutor, including its powers to seek the termination of commercial companies and non-profit legal and political organizations.

Q107 (General Comment): The number of pending cases at the end of the year refers to the unresolved pre-trial proceedings by a prosecutor. Regarding the cases sent by competence, the mathematical calculation for collecting the values is not applicable for the two prosecutor's offices - one that sent it by competence (according to the rules of local, functional or special competence), for which the case was decided "closed case for other reasons" and the other, which accepted it within its competence, if at the end of the year the same case remained pending, the latter is included in the above data.

Q107 (2020): Question 107:

- 1) "Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year" the unresolved pre-trial proceedings (PTPs) by a prosecutor as of 1 January of the reference year are reported.
 - 2) "Incoming/received cases" are reported the closed PTPs (analogous to the previous questionnaires);
 - 3) "Processed cases" are reported the decided PTPs by a prosecutor and is the total value of the data from four indicators (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4), with reflected types of decisions under the PTPs;
 - 3.1. "Discontinued during the reference year" the terminated PTPs (including those by prescription) are reported and is the total value of the data from the next four indicators (3.1.1 + 3.1.2 + 3.1.3 + 3.1.4.), with reflected types of terminations;
 - 3.1.1) "Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified" indicates NAP (similar to the previous questionnaire);
 - 3.1.2 "Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation" are reported the terminated PTPs, incl. those by prescription (similar to the previous questionnaires);
 - 3.1.3) "Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity " the NAP is indicated (analogous to the previous questionnaires);
 - 3.1.4) the indicator "Discontinued for other reasons" indicates NAP (similar to the previous questionnaire);
 - 3.2) "Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor " is indicated NAP (analogous to the previous questionnaires);
 - 3.3) "Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons" the suspended PTPs are reported, as well as the PTPs sent by competence (for the respective prosecutor's office, although these cases are essentially unresolved they are closed). It is not obligatory for the prosecutor's office, which sent the case within its competence, to conduct a full investigation. If a ground for the competence of another prosecutor's office is established under the rules of local, functional or special competence, the case shall be sent to the respective prosecutor's office for continuation of the investigation. The grounds for determining the competence are exhaustively specified in the CPC (Chapter Four, Section II of the CPC, Article 35 et seq. Of the CPC, Article 195 of the CPC, Articles 396-398 of the CPC, Article 411a of the CPC);
 - 3.4) in the indicator "Cases brought to court" the submitted PDs in the court are reported (analogous to the previous questionnaires);
 - 4) in the indicator "Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year" the unresolved PDs by a prosecutor as of December 31 of the reference year are reported;
- Concerning the increase in the number of processed cases between 2018 and 2020, the number of "cases closed by the prosecutor for other reasons", taken into consideration for this cycle, makes the difference.

- Q107 (2018):**
- 1) The number of the terminated pre-trial proceedings has been given under indicator 'Received during the reference year' (similar to previous questionnaires);
 - 2) The number of the terminated pre-trial proceedings, including those on limitation has been given under indicator "Discontinued during the reference year (see Q108 below)";
 - 3) NAP has been indicated under indicator "Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor" (similar to previous questionnaires);
 - 4) The number of the pre-trial proceedings that have been brought to court is given under indicator "Cases brought to court" (similar to previous questionnaires).

Q107 (2014): In 2014, prosecutors dealt with 139153 pre-trial proceedings for which cases were transferred to court; 75834 were terminated on account of the absence of a crime or other grounds provided for by law. A prosecutor may not terminate the pre-trial proceeding on the ground the perpetrator cannot be identified, unless the limitation period for prosecution has expired (42 588). A prosecutor cannot impose punishment without the approval of a judge. The parties can conclude an agreement (approved by the judge) for some crimes before the case is sent to court (11561), or during the trial (data is not available). Court proceedings can be reduced if during the preliminary hearing, the defendant fully admits the facts stated in the indictment (3505 cases).

Q107 (2012): In 2012, prosecutors dealt with 144950 pre-trial proceedings for which the investigation has been completed and the cases were transferred to court. 91523 pre-trial proceedings were terminated on account of the absence of a crime or other grounds explicitly provided for by the law. A prosecutor may not terminate the pre-trial proceeding on the ground the perpetrator cannot be identified, unless the prescribed limitation period for prosecution has expired. Terminated pre-trial proceedings conducted against an unknown perpetrator due to the expiration of the statutory limitation period were 59 063, and are part of the total of terminated cases. A prosecutor cannot impose punishment without the approval of a judge.

Q107-1 (2020): Question 107–1:

- the indicator "Total number of guilty plea procedures" indicates the total value of the next two indicators;
- in the indicator "Before the main trial" the agreements submitted by a prosecutor to the court are taken into account (analogous to the previous questionnaires);
- in the indicator "During the main trial" a value is indicated, which is the sum of the number of agreements under Article 384 of the Criminal Procedure Code (with a person or for any of the crimes), concluded by the prosecutors in a court phase (after an indictment has been filed), as well as by the number of procedures under the abbreviated court investigation under Article 371, item 2 of the CPC (under Chapter Twenty-eight of the CPC, pursuant to Article 373, para. 3, supra Article 372, para. 4, supra Article 371, item 2 CPC), under which there have been convictions and acquittals (similar to the previous questionnaires).

Q107-1 (2018): 1) The total amount of the following two indicators is given under indicator "Total number of guilty plea procedures";

2) The number of the agreements that were brought to court by a public prosecutor is given under indicator "Before the court case" (similar to previous questionnaires);

3) The indicated amount is sum of the number of the agreements under Art. 384 of the Criminal Procedure Code (with a person or for some offence) concluded by the prosecutors in the judicial phase (after an indictment), as well as the number of procedures under an expedited procedure by Art. 371, it. 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code (under Chapter Twenty Eight of the Criminal Procedure Code in accordance with Art. 373, Para. 3, in conjunction with Art. 372, Para. 4 and in conjunction with Art. 371, it. 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code) under which convictions and acquittals have been imposed, is given under indicator "During the court case".

Croatia

Q055 (General Comment): The provided data encompasses all officials in the public prosecutors' offices, including heads of the public prosecutors' offices (the Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Croatia, county and municipal public prosecutors, the head of the Bureau for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime) and all public prosecutors deputies. The number of prosecutors at the first instance level includes all municipal public prosecutors, their deputies, as well as the head of the Bureau for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime and his deputies. The number of prosecutors at the second instance (court of appeal) level includes all county public prosecutors and their deputies. The number of prosecutors at the Supreme Court level includes the Public Prosecutor and his deputies.

Q055 (2018): The above information includes all officials in the public prosecutor's offices – all public prosecutors (heads of prosecution offices) and public prosecutors' deputies (deputies of the Public Prosecutor, deputies of the Head of the Bureau for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime and deputies of the county and municipal public prosecutors). The number of prosecutors at the first instance level includes all municipal public prosecutors (heads of municipal prosecution offices and Head of the Bureau for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime), their deputies, as well as the deputies of the Head of the Bureau for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime. The number of prosecutors at the second instance level (court of appeal) includes all county public prosecutors (heads of the county prosecutors' offices) and their deputies. The number of prosecutors at the supreme court level includes the Public Prosecutor General and his deputies.

Q055 (2012): In 2012, the public prosecutors' Office of the Republic of Croatia employed 21 officials. The county public prosecutors' offices employed 155 officials, and the municipal public prosecutors' offices employed 410 officials. Out of 617 officials, 385 or 62.4% were women. The number of officials remained the same as in 2011. As of 31 December 2012, 7 public prosecutor's posts and 130 deputy public prosecutor's posts were vacant.

Q105 (General Comment): The State Attorney supervises the conduct of police investigations, carries out surveys for collecting data for initiating an investigation, leads the investigation, has the power to propose investigative detention to the investigating judge, and request issuance of the search warrant and specific evidence collecting procedures. He/she issues the indictments and prosecutes them in the Court, he/she may propose a punishment, but the proposal, unless for certain exceptions prescribed by law, does not bind the Court. Even in such cases, the Court is authorized to pronounce lower sentence. The State Attorney has the right and the duty to file an appeal against non-final court decisions and concerning extraordinary legal remedies against final court decisions. He/she also has the right and the duty of consultation in the proceedings on the application for judicial review of the decisions or actions of administrative bodies responsible for enforcement of the sentence or measures involving deprivation of liberty imposed by a final judgment in criminal proceedings. The State Attorney may, only when applying opportunity, terminate the case without a court decision.

· In addition to the above powers, the State Attorney has the right to negotiate and communicate with the defendant on the plea and the sanction. The State Attorney General decides on granting the procedural immunity to a member of the criminal organization in accordance with the law. · The State Attorney of the Republic of Croatia may submit a request for the protection of legality against a final court decision and against judicial proceedings which preceded such final decisions if there was a violation of law or a violation of basic human rights and liberties guaranteed by the Constitution, domestic and international laws.

Q105 (2016): Pursuant to the Criminal Procedure Act, in cases for which criminal proceedings are initiated ex officio, the state attorney has the power and duty to state that he/she will not initiate criminal prosecution where this is permitted to him/her by the Act. The state attorney has the power and duty to take decisions and to take other measures provided for by law (Article 38).

The state attorney initiates special procedures and participates in special procedures when provided for by law. The Chief State Attorney decides on initiating proceedings for granting a procedural immunity to a member of a criminal organization or a criminal association in accordance with the law. (Article 38, paragraph 2, items 9 and 13, paragraph 3, paragraph 4)

Q106 (General Comment): The State Attorney's Office represents the Republic of Croatia in the protection of assets and other rights in the civil and administrative matters; represents the Republic of Croatia in the proceedings before a municipal court and before administrative bodies; represents the Republic of Croatia in the proceedings before a county court and before a commercial court; represents the Republic of Croatia, and oversee and protect the rule of law and proceed with all actions before the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia, the Administrative Court of the Republic of Croatia, the High Commercial Court of the Republic of Croatia, the Magistrate's Court of the Republic of Croatia, and international and foreign justice and other bodies, unless otherwise determined by law or the regulation based thereon.

The State Attorney's Office shall issue a legal opinion concerning all issues relating to civil law matters and the protection of assets, natural wealth, parts of nature, immovable assets, things and rights of interest to the Republic of Croatia; an opinion regarding Acts and other regulations; an opinion concerning legal transactions completed by the Republic of Croatia and other civil law issues.

The State Attorney's Office, as a legal representative of the Republic of Croatia, upon the proposal of state bodies, shall submit to the competent commercial court the application for initiating the bankruptcy proceeding, or file claims of the governmental bodies in the bankruptcy proceedings that have been initiated by other authorized person.

The State Attorney's Office is not competent to initiate bankruptcy proceedings, but only the creditors and the debtor itself, meaning that the State Attorney's Office undertakes necessary actions upon the initiative of the creditor, represented by the State Attorney's Office.

The State Attorney's Office initiates the bankruptcy proceedings for refuting debtor's legal transactions, which incurred damage to the estate of the Republic of Croatia as a creditor, before or after the initiation of the proceeding.

Q106 (2016): The State Attorney's Office represents the Republic of Croatia in the protection of assets and other rights in the civil and administrative matters; represents the Republic of Croatia in the proceedings before a municipal court and before administrative bodies; represents the Republic of Croatia in the proceedings before a county court and before a commercial court; represents the Republic of Croatia, and oversee and protect the rule of law and proceed with all actions before the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia, the Administrative Court of the Republic of Croatia, the

High Commercial Court of the Republic of Croatia, the Magistrate's Court of the Republic of Croatia, and international and foreign justice and other bodies, unless otherwise determined by law or the regulation based thereon.

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The State Attorney's Office is not competent to initiate bankruptcy proceedings, but only the creditors and the debtor itself, meaning that the State Attorney's Office undertakes necessary actions upon the initiative of the creditor, represented by the State Attorney's Office.

The State Attorney's Office initiates the bankruptcy proceedings for refuting debtor's legal transactions, which incurred damage to the estate of the Republic of Croatia as a creditor, before or after the initiation of the proceeding.

Q107 (General Comment): Discontinued for other reasons: cases can be discontinued for reasons such as circumstances which exclude guilt, the fact that there is no reasonable suspicion that the suspect committed particular criminal offence, in the case when criminal complaint is not credible. The reason for discontinue the case can be if the data in the criminal complaint indicate the conclusion that the complaint is not credible.

Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons: cases can be closed for reasons such as the existence of circumstances that preclude the guilt of the defendant or there is no evidence that the defendant committed the offence. Other reasons: If the data in the criminal complaint indicate the conclusion that the application is not credible.

Q107 (2020): Reason for decreased number of incoming cases same as for the courts - pandemic of COVID-19.

Discontinued cases decreased - same as for the courts (COVID-19), please see comment in Q091.

For the category 3.1. Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1+3.1.2+3.1.3+3.1.4.), PP is not able to differ categories 3.1.1., 3.1.2 and 3.1.4.

Q107 (2018): Compared with the data discrepancies from 2016 data, it is evident that the total number of cases received in the State Attorney's Office in 2018 decreased, which is why all other reported figures from 2018 are relatively smaller compared to the 2016 data.

Q107 (2016): Under discontinued cases we consider cases in which criminal charge was dismissed and cases that were suspended during criminal proceedings.

Data on the number of cases that were concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor (conditional deferral and agreement) do not include cases against juveniles and persons aged between 18 and 21 (younger adults) because for these persons we do not have separate information on how many cases have been completed by a penalty or measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor and how much by use of opportunistic principle. Therefore data on juvenile and younger adults are reported in cases that the State Attorney discontinued (dismissal by use of opportunistic principle).

Q107 (2014): Variations between 2012 and 2014 are due to amendments in criminal law. Namely, in 2013, the new Criminal Act entered into force by which some criminal acts are decriminalized. The legal understanding of the Criminal Department of the Supreme Court of 27 December 2012, on the amount of indeterminate values, prescribes that the legal characteristics of criminal offences such as theft, embezzlement, defraudation and fraud, described as a matter of small value, represent a matter whose value does not exceed HRK 2,000.00 (instead of the previously HRK 1,000.00). Thus, a large number of criminal proceedings on offences related to property matters, which were so far initiated by the State attorney, are now initiated upon a private complaint.

Q107-1 (General Comment): In criminal proceedings, the defendant is granted the right to plead guilty (for all or a number of the counts of the charge) and reach agreement on the sanction. If the defendant pleads guilty and no agreement on the sanction is reached, the panel shall confirm the indictment and a trial must be scheduled. The parties may negotiate on the conditions of pleading guilty and agreeing on a sanction. During these negotiations, the defendant shall have a defence counsel. If the president of the panel is served with a confirmed indictment to which the accused has pleaded guilty, the proposing of evidence for the trial shall be limited only to the evidence which concerns the decision on criminal-law sanctions. Where the accused pleads guilty to all counts of the charge, the president of the panel shall instruct him/her that he/she may immediately state his/her position on all the circumstances that incriminate him/her and present all the facts in his/her favour, after which the accused shall be interrogated. The guilty plea does not exempt the court from its duty to present other evidence as well. If the confession of the accused at the trial is complete and in accordance with the evidence already gathered, the court shall, in the course of evidentiary proceedings, present only those pieces of evidence that relate to the decision on punishment or other sanction. The State Attorney's Office keeps only a track record on the judgments rendered by the court in the guilty plea procedure and no distinction can be made between the number of guilty plea procedures "before the court case" and their number "during the court case".

Q107-1 (2016): In total, in 2016, 440 judgements were given under the agreement of the parties in which the accused pleaded guilty (total number of guilty plea procedures is 440), but there is no data on how many cases it occurred before the court case or during the court case. Regarding the data from the previous cycle, there has been a decrease in the number of judgements by the agreement of the parties in which the defendant pleaded guilty because during the previous period in only one criminal case that was within the jurisdiction of the Office for the Suppression of Corruption and Organized Crime with over three hundred defendants, an agreement was reached with a large number of defendants, which ultimately affected a significant increase in the number of judgments given by the parties' agreement.

Cyprus

Q055 (2020): The number includes also legal advisors to the Attorney General's office.

The number increased because more positions of prosecutors were approved.

Q055 (2014): All prosecutors appear before all courts.

Q105 (2014): The Office of the Attorney General instructs the police in carrying out investigations and gives them the necessary legal assistance.

Q106 (2020): Public prosecutor is also the attorney for the republic and defends the State in cases filed against it.

Q106 (2018): Public prosecutor is the Attorney General of the Republic who represent the Republic in actions filed against it

Q106 (2016): if an action is brought against the Government, then it will be represented by the Attorney General' office.

Czech Republic

Q055 (General Comment): The Czech Republic is endowed with a system of 4 levels of State prosecution offices: district, regional, high and supreme. The number of high public prosecutors is included in the number of prosecutors at second instance level.

Q107 (2020): Last year, we have changed the methodology of reporting for CEPEJ.

In addition, the prosecutor can deal with the case in many ways. We tried to make the data work and the sums to make sense.

E.g. Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year + .Incoming/received cases - Processed cases = Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year.

However, we would like to state that data comes from various sources and may be sometimes tricky to deal with.

There are many reasons why the prosecution could be discontinued. It is difficult to say under which category they should be included (3.1.2 or 3.1.4). However, the reasons may include following: 1. If such prosecution concerns a person who is exempt from the competencies of the law enforcement authorities or a person for whom the law requires an official consent for their prosecution, if such consent was not awarded by an entitled authority, unless the exemption is temporary or unless the criminal prosecution of the person is inadmissible due to lack of consent only temporarily; 2. if it concerns a person who is below the age of criminal responsibility 3. if it is against a person whose mental illness that occurred after the criminal offence was committed makes it permanently impossible for them to understand the purpose of the criminal prosecution 4. and many others.

Q107 (2018): This year, we have changed the methodology of reporting for CEPEJ, thus some number strongly differs from previous data.

Also, there are many other ways how the prosecutor can deal with the case. Thus sum of discontinued during the reference year + Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor + cases brought to court is smaller than number of cases received during the year.

Q107 (2016): The correct number of received cases for 2014 should be 313958.

Q107-1 (2020): There was a legislative change which make it easier to plead guilty and achieve guilty plea. The biggest change is that it is possible to get guilty plea for the most serious crimes.

Denmark

Q055 (2016): The observed discrepancies are due to ordinary changes in staffing.

Q055 (2014): The variations over the period 2012-2014 are due to the fact that in 2012, information was missing about prosecutors engaged in tasks concerning administrative cases (Ledelsessekretariat) and prosecutors employed by the national police (Rigspolitiet).

Q105 (2018): The public prosecutor does not lead the investigation, but may (in complicated cases) be a part of the management of an investigation.

Q106 (2020): No.

Q106 (2018): The public prosecutor does not have a role in these types of cases.

Q107 (General Comment): The number of processed cases includes both cases dismissed by the police and cases dismissed by the public prosecutor.

Q107 (2020): It is not possible to subtract numbers on discontinued cases in the format in Q 3.1.1. + 3.1.2 + 3.1.4, as the legal basis in Denmark (sections 721 and 749 of the Administration of Justice Act) is not divided in such subsectors. The data source used in points 1 and 4 (data that do not include post-registration of charges) are different from the data source used in points 2 and 3 (data that includes post-registration of charges). Hence, data does not fit the formula: (pending at the beginning of the year + incoming) – resolved = pending at the end of the year) due to post-registrations of further charges. The number of incoming charges has decreased considerably between 2018 and 2020. This is due to a change in the way we measure the number of incoming charges. The new way of measure incoming cases more correctly than the previous way of measuring as the new way contains all incoming charges and not all processed charges as the previous way did. The number of incoming cases in 2018 is 245.687 when using the new way of measuring.

Q107 (2018): Please note that there has been a mistake with the previous data collection for 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016 concerning question 107 and 108. This is due to missing information and collection of data from the Danish Administration of Justice Act. In the future we will make sure that every information is incorporated.

Q107 (2016): Cases concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor include cases concluded by the police as these cases are indistinguishable in the case handling system.

Q107 (2014): The increase in the number of cases charged by the public prosecutor before the courts is a result of an increased preliminary charge rate (police) and an increased prosecution rate (public prosecutor). The conviction rate is unchanged over the period despite the increase in both the preliminary charge rate and the prosecution rate.

Q107-1 (General Comment): The guilty plea procedure including a main trial will always be concluded during the main trial, as it is a court decision whether or not a person can be convicted in court. Cases with accepted fines are not included in the answer above, as it is not part of a trial. Plea guilty procedure can only take place during the main trial.

Q107-1 (2020): The discrepancy is due to the method of calculation. In 2018 the answer covers the number of complexes of cases, and the answer in 2020 covers the number of counts (measured by charges per person). In 2020 the number of complexes are 3.449.

Estonia

Q055 (General Comment): The categorization of questions 55 and 56 regarding public prosecutors do not exist in Estonia.

Q105 (General Comment): Public prosecutors participate in the planning of surveillance necessary to combat and detect criminal offences.

Q107 (2020): The number of incoming cases is given by registered crimes. the number of cases resolved is given by the number of persons in respect of whom a procedural decision has been made.

Q107 (2018): The data for 2018 evaluation cycle are checked and confirmed. The data are not comparable with 2016, because the source of the data changed.

Q107 (2016): For this cycle, calculations are based on cases not persons or crimes. One case, especially when brought to court or concluded by penalty, often involves several crimes and persons.

Q107 (2012): As to the item “cases charged by the prosecutor before the courts”, the 2010 data referred to settlement proceedings, while the 2012 data includes only cases that were terminated by a prosecutor in case of lack of public interest in proceedings and in case of negligible guilt. These cases are also included under “cases discontinued by the prosecutor”. The category “cases charged by the public prosecutor before the courts” includes cases where a person has been sent to court in order to impose coercive psychiatric treatment by a court and cases which have been sent to court in order to request termination of criminal proceedings (the latter was not taken into account in previous reports).

Q107-1 (2018): The data for 2018 evaluation cycle are checked and confirmed. The data are not comparable with 2016, because the source of the data changed.

Q107-1 (2012): The total number of guilty plea procedures for 2012 was 4 980.

Q109 (2020): Only the ones that are classified as criminal offences.

Q109 (2016): It includes only a minority of traffic offences that are punishable according to Penal code, these are more serious offences like causing an accident with injured victims, drunk driving above medium-intoxication level and repeated driving without licence.

Q109 (2014): The 2014 data encompasses only severe drunk driving and accidents with serious bodily casualties.

Finland

Q055 (General Comment): The National Prosecution Authority comprises the Office of the Prosecutor General that acts as the general administrative unit, and five prosecution districts: Southern Finland, Western Finland, Northern Finland, Eastern Finland and Åland. The National Prosecution Authority has 34 offices around Finland. The Prosecutor General is the supreme prosecutor and the head of the prosecution service. The Prosecutor General directs and develops prosecutorial activity by issuing general instructions and guidelines to the prosecutors. She/he also appoints district prosecutors. The Prosecutor General may take over a case from a prosecutor, but cannot order a prosecutor to decide the case in any given manner. She/he can also self-decide on the bringing of charges and designate a prosecutor to pursue the case in the courts. The Deputy Prosecutor General decides the matters in his/her competence on the same authority as the Prosecutor General. He/she also acts as a deputy for the Prosecutor General when necessary. For regular prosecutorial tasks, the Office of the Prosecutor General has state prosecutors whose jurisdiction covers the entire country. Most criminal matters (about 91 3000 cases annually) are dealt with by the prosecution areas. The Office of the Prosecutor General deals mainly with criminal cases with wider significance to society as a whole, a few dozen every year. Prosecutors in Finland are not bound on Court instances, and every prosecutor is expected to, in a normal situation, to handle and prosecute the criminal case all the way to the Supreme Court, if needed.

Q055 (2020): Prosecutors in Finland are not bound on Court instances.

Q105 (General Comment): The pre-trial investigation is the duty of the pre-trial authorities who are the police, the Finnish Border Guard, the Finnish Customs and the Finnish Defence Forces. Once the criminal investigation is completed, the material compiled during the investigation which is called 'pre-trial investigation material' is sent to the prosecutor. Then the prosecutor evaluates whether a criminal offence has been committed and whether there is sufficient evidence for prosecution and for what kind of charges. The prosecutor cooperates with the police in the pre-trial investigation and serves as the head of the pre-trial investigation in cases where the suspect is a police officer. On the request of the public prosecutor, the pre-trial investigation authority shall conduct a criminal investigation or perform a criminal investigation measure. The pre-trial investigation authority shall also comply with orders given by the public prosecutor intended to ensure clarification of the matter. The pre-trial investigation authority shall, in the manner required by the nature or scope of the matter, notify the prosecutor of the conducting of a criminal investigation and of circumstances connected with criminal investigation measures and otherwise of progress in the investigation.

A prosecutor's task is to make sure that a criminal act is punished by a legal sanction. A prosecutor has to consider a case impartially, promptly and economically in a manner consistent with the legal safeguards of the parties and the public interest. A charge must be brought if there is a prima facie case against the suspect. If a charge is not brought, the prosecutor must make a decision not to prosecute. A prosecutor is independent in his or her decision-making. The prosecutor can not accept instructions or orders from anyone in his or her cases. For example, the police's opinion on who has committed an offence or which offence has been committed does not bind the prosecutor. In certain circumstances, based on the proposal of the pre-trial investigation officer in charge of the investigation the prosecutor may order that a pre-trial investigation is carried out or a pre-trial investigation already started is discontinued. The prosecutor brings a charge by filing a written application for a summons to the district court. If the court allows it, the prosecutor may bring a charge by self-issuing a summons. The prosecutor must present the case orally in the court. It is the duty of the prosecutor to prove the charge, by obtaining sufficient evidence in support of the charge and by presenting the evidence to the court. After the trial, it is for the court to decide whether to accept or dismiss the charge, to determine the punishment and to assess the compensation for damages and the other possible sanctions. Like other parties of the case, the prosecutor has the right to appeal the judgment of a lower court to a higher court.

In certain simple cases, the prosecutor has the competence to order a fine and a confiscatory sanction in written proceedings without bringing the case to the court. (Art 3 of the "Law on Ordering Fines and Summary Fines (754/2010)") This option is available if the suspect does not demand that a court hears the case (Art 4). A prosecutor orders a summary fine or a fine based on the seriousness of the act and the suspect's income (Art 1). The decision can be appealed to the district court (Art 35).

Q106 (2016): No

Q107 (2020): Comments: 3.2 Notice cases of summary fines are not included. The number of summary fines: 38433. The decrease in the number of cases "3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor" is due to a change in the law. The law on certain type of fine (rangaistusmääräysmenettely) was abolished in 2016 and replaced with the law on fines and summary penalty fee (laki sakon ja rikesakon määräämisestä (754/2010). According to this law, the police can order the summary penal fee. This page, in Finnish, shows figures of the amount in euros of these summary fines imposed by prosecutors (2nd graph) and by the police (3rd graph).

<https://www.oikeusrekisterikeskus.fi/fi/index/tietopalvelu/tilastotjaavoindata/sakot.html>

3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons and 3.3. Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons: The prosecutor must waive prosecution if: (1) the prerequisites for the bringing of charges provided in section 6, subsection 1 are not met; (2) the prosecutor waives prosecution on the basis of section 6, subsection 2; (3) the injured party has not requested that charges be brought or another special prerequisite provided in law for the bringing of charges referred to in section 2, subsection 2 is not met and the nature of the case requires that a separate decision be made. The prosecutor may waive prosecution if: (1) if no sentence more severe than a fine is to be anticipated for the offence and the offence, with consideration to its detrimental effects or the degree of culpability of the offender manifested in it, is to be deemed petty as a whole; and (2) if the suspect had not reached the age of eighteen at the time of the commission of the suspected offence and no sentence more severe than a fine or imprisonment for at most six months is to be anticipated for this offence and it is to be deemed to be more the result of lack of understanding or thoughtlessness than of heedlessness of the prohibitions and commands of the law. In addition, the prosecutor may waive prosecution, unless an important public or private interest requires otherwise if: 1) if criminal proceedings and punishment are to be deemed unreasonable or inappropriate in view of a settlement reached by the suspect in the offence and the injured party, the other action of the suspect in the offence to prevent or remove the effects of the offence, the personal circumstances of the suspect in the offence, the other consequences of the act to him or her, the welfare and health care measures undertaken and the other circumstances; (2) under the provisions on joint punishment or on the consideration of previous punishments in sentencing, the suspected offence would not have an essential effect on the total punishment; or (3) the expenses in continuing to consider the case would be in manifest disproportion to the nature of the case and to the sanction possibly to be expected in it. Also, If charges are being considered for two or more offences for which the same person is suspected and if he or she has contributed to the clarification of one or more of the suspected offences, the prosecutor may decide not to bring charges for all of the suspected offences. However, charges shall be brought if required by an important public or private interest.

Q107 (2018): With regard to the observed decrease in the number of cases "concluded by a penalty", there were 507 penalty notices given by the prosecutor in 2016 but only 23 in 2018.

Q107 (2016): The number of discontinued cases during the reference year includes the number of cases in which the prosecutor has waved the charges before trial and restricted the preliminary investigation in a way that the case is not brought to trial. For 2014, only the cases in which the prosecutor has waved the charges before trial have been informed.

Q107 (2014): The number of 1st instance criminal cases concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor decreased over the years 2010, 2012 and 2014. According to the annual report for 2014 of the Prosecution Service, the number of summary penal judgments decreased by 9 % (2013 – 2014; 59 in numbers). According to the report of 2013, the number of summary penal judgments decreased by almost 19 % (2012 – 2013; 151 in numbers). Some organisational changes were carried out during that time period. Besides, the number of incoming cases decreased, but the degree of difficulty/complexity increased.

Q107-1 (General Comment): The possibility of plea bargaining was introduced to the Finnish legal system in the beginning of year 2015. The aim of the reform was to allocate the resources of the national authorities in a more effective way and to speed up both the pre-trial phase of the criminal process and the court proceedings. A defendant can agree to plead guilty to a particular charge in exchange for a more lenient sentence. The prosecutor may also decide not to prosecute for one or for several of the suspected crimes. Plea bargaining can be used if the injured party has no demands in the matter and if he/she agrees to plea bargaining. Plea bargaining can be used when a person is suspected of a crime carrying a maximum sentence of six years' imprisonment. It cannot be used for crimes like homicide, causing bodily injury and sex offences or when the injured party is a child. Plea bargain is also applicable for white-collar crimes.

Q107-1 (2020): The known number of guilty plea procedures is 80. However, the number could be higher as the use of this procedure is not systematically reported, especially when it takes place during the main trial.

Q107-1 (2018): There were less than 100 plea bargaining cases in 2018. The exact number is not available.

Q107-1 (2016): The possibility of plea bargaining was introduced to the Finnish legal system in the beginning of this year. A defendant can agree to plead guilty to a particular charge in exchange for a more lenient sentence. The prosecutor may also decide not to prosecute for one or for several of the suspected crimes. Plea bargaining can be used if the injured party has no demands in the matter and if he/she agree to plea bargaining. Plea bargaining can be used when a person is suspected of a crime carrying a maximum sentence of six years' incarceration. It cannot be used for crimes like homicide, causing bodily injury and sex offences or when the injured party is a child. Plea bargain is also applicable for white-collar crimes. Legislation regarding plea bargaining was approved in August 2014, and the changes entered into force on 1 January 2015. The aim of the reform was to allocate the resources of the national authorities in a more effective way and to speed up both the pre-trial phase of the criminal process and the court proceedings. The Parliament has required the Ministry of Justice to follow up on and evaluate how the legislation on plea bargaining is being applied and implemented and to provide the Law Committee with a report on how the legislation functions by the end of 2017.

Q107-1 (2014): The possibility of plea bargaining was introduced in 2015. A defendant can agree to plead guilty to a particular charge in exchange for a more lenient sentence. The prosecutor may also decide not to prosecute for one or for several of the suspected crimes. Plea bargaining can be used if the injured party has no demands in the matter and if s/he agrees to plea bargaining. It can be used when a person is suspected of a crime carrying a maximum sentence of six years' incarceration. It cannot be used for crimes like homicide, causing bodily injury and sex offences or when the injured party is a child. Plea bargain is also applicable for white-collar crimes.

France

Q055 (2020): Only the judicial order is concerned

Q055 (2014): For 2014, State prosecutors, heads of public prosecution services, are included.

Q055 (2012): For 2012, only prosecutors of courts of law appointed by 31 December 2012 were counted.

Q105 (General Comment): "The prosecutor does not conduct the investigation *stricto sensu*, he directs and supervises it. However, there are certain cases provided for by law in which the prosecutor must carry out the investigation himself. These are, for example, searches of the home of a lawyer, a doctor, etc.

The public prosecutor has other responsibilities in the area of child protection (placement) and public policies (local security and prevention policies, local commissions in the fight against illegal work, domestic violence, racism, discrimination, etc.). The public prosecutor is also responsible, in conjunction with the president of the court, for the hearing of criminal cases.

"

Q105 (2020): "Other significant powers: powers in the enforcement phase

"

Q105 (2016): The prosecutor of the Republic exercises other functions in matters of monitoring of civil and commercial cases, juvenile protection, civil status and filiation law, public policies (local security and prevention policies, local commissions in the field of fight against illegal work, domestic violence, racism, etc.). The prosecutor is also in charge, together with the court president, of the hearings in criminal cases.

Q106 (General Comment): The public prosecutor has other responsibilities in the areas of commercial and civil matters, child protection, civil status and parentage law.

Q106 (2016): Public prosecutors' offices handle a large number of cases outside the criminal field: personal status, management and discipline of certain professions, public recovery of alimony, supervision of commercial procedures, educational assistance for minors at risk. This represents about 700,000 non-criminal cases or about 14% of the activity of public prosecutors. The prosecutor intervenes in civil matters. The public prosecutor can always act in defence of public order. The files on filiation, guardianship and educational assistance are sent to him for opinion.

In matters of bankruptcy (insolvency proceedings), the role of the public prosecutor, who may act as an added party or as a principal party, is provided for by provisions specific to the law of companies in difficulty. The texts grant the latter procedural prerogatives and the exclusive power to exercise certain remedies. Generally speaking, the intervention of the public prosecutor contributes to ensure respect for the rules of law, which are generally mandatory, and the protection of public economic order. The provisions of the Commercial Code thus provide for the mandatory opinion of the public prosecutor for a certain number of acts, and even impose his/her presence at the hearing, under penalty of nullity, for the most important decisions, such as those relating to the transfer of a company above certain thresholds. S/he is the only one who can ask the court for certain acts, such as extending the company's activity beyond a certain period. S/he has control over the exercise, by the "trustees", of the judicial mandates entrusted to them. Finally, it plays a decisive role in the area of commercial sanctions, both personal and property sanctions, without prejudice to the prosecution of criminal offences that s/he notes or that are reported to him/her in collective proceedings.

Q107 (General Comment): The complexity and diversity of criminal data do not permit the production of estimates of pending cases.

Q107 (2016): Among the cases discontinued by the public prosecutor, a distinction should be carried out between the mass of cases that could not be prosecuted because they were not elucidated or insufficiently characterized (3112642) and cases that could be prosecuted but were dismissed in accordance with the opportunity principle (191430).

Q107-1 (2016): The procedure of appearance on preliminary admission of guilt is a form of prosecution initiated by the prosecutor. In 2016, this procedure was initiated against 92213 perpetrators. Some of these proceedings failed either because the author failed to appear, or because no agreement could be reached on the sentence, or because the judge refused to approve the agreement between the author of the offence, his/her lawyer and the prosecutor. In 2016, the courts certified 75055 convictions in court on a plea of guilty.

Q107-1 (2014): It was not possible to distinguish between guilty plea agreements before the case is brought to court and guilty plea agreements concluded during judicial proceedings. Only the public prosecutor has competence for initiating such procedure when the facts are admitted. To a lesser extent, the procedure may take place at the end of a judicial investigation, before referring the case to court. The guilty plea procedure is often used for less serious offences.

Germany

Q055 (2020): Figures represent full-time equivalents as of 31. December 2020

Q055 (2016): Figures indicate the number of full-time equivalent staff (not the number of individuals). A prosecutor working full hours is counted as a full-time equivalent (i.e. 1). A prosecutor working part-time is counted as a fraction of 1. This fraction corresponds to the number of hours worked in relation to a full-time equivalent (e.g. 0.5 for a prosecutor working half the usual number of hours).

Q105 (General Comment): Unless otherwise provided by law, as soon as the public prosecution office receives knowledge of a criminal offence, it must investigate the facts for its decision on whether public charges are to be preferred. It is entitled to demand information from all authorities and to carry out investigations, either itself or to have them performed by the authorities of the police service unless other statutory provisions particularly regulate their powers. If the public prosecution office considers it to be necessary for the court to carry out investigation measures, it makes an application prior to lodging of the public charge to the respective Local Court. If, additionally, it considers it to be necessary to issue an arrest or custody order, it can, lodge such a motion with the court.

The public prosecution office is called on to prefer public charges. The written charge which it has to present to the court contains the application to open the main proceedings.

The public prosecution office can discontinue the proceedings without a court ruling. The same applies to minor secondary criminal offences, and to individual severable parts of an offence or some of several violations of the law committed as a result of the same offence if these are not particularly significant in addition to a penalty or measure of reform and prevention that is anticipated or has already been imposed with binding effect. Moreover, the public prosecution office may dispense with preferment of public charges if the accused is extradited to a foreign government because of the offence or is transferred out of the area of application of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The same applies if he/she is to be extradited to a foreign government or transferred to an international criminal court of justice because of another offence and the penalty or the measure of reform and prevention which might be the result of the domestic prosecution is negligible in comparison to these imposed or expected to be imposed with binding effect abroad.

If coercion or extortion was committed by threats to reveal a criminal offence, the public prosecution office may dispense with prosecuting the offence, the disclosure of which was threatened, unless expiation is imperative because of the seriousness of the offence. If the victim of coercion or extortion files charges in respect thereof and if as a result a misdemeanour committed by the victim comes to light, the public prosecution office may dispense with prosecution of the misdemeanour unless expiation is imperative because of the seriousness of the offence.

If the preferring of public charges for a misdemeanour depends on the evaluation of a question which must be determined according to civil law or administrative law, the public prosecution office may set a time limit to decide the question in civil or administrative proceedings. The person who reported the criminal offence shall be notified thereof. After this time limit has expired without any result, the public prosecution office may terminate the proceedings.

Public charges are not to be preferred for an erroneous suspicion or insult as long as criminal or disciplinary proceedings are pending for the reported or alleged offence. If the absence of the accused or some other personal impediment prevents the opening or conduct of the main proceedings for a considerable time, and if public charges have not yet been preferred, the public prosecution office may provisionally terminate the proceedings after it has clarified the facts so far as possible and secured the evidence so far as necessary.

In accordance with the Youth Courts Act, the Code of Criminal Procedure is also applicable in criminal proceedings against juveniles. The other possibilities of ending the proceedings stated above are, by contrast, generally applicable in proceedings against juveniles and young adults.

Q105 (2020): This year for the first time the option "when necessary, to request investigation measures from the judge" has been checked. This is for the sake of completeness, not because of a change in the law. In order to protect the rights of the accused, particularly coercive measures under criminal procedure may only be ordered by a court. The public prosecutor must therefore apply for a court order of certain measures in advance (e.g. a search warrant or undercover measures).

Q105 (2016): other: to conduct or supervise police investigation; to conduct investigations

•to conduct investigations: Unless otherwise provided by law (for instance in accordance with section 153 and section 153a of the Code of Criminal Procedure), the public prosecution office is obliged to intervene with regard to all prosecutable criminal offences provided that there are sufficient factual indications (section 152 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure). As soon as the public prosecution office receives knowledge of a criminal offence through a criminal information or by other means, it must investigate the facts for its decision on whether public charges are to be preferred (section 160 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure). To this end, the public prosecution office is entitled to demand information from all authorities and to carry out investigations of any kind, either itself or to have them performed by the authorities and officers of the police service unless other statutory provisions particularly regulate their powers. The public prosecutor shall ascertain not only incriminating but also exonerating circumstances, and shall ensure that evidence, the loss of which is to be feared, is taken (section 160 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure). •to conduct or supervise police investigation: The authorities and officers of the police service are obliged to comply with requests or applications from the public prosecution office, and in this case are entitled to obtain information from all authorities (section 161 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure). •when necessary, to request investigation measures from the judge: If the public prosecution office considers it to be necessary for the court to carry out investigation measures, it makes an application prior to lodging of the public charge to the Local Court in the district in which it or its branch office making the application is located. If, additionally, it considers it to be necessary to issue an arrest or custody order, it can, regardless of section 125 and section 126a, lodge such a motion with the court referred to in sentence 1 (section 162 (1) sentences 1 and 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure). After preferment of public charges, the court seized of the matter shall be the competent court (section 162 (3) sentence 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure). •to charge It is the public prosecution office which is called on to prefer public charges (section 152 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure). The written charge, which the public prosecution office has to present to the court which has jurisdiction for the main hearing, contains the application to open the main proceedings. The files are presented to the court (section 199 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure) with the written charge. •to present the case in the court: During the main hearing the public prosecutor has to read out the charges, may ask questions and file applications and finally presents his arguments in the closing speech. •to discontinue a case without requiring a judicial decision: In accordance with section 153 (1) sentence 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (dispensing with prosecution of petty offences), section 153c of the Code of Criminal Procedure (non-prosecution of offences committed abroad), section 153d of the Code of Criminal Procedure (dispensing with court action on political grounds) and section 153f of the Code of Criminal Procedure (dispensing with prosecution of criminal offences under the Code of Crimes against International Law), the public prosecution office can discontinue the proceedings without a court ruling. The same applies in accordance with section 154 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure with minor secondary criminal offences, and in accordance with section 154a (1) sentence 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure with individual severable parts of an offence or some of several violations of the law committed as a result of the same offence if these are not particularly significant in addition to a penalty or measure of reform and prevention that is anticipated or has already been imposed with binding effect. Moreover, the public prosecution office may dispense with preferment of public charges if the accused is extradited to a foreign government because of the offence or is transferred out of the area of application of the Code of Criminal Procedure (sections 154d (1) and (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure). The same applies if he/she is to be

Q106 (2020): In general the public prosecutor does not have a role in insolvency cases. However, if the debtor is accused of having committed a criminal offense and the proceeds of the offense are seizable but insufficient to satisfy the claims of the victims, the public prosecution office may have a right to file for insolvency (Section 111i para (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure). Whether the insolvency proceedings are to be opened or not, lies in the competence of the court. Section 111i of the Code of Criminal Procedure has also be taken into account in the enforcement of the ordered confiscation especially concerning the compensation procedure (sections 459h, 459m, 459n of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

Q106 (2018): In general the public prosecutor has not a role in insolvency cases. But in taking preliminary measures of confiscation according to Section 111b to Section 111q of the Code of Criminal Procedure the public prosecution office shall file for insolvency concerning the defendant if the assets of the defendants do not suffice to satisfy the claims of the persons injured by his offence (Section 111i para (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure). This new regime is in force since July 2017. Whether the insolvency proceedings are to be opened or not, lies in the competence of the court. Section 111i of the Code of Criminal Procedure has also be taken into account in the enforcement of the ordered confiscation especially concerning the compensation procedure (sections 459h, 459m, 459n of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

Q107 (General Comment): General information on the public prosecution statistic used as a source for answering this question:

Once per year, the Federal Statistical Office compiles and publishes the public prosecution statistic. Statistical ordinances define the scope and rules of data collection for these statistic. The public prosecution offices collect the data and submit it to the statistical offices of the Länder, who check and edit the data and send it to the Federal Statistical Office. In simplified terms, the statistical ordinance provides two different kinds of data collection sheets: The "procedural survey" that collects data on the specifics of the investigation proceedings carried out by the public prosecution and the "monthly survey" that collects data on the caseload and other workload of the public prosecution offices. The figures entered here do not include investigations against persons unknown. The public prosecution statistic only shows the number of charges filed against unknown perpetrators. Information on the further treatment of those charges is not available. This is because the monthly survey distinguishes between "caseload of investigation proceedings covered by the procedural surveys" and "other workload". Charges against persons unknown fall into the category "other workload". The number of resolved and pending cases is only collected with regard to the first category (proceedings covered by the procedural surveys). If a suspect is identified in cases with an unknown perpetrator, the case receives a new file-number and then appears in the the category "covered by the procedural surveys".

Q107 (2020): 3.2 Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor:

The number represents the the cases that were discontinued in accordance with Section 153a of the Code of Criminal Procedure ("Non-prosecution subject to imposition of conditions and directions")

These cases would also fit into the category "discontinued for reasons of opportunity" (3.1.3) but were allocated to 3.2 here.

Q107 (2018): These figures include first-instance criminal cases led by the public prosecution offices based at the Regional Courts (investigations with a "Js" file number) and the public prosecution offices based at the Higher Regional Courts (investigations with an "OJs" file number). Regarding the latter ("OJs" investigations), figures only exist for the number of cases newly received by the prosecutor generals' offices.

Q107 (2016): These figures include first-instance criminal cases led by the public prosecution offices based at the Regional Courts (investigations with a "Js" file number) and the public prosecution offices based at the Higher Regional Courts (investigations with an "OJs" file number). Regarding the latter ("OJs" investigations), figures only exist for the number of cases newly received by the prosecutor generals' offices.

Greece

Q055 (2020): Positions by law have increased. Gender data are not kept.

Q105 (General Comment): Public prosecutors can adopt temporary measures with regard to cases which concern the possession of real estate, when one of the litigants is the State or a public corporation or a municipality. Besides, they ensure the supervision and the control of correctional facilities.

Q105 (2020): It is within the competence of the prosecutor to conduct investigations with the assistance of the police.

Q106 (2020): family law (child custody), involuntary hospitalization / Family law (child custody), involuntary psychiatric hospitalization

Q106 (2018): Public prosecutors have a limited role in cases of non-contentious jurisdiction - juveniles. Furthermore, they have competence in respect of civil cases at the Supreme Court.

Q106 (2016): Public prosecutors have a limited role in cases of non-contentious jurisdiction - juveniles. Furthermore, they have competence in respect of civil cases at the Supreme Court.

Q107 (2020): No data available for this query.

Q107 (2016): The relevant data are not available electronically for the moment, therefore their extraction is not possible.

Q107-1 (2020): No data available for this query.

Hungary

Q055 (2016): Another 9 prosecutors were temporarily serving in the Ministry of Justice. They are included in the total number of prosecutors, but we did not take them into account at each level.

Q105 (General Comment): The Prosecution Service conducts investigation of cases specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure; supervises investigative authorities; exercises other rights in connection with investigations; exercises the public authority of formal accusation; represents the prosecution in court proceedings and exercises the rights to redress; monitors compliance with the law governing penalties, ancillary penalties, measures, coercive procedural measures depriving and restricting personal freedom, follow-up care and the implementation of criminal records, records of administrative offences and searches and participates in proceedings instituted by judges responsible for enforcement; ensures the correct application of laws in court proceedings; promotes legal compliance by entities exercising public powers and handling out-of-court settlement; gives special attention to combating crimes committed by and against minors, to compliance with the special rules of procedure of administrative and criminal proceedings instituted against juveniles; participates in enforcing the rights of minors and launches proceedings to have the necessary child protection measures taken in the cases provided for by law; performs its duties relating to international treaties, particularly seeking and providing legal assistance; performs the duties relating to Hungary's participation in Eurojust; acts as defence in lawsuits filed against the Prosecution Service with reference to legal violations or for damages relating to its activities.

Q105 (2018): Other competencies listed among „most important” ones are:

- supervision of imprisonment, detentions, protective education,
- the prosecutor is authorized to demand every civil proceeding and may take part in any ongoing civil litigation as independent party side by side with the interested party. The prosecutor does not have the right (generally or in special cases) to manage an agreement.

Q105 (2016): Other competencies listed among „most important” ones are

- supervision of imprisonment, detentions, protective education,
- the prosecutor is authorized to demand every civil proceeding and may take part in any ongoing civil litigation as independent party side by side with the interested party, - the prosecutor does not have the right (generally or in special cases) to manage an agreement.

Q106 (General Comment): In administrative matters, the Hungarian prosecution services can take court-actions against decisions of different administrative authorities. Such actions – irrespective of the procedural rules governing them (rules of civil proceedings or special administrative law rules) – are bound to court proceedings: prosecutors act as parties. Prosecution services did not report any special powers or authorities when prosecutors take part in civil court proceedings as petitioners. They have the same powers as other parties and can appeal against unlawful legal acts of administrative authorities. The most important aims prosecutors may take legal actions for are (with some examples):

- nullity of marriage
- paternity denial or dissolution of adoption
- protection of children's rights - representation of state authorities in proceedings for compensation of damages caused by the judiciary
- dissolution of civil associations - declaration of violation of labor or social law regulations
- nature management.

Special competencies were given to Hungarian prosecution services against administrative decisions as (with some examples):

- providing legal opinions on draft proposals of legislation
- monitoring and observing the application of legislation, warning, protest or contestation (with or without) power of suspension of execution against a decision of a certain administrative authority.

Q107 (2020): 3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons:

If the Special Part of the Penal Code regulates the conduct of the accused after the commencement of the proceedings as a ground for termination of criminal liability.

3.3. Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons: At the stage of preparation of the prosecution, Section 221 / A (7) of the Criminal Procedure Act provides that if the mediation proceedings are successful and the application of Section 29 (1) of the Criminal Code is appropriate, the prosecutor shall terminate the proceedings.

Q107-1 (2020): This procedure exists only from 1 July 2018, following the entry into force of the Act XC of 2017 on the new criminal procedure law. In the event that the prosecution can prove the guilt of the accused beyond a reasonable doubt and there is no opportunity to explain what happened in an acceptable manner, the accused will do his best to admit the act and avoid a lengthy trial.

Q107-1 (2018): This procedure exists only from 1 July 2018, following the entry into force of the Act XC of 2017 on the new criminal procedure law.

Q109 (2012): In 2012, the total number of traffic offences cases was 3 084.

Ireland

Q055 (General Comment): Allocation of prosecutors work is not in all instances divided as per the questions above. The sub-categories at 1, 2 and 3 of the question posed do not apply in the Irish system.

Q055 (2020): Our court going staff number at the 31st December 2020 is 128 - (50 male / 78 female). This figure includes our Prosecutors and Technical staff - Legal Executive. It also includes 1 Trainee Solicitor. In our Office our Technical Staff and Trainee Solicitors are court going staff and manage the running of a prosecution at trial in the same manner as some of our Prosecutors. In relation to the increase in staff resources for the ODPP, and the context for same, please see the forewords of our Annual Report 2020 and our Annual Report 2019 available at <https://www.dppireland.ie/publication-category/annual-reports/>.

Q055 (2018): There were 108.7 fulltime equivalent lawyers (fte) (headcount 111) on the payroll of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions at 31 December 2018 – 65.6 fte (67 headcount) of these were female and 43.1 fte (44 headcount) were male.

Q055 (2016): Of the staff complement in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions at the end of the reference year, 102 were of professional or technical grade at Prosecutor equivalent level or above.

Q055 (2014): Parts of Full Time Equivalents were counted in decimal figures and have been rounded up. The total represents the number of qualified Solicitors and Barristers employed directly in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP). A proportion of these lawyers represent the DPP in the District Court. Members of the police force also prosecute in this court within a prescribed 'delegated authority' from the DPP. Members of the independent Bar act on behalf of the DPP, on a self-employed basis, in first instance and appellate courts. There are a further 32 State Solicitors contracted to provide a solicitor service to the DPP in cases heard outside of the capital.

Q105 (General Comment): The Director of Public Prosecutions has no investigative function. The Director determines the appropriate charge and prosecutes the case in court. The Director may appeal a decision of the court on a point of law or where a sentence imposed is considered unduly lenient. The Director may end proceedings in a case without a judicial decision. In addition to ending a case without judicial decision, the Office of the DPP can recommend a number of non-judicial disposals, including Garda cautioning and juvenile diversion. Whilst the DPP cannot propose a sentence to the judge, there are two areas in relation to sentencing that the Office of the DPP can appropriately comment on: the practice of drawing to the attention of the sentencing court all relevant guideline sentences from the superior courts (pre-sentence) and the Director's responsibility in relation to appealing sentences considered to be 'unduly lenient'.

Q105 (2020): Prosecutors also make the decision whether or not a case should be prosecuted: see Chapter 4 of the Guidelines for Prosecutors (5th edition, 2019).

Q106 (2020): Prosecutors have a role in applying for and defending judicial review (see Guidelines for Prosecutors (5th edition, 2019), paragraph 11.21) and habeas corpus (Article 40, Constitution of Ireland). Please find more information on the role of the DPP in civil or administrative processes at <https://www.dppireland.ie/about-us/our-organisation/> . Please note that these processes arise from the criminal process.

Q106 (2018): NAP

Q106 (2016): NAP

Q107 (General Comment): As many of our cases are prosecuted by State Solicitors we don't have any data on the status of a case between the time the direction is issued and when we receive the final outcome; this is for matters on indictment. For summary cases outside of Dublin, we rarely even if ever hear back on the outcome as these directions are passed on to the police by the State Solicitor and the police execute the direction to prosecute without reference to the State Solicitor. This may change in the future if outcome data is exchanged using the Criminal Justice Operational Hub. Summary cases outside of Dublin would make up a significant proportion of the files given in our figures.

As per the instructions provided, cases are counted per prosecution file which could include more than one suspect and multiple charges preferred. Therefore, the figure given for 'Discontinued' in 107.3.1 is the number of distinct files where a suspect was directed for 'no prosecution'; in some of these files, other suspects on the file may have been prosecuted in the courts.

Q107 (2018): *14,856 files in total were received in 2018 including appeals of which 11,647 related to first instance cases .

Q107 (2012): Figures provided for 2012 reflect 2011 data.

Q109 (General Comment): In the vast majority of cases involving traffic offences, the police service (An Garda Síochána) will prefer charges without reference to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Only in the more serious of such cases, including causing death by dangerous driving, will the Office of the DPP receive files for a decision whether to prosecute or not. Any such traffic offence cases received by the Office of the DPP and decided upon would normally be included in the figures.

Italy

Q055 (2016): There is no specific explanation concerning the increase in the total number of prosecutors at Supreme Court level. However, numbers are small and therefore percentage changes vary more harshly.

Q106 (General Comment): The public prosecutor is a party in civil affairs in which a public interest is involved – such as cases related to status and capacity of persons, rights of minors, divorces, bankrupt etc.

Q107-1 (General Comment): As a matter of fact in Italy there is no "guilty plea procedure" as such. However, if someone pleads guilty there are special procedures to speed up the proceedings.

Latvia

Q055 (2020): The increase in the number of prosecutors in court district level prosecutor's offices is related to the imposition of an obligation on the prosecutor of the court district level prosecutor's office, and not on the chief prosecutor of the district (city) prosecutor's office to perform the duties of a higher prosecutor.

Regarding the decrease in the number of women working in the Prosecutor General's Office, it must be concluded that in total the number of women working has decreased by 8 persons. One of the reasons could be reaching the maximum age for performing the duties prescribed by law or the death of a person.

Q055 (2012): During 2011 and 2012, prosecutors' offices increased the number of posts which resulted in the appointment of new prosecutors. In order to decide on the promotion of prosecutors, their professional qualification has been evaluated and their quality of work performance analysed, as well as their participation in trainings, work statistical indicators, etc. Pursuant to the collected data, more male prosecutors have been promoted to higher posts.

Q105 (General Comment): Public prosecutors are endowed with the responsibility of protecting the interests of minors, incapable and prisoners, participating in proceedings in cases prescribed by the Civil Procedure Law.

Q105 (2018): A public prosecutor is entitled to protect the rights and legitimate interests of persons and of the State in accordance with the procedures specified in the Law, as well as to submit an application for an action or an application to a court and to participate in the adjudication of cases in court. The criteria according to which the public prosecutor is guided when deciding the question regarding the need for verification are laid down in Section 16 of the Law on the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Q106 (General Comment): A public prosecutor must take part in a civil proceeding if he has filed an application, filed an application or his or her participation is compulsory. The participation of a public prosecutor in the adjudication of a case shall be mandatory if it has been recognised by the court or it has been specified in the norms of the Civil Procedure Law, for example in cases regarding approval and revocation of adoption, in cases regarding the determination of limitations on the capacity of a person and the establishment of guardianship due to mental nature or other health disorders, etc.

A public prosecutor may bring an action or submit an application to a court, if: 1) it is necessary for the protection of the rights and interests of the State or local government specified in law; 2) violations of the rights or lawful interests of minors, persons under auspices, persons with disabilities, prisoners or other persons who have limited opportunities to defend their rights; 3) by carrying out a public prosecutor's examination; a violation of the law has been determined.

The rights of a public prosecutor in administrative infringement proceedings from 01.07.2020. shall be governed by Section 56 of the Administrative Liability Act. A public prosecutor, in examining information regarding the violation of the Law, is entitled: to initiate an administrative infringement process; to familiarise himself with the materials of the case; to submit a protest regarding a decision in a case and a decision taken regarding a complaint in an administrative violation case; to perform other activities provided for in the Law of the Prosecutor's Office.

Q106 (2018): A public prosecutor must take part in a civil proceeding if he has filed an application, filed an application or his or her participation is compulsory. The participation of a public prosecutor in the adjudication of a case is mandatory if it has been recognised by the court or it has been specified in the norms of the Civil Procedure Law, for example in cases regarding approval and revocation of adoption, in cases regarding the determination of limitations on the capacity of a person and the establishment of guardianship due to mental nature or other health disorders, etc.

A public prosecutor may bring an action or submit an application to a court, if: 1) it is necessary for the protection of the rights and interests of the State or local government specified in law; 2) violations of the rights or lawful interests of minors, persons under auspices, persons with disabilities, prisoners or other persons who have limited opportunities to defend their rights; 3) by carrying out a public prosecutor's verification, a violation of the law has been determined.

The rights of a public prosecutor in administrative infringement proceedings shall be governed by Section 242 of the Latvian Code of Administrative Violations. A public prosecutor, in examining information regarding a violation of the Law, is entitled: to initiate proceedings regarding an administrative violation; to familiarise themselves with the materials of the case; to submit a protest regarding a decision in a case and a decision taken regarding a complaint in an administrative violation case; to perform other activities provided for in the Law of the Prosecutor's Office.

Q106 (2016): The prosecutor must take part in a civil case if he has filed or submitted an application or his participation is compulsory. Participation of a public prosecutor in a case is obligatory, if determined by the court the norms of the Civil Procedure Law, for example, in cases on approval and revocation of adoption, in cases concerning the determination of limits on the ability of a person and establishment of legal guardianship due to mental or other health disorders.

A prosecutor may file or submit an application in court if: 1) it is necessary by law for the protection of the rights and interests of the state or local government; 2) the rights or lawful interests of minors, trustees, persons with disabilities, prisoners or other persons who have limited possibilities to defend their rights; 3) in the course of a prosecutor's examination, a violation of the law has been established.

The prosecutor's right in handling of an administrative offense is regulated by Section 242 of the Latvian Administrative Violations Code. A prosecutor, when investigating information on a violation of the law, is entitled to: initiate a record for an administrative violation; get acquainted with the case files; to take part in the hearing of a case; to file a protest on a case decisions; carry out other activities provided by the Law on the Prosecutor's Office.

Q107 (2020): Cases brought to court

8088 cases with the total number of criminal offenses - 14158

The vertical consistency cannot be ensured because in 2020, there were 520 cases that were added to other cases and 91 cases were returned to the investigative authorities to continue the investigation. These cases are not included in the subcategories of Q107. 3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons: the cases included in this category are, for example, the cases in which the prosecutor took a decision to terminate criminal proceedings by conditionally releasing from criminal liability a person who has been accused of committing a serious crime and who has substantially assisted in the disclosure of a serious or especially serious crime that is more serious or dangerous than the criminal offence committed by the relevant person himself / herself. The information compiled in the information system of the Prosecution Office shows that in 2020, prosecutors took 2 decisions to terminate criminal proceedings based on Paragraph prim of Section 415 of the Criminal Procedure Law. Besides, for 2020, in this category are included 955 cases in which criminal proceedings were suspended.

3.3. Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons: the cases included in this category are, for example, the cases in which the Prosecutor General has made a decision to terminate criminal proceedings against a person who has substantially assisted in the disclosure of a serious or especially serious crime that is more serious or dangerous than a criminal offence committed by such person himself / herself. In 2020, Prosecutor General has not terminated any criminal proceedings based on Article 410 of the Criminal Procedure Law. For 2020, in this category are included 285 cases that were sent in accordance with the relevant jurisdiction (including – abroad). The category “3.1. Discontinued during the reference year” decreased because 365 cases in which the prosecutor took a decision to terminate the criminal proceedings by conditionally releasing a person from criminal liability for the commission of a criminal offense or a less serious crime were included in the category “3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor”. This also explains the increase in the latter category.

Q107 (2018): Cases brought to court

8887 cases with the total number of criminal offenses - 14569

Q107 (2016): Cases brought to court

10022 cases with the total number of criminal offenses - 16892

Q107-1 (2016): In 2016, the Prosecution Office sent a total of 699 cases to the court, in which there was concluded an agreement regarding admission of guilt and a punishment. Of all sent cases, in 21 occasions the court did not approve an agreement entered into during the pre-trial criminal proceedings. Thus in total, in 2016, the court approved 678 agreements concluded by the prosecutor at the pre-trial stage. However, data on the number of agreements approved in the court process (court) were not collected separately in 2016. Accordingly, data on the number of agreements approved in the court process (court) and in total are not available for 2016.

Q107-1 (2012): In 2012, 233 cases were brought to court by public prosecutors under a guilty plea procedure.

Q109 (2016): In accordance with the Latvian legal system on traffic offenses, a person can also be punished administratively, for example, for driving a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, narcotic drugs or other intoxicating substances. Therefore, in this specific case, we would like to emphasize the fact that the indicated number of cases does not include any road traffic violations that are provided for by the Latvian Administrative Violations Code. At the moment, having evaluated the comment received from you, we consider that it is acceptable to rectify the previously given response in Q-109 by indicating "Yes", as it includes road traffic violations for the commission of which there is provided criminal liability

Lithuania

Q055 (2020): After the reorganization of the prosecution service in 2011, 5 second instance prosecutors' offices were merged with 51 separate first instance prosecutor's office in their area of operation, and thus 5 regional first-second instance prosecutor's offices were established.

Q055 (2014): In 2012, the 56 territorial prosecutor's offices have been reorganised into 5 regional prosecutor's offices with 10 district prosecutor's offices functioning inside them (first instance and second instance levels have been combined). Currently, only two instances exist.

Q055 (2012): In 2012, after reorganization of the prosecution service, the first and the second instances have merged. Currently, two instances exist instead of three. Besides, the total number of prosecutors has decreased because some prosecutors have left the service, but no new prosecutors have been recruited.

Q105 (General Comment): Other significant powers granted to public prosecutors consist in defending public interest; examining, within their competence, petitions, applications and complaints submitted by individuals; participating in the drawing up and implementation of national and international crime prevention programmes; participating in the legislative procedure.

Due to amendments of Criminal Procedure Code that have entered into force on 1 July 2018, the function of the control of the enforcement of a sentence is no longer assigned to prosecutors. Prosecutor's function prescribed by the law is to supervise only the submission of the judgements for enforcement. Under article 342 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the judge shall write the order to execute the decision in criminal matters and send it to the enforcement service together with the decision. If the court decision is amended by the appellate court, the later decision is also added. The particular enforcement service is determined by the law and depends on the kind of crime performed.

Q105 (2020): "Other": to examine petitions, applications and complaints submitted by individuals and participants to the proceedings; to participate in drafting and implementation of national and international crime prevention programmes; to participate in the legislative procedure; to control the lawfulness of criminal intelligence actions, to coordinate criminal intelligence activities.

Q106 (General Comment): The prosecutor's right to initiate civil proceedings is established in Art. 49 of the Civil Procedure Code and the Law of Prosecution Service, which says that "prosecutors shall protect the public interest, upon establishing a violation of a legal act, by which the rights and lawful interests of a person, society or the State are violated, and such a violation shall be treated as the violation of public interest, and state or municipal institution or agency, who is under the obligation to protect the said interest, failed to take any measures to rectify the violation, or in cases where there is no such a competent institution". The prosecutor has also a right to initiate administrative proceedings, as it is prescribed in respective legal acts.

Public prosecutor also has a role in insolvency cases when it is related with criminal bankruptcy.

Q106 (2020): 2020 July 1 the Law on Confiscation of Civil Property entered into force, the aim of which is prevention of organized crime, corruption and selfish crimes. The Prosecutor's Office is entrusted with the main functions in the process of confiscation of civil property: to make a decision to open and end the property investigation, to organize or conduct property investigation or separate actions himself/herself, to decide on seizure of property, to lodge a claim and to participate in court proceedings in accordance with the procedure established by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Q107 (2020): Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons: cases closed under Paragraph 3 Article 68 of the Criminal Procedure Code - when criminal act has been committed in the territory of Lithuania by a citizen of a foreign country or other person who have subsequently left the Republic of Lithuania, the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Lithuania may request foreign country to take over the criminal case. When criminal case is taken over by another country, the one in Lithuania is discontinued. The number of registered crimes is gradually decreasing since 2017 in Lithuania, and this affects number of incoming cases, processed cases, discontinued cases and cases brought to court. The reason for the non-compliance of the result of the formula used ((pending cases on 1 January 2020 + incoming cases) – processed cases = pending cases on 31 December 2020) is a result of different sources of data and their differing formulas for calculating some statistical indicators. Numbers of „Pending cases“ and „Incoming cases“ is taken from the national register, however number of „Processed cases“ is taken from registers of the Lithuanian Prosecution Service.

Q107 (2014): In contrast with the 2012 data, the 2014 data includes cases in connected investigations.

Q107 (2012): The category “cases charged before the courts” also encompasses cases discontinued by the court on the prosecutor’s request, when the measures of criminal effect can be imposed on the persons concerned. The increase in the number of cases received by the prosecutor stems from the Lithuanian economic situation and the national economic priorities, as well as from the entry into force of the Law on Domestic Violence (2011). Criminal investigation became compulsory regarding every single incident of domestic violence. Over the last few years, the prosecution service had been seeking to complete criminal investigations under economy procedures - imposing penal or reformative measures, deciding the case with a penal order or using the accelerated process.

Q107-1 (2018): On 1st January 2017 driving under the influence of alcohol has been criminalized. The majority of these cases are brought to court through the guilty plea procedure.

Q107-1 (2012): The 2012 data does not include criminal cases that were brought before court with the bill of indictment. It includes cases that were brought before court with the criminal order under a simplified procedure, and also cases that were discontinued by court on non-rehabilitating grounds.

Q109 (General Comment): A traffic offence is qualified as criminal when it causes health impairment to another person, or the offender has been driving under influence of alcohol, narcotic, psychotropic or other psychoactive substances and his/her driving resulted in health impairment to or death of another person. Other traffic offences are qualified under the administrative legislation.

Luxembourg

Q055 (General Comment): The figure in point 3 includes both second instance and Supreme Court prosecutors, as they are grouped together in the Superior Court of Justice, which is subdivided into the Court of Appeal and the Court of Cassation.

Q055 (2018): Le personnel des juridictions judiciaires et administratives a connu une croissance soutenue ces dernières années, tel que prévu par la loi modifiée du 7 mars 1980 sur l'organisation judiciaire. Ceci explique les variations importantes observées entre 2016 et 2018 au niveau du personnel de la magistrature et du personnel non-juge. Les magistrats appartenant à la cellule de renseignement financier (CRF) sont dorénavant exclus de la question 55.1 (suite au détachement de la CRF du Parquet de Luxembourg) puisqu'ils n'exercent plus de fonction juridictionnelle proprement dite. Au total, la CRF compte 4 magistrats et un attaché de justice en 2018. L'effectif du Parquet d'arrondissement reste toutefois inchangé suite à la création des nouveaux postes affectés à la CRF. Les magistrats du pool de complément sont inclus dans les chiffres de la question 55.3.

Q055 (2016): The number of prosecutors indicated here as working at the Supreme Court corresponds to the number of prosecutors working at the Superior Court of Justice (which includes prosecutors intervening at the Court of Appeal and Court of Cassation level).

Q055 (2014): The number of male public prosecutors decreased between 2012 and 2014, while the number of female public prosecutors increased for the same period. These variations have for sole explanation the normal progress of career of magistrates of the public prosecution office at first instance.

Q105 (General Comment): Public prosecutors have enhanced powers in certain investigative measures, in which the police, before acting, must have the approval of the state prosecutor (e.g. DNA processing, vehicle searches, extensive identity checks, etc.).

Q106 (General Comment): En matière civile : dans toutes les affaires relevant de l'état civil, c'est-à-dire les affaires familiales et de la personnalité, le procureur est entendu dans ses conclusions. Dans les affaires d'insolvabilité : le procureur assiste à toutes les audiences en matière d'insolvabilité et peut également ouvrir une affaire proprio motu si, d'après ses dossiers, un commerçant (personne civile ou morale) est insolvable.

Q106 (2018): Civil cases: in all cases pertaining to the "état civil", i.e. family and personality cases, the prosecutor is heard in his conclusions. In insolvency cases: the prosecutor assists to all hearings in insolvency matters and can also open a case proprio motu if according to his files a "commerçant" (civil or legal person) is insolvent.

Q106 (2016): Civil cases: in all cases pertaining to the "état civil", i.e. family and personality cases, the prosecutor is heard in his conclusions. In insolvency cases: the prosecutor assists to all hearings in insolvency matters and can also open a case proprio motu if according to his files a "commerçant" (civil or legal person) is insolvent

Q107 (2020): "The cases referred to under 3.2. shall be considered closed if the party concerned complies with the condition imposed by the warning or fulfills its obligations arising from the mediation. In case of non-compliance, the public action will resume.

3.1.4: These are essentially two specific measures: firstly, in the area of traffic, the obligation to follow a driving course and, only for young offenders of full age, participation in a course in the Choice 18+ program for the prevention of drug addiction (<https://www.solina.lu/fr/facilities/impuls/>)."

Q107 (2018): L'augmentation du nombre d'affaires classées s'explique essentiellement au niveau des affaires de police. Depuis 2017, le nombre d'affaires nouvelles a considérablement augmenté, ce qui explique partiellement le nombre important d'affaires classées en la matière. Cet accroissement des affaires ouvertes est lié à l'introduction du système de contrôle et de sanction automatisés (CSA) au cours de l'année 2016, qui a mené à une augmentation importante des affaires de circulation (vitesse), des infractions constatées via des radars fixes et mobiles. En plus, des changements au niveau de la gestion de ces affaires CSA au parquet a engendré le classement d'un nombre important d'affaires en 2018, ce qui contribue à la variation importante des affaires classées observée entre 2016 et 2018. Les affaires reçues par le procureur au cours de l'année de référence incluent les affaires 'Sans Auteur Identifié' (SAI) qui sont provisoirement classées dans l'attente de l'identification d'un auteur. En 2018, 24 799 affaires étaient qualifiées SAI.

Q107-1 (General Comment): La "transaction pénale" introduite par une loi du 24 février 2015 sous le nom de "jugement sur accord" permet au procureur et au prévenu de "négocier" un jugement pénal qui sera rendu exécutoire par les tribunaux. _x000D_

Q107-1 (2020): In 2020, the sanitary measures did allow only a reduced number of people in the court hearings compared to previous years. In order to continue to work effectively and to resolve cases, the state prosecutors' offices decided to resort to the guilty plea procedure, since it does not require the same amount of physical presence of the parties, the defenders, witnesses, etc.

Q107-1 (2018): The "transaction pénale" introduced by a law of February 24th, 2015 under the name of "jugement sur accord" enables the prosecutor and the defendant to "negotiate" a penal judgment that will be rendered executory by the courts.

Q107-1 (2016): The "transaction pénale" introduced by a law of February 24th, 2015 under the name of "jugement sur accord" and enables the prosecutor and the defendant to "negotiate" a penal judgment that will be rendered executory by the courts.

Malta

Q055 (General Comment): All the lawyers working in the Office of the AG prosecute cases in the criminal courts, but it is not possible, as yet to distinguish between 1st and 2nd Instance Courts. All full-time lawyers have been included in the above figure except the AG herself.

Q055 (2020): The increase in the number of lawyers working at the Office of the AG follows the reform in 2020 whereby the AG has taken up exclusively the role of prosecutor general (the advisory role to government has been vested in the State Advocate). Given this special focus, the Office of the AG has been recruiting more lawyers in order to meet the case demands of the courts.

Q055 (2016): All the lawyers at the Office of the Attorney General work both in Court as well as advisers to the various Ministries and Departments. All prosecuting officers at the Office of the Attorney General act at all court levels. Thus, prosecutors are not classified according to the case instance.

Q055 (2014): These past few years there has been an increase in the number of female law graduates, which will definitely reflect in the employment trends within this sector.

Q105 (2012): The option "to propose a sentence to the judge" is valid since 2012, following an amendment to the law allowing parties to agree on a punishment beforehand.

Q106 (2020): NAP

Q106 (2018): The function of Public Prosecutor is related to criminal cases only.

Q106 (2016): None of the above.

Q107 (2016): The criminal cases brought to court at 1st Instance are prosecuted by the Police and not by the attorneys working in the Office of the AG.

Q109 (2016): Traffic offences are listed with the 1st instance cases filed in front of the Court of Magistrates, Criminal Jurisdiction.

Netherlands

Q055 (2020): The Supreme Court does not have (public) prosecutors. The office of the procurator general and attorneys general that the Supreme Court houses, is separate from the public prosecution and does not function as prosecution. They have a different function.

Q055 (2016): total 927,5 358,12 569,38

1 842,25 312,72 529,53

2 85,25 45,40 39,85

Q055 (2014): For 2014, the number of prosecutors at first instance level includes 8 prosecutors who are still in education (7 females; 1 male). Prosecutors at Supreme Court level are not employees of the National Prosecution Service and therefore not included in the total.

Q107 (2020): The number of pending cases at the end of the year cannot equal pending cases at the start of the year + incoming cases – processed cases because a certain type of case can only be counted in the stock when the file has been judged, not when they are pending. These cases are criminal cases where an order is given, but they are then returned because the order cannot be executed. These criminal cases return to the stock, but cannot be measured in the system the public prosecution uses. Once a case like that it assessed again and streams out, it becomes visible in the numbers of the system.

Q107 (2016): In 2014 there were no assistant officers. The lower input results in lower output.

Q107 (2012): The category “cases discontinued for reasons of opportunity” concerns minor cases and covers cases solved by the suspects and victims themselves and cases considered too old to be still prosecuted. Since 2012, these kinds of cases are not filtered anymore by the police and are registered at the public prosecution offices. In 2012, the number of cases concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the prosecutor, increased due to the Law on Public Prosecution sanctions. The latter extended the possibility for the public prosecution to impose sanctions itself, independently of the Judicial (sentence disposal).

Q109 (2020): These include traffic offences, but NOT traffic violations. Only serious traffic issues are prosecuted as traffic offence, the less serious as violation of even administrative justice (wet Mulder).

Poland

Q055 (General Comment): The table under item 1 contains the number of district prosecutors and under item 2 the number of circuit prosecutors. Whereas under item 3 is the number of prosecutors in the position of a prosecutor of the National Prosecutor's Office. The total is higher than the sum of the subcategories because it takes into account the number of prosecutors employed in regional prosecutor's offices - a total of 391 prosecutors (151 women and 240 men), since according to Article 16 of the Law of 28 January 2016 - Law on Prosecutor's Office (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 66) the common organizational units of the prosecutor's office are: National Prosecutor's Office, regional prosecutor's offices, circuit prosecutor's offices and district prosecutor's offices. All items (1-3) include prosecutors for military matters, who at the level of the district prosecutor's office are employed by 85, including 22 women and 63 men; at the level of the regional prosecutor's office - 38 prosecutors for military matters, including 8 women and 30 men, and at the National Prosecutor's Office - 13 prosecutors for military matters (2 women and 11 men).

Q055 (2020): The table under item 1 contains the number of district prosecutors and under item 2 the number of circuit prosecutors. Whereas under item 3 is the number of prosecutors in the position of a prosecutor of the National Prosecutor's Office. The total is higher than the sum of the subcategories because it takes into account the number of prosecutors employed in regional prosecutor's offices - a total of 391 prosecutors (151 women and 240 men), since according to Article 16 of the Law of 28 January 2016 - Law on Prosecutor's Office (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 66) the common organizational units of the prosecutor's office are: National Prosecutor's Office, regional prosecutor's offices, circuit prosecutor's offices and district prosecutor's offices. For 2020, all items (1-3) include prosecutors for military matters, who at the level of the district prosecutor's office are employed by 85, including 22 women and 63 men; at the level of the regional prosecutor's office - 38 prosecutors for military matters, including 8 women and 30 men, and at the National Prosecutor's Office - 13 prosecutors for military matters (2 women and 11 men).

Q055 (2018): Within the organizational structure of general organizational units of the prosecution office, there are Appellate Public Prosecutor's Offices, which function as a third rank and employ altogether 367 prosecutors (149 women and 224 men). Additionally, 65 prosecutors of military affairs (including 16 women and 49 men) are employed at the level related to the Regional Public Prosecutor's Office; 30 prosecutors of military affairs (including 6 women and 24 men) - at the level related to the District Public Prosecutor's Office, and 5 prosecutors of military affairs (5 men) - in the National Public Prosecutor's Office.

Q105 (General Comment): The constitutional role of the Public Prosecution Office is to protect the rule of law in the State. In this respect, the most significant function is to investigate crimes and support the charges before criminal courts. A prosecutor cannot impose a penalty by own decision but can negotiate a penalty with the defendant who plead guilty. The court may accept the negotiated penalty and issue a judgment without formal proceeding on evidences.

Q105 (2020): Pursuant to Article 275a § 1 and § 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the public prosecutor at the request of the police or ex officio may, as a preventive measure, order a defendant charged with a violent offence committed to the detriment of a cohabiting person to temporarily vacate the premises occupied jointly with the victim if there is a reasonable risk that the defendant will again commit a violent offence against that person, especially if they have threatened to commit such an offence.

Q105 (2018): The prosecutor conducts and supervises a police investigation in accordance with Art. 311 and Art. 326 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

As a rule, the investigation is conducted by the Police or other bodies listed in the Act, the prosecutor may always decide to take it over - Art. 325a of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The prosecutor, at the stage of conducting pre-trial proceedings, applies to the court for provisional arrest of the suspect (Article 242 of the Code of Criminal Procedure), the prosecutor uses also other preventive measures, including an order to leave the apartment occupying with the victim (Chapter 28 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.) - The prosecutor puts charges against the suspect in the investigation and interrogates him/her, the investigation is carried out by the authority conducting; the preparatory proceedings, unless it is conducted by the prosecutor or s/he reserved the execution of this activity for her/himself.

The prosecutor is a public accuser, in the case of referral to the court with an indictment, he/she will appear before the court in the trial.

The prosecutor submits penalties in a lawsuit. The prosecutor puts in the appeal.

The prosecutor's obligations related to participation in enforcement proceedings were specified in Section VI of the Regulation of the Minister of Justice of April 7, 2016 - Rules of internal office of common organizational units of the prosecutor's office (Journal of Laws

2017. 1206): Taking part in the court session, in cases whose catalogue was specified in § 337 of the abovementioned legal act, the prosecutor will respond to the applications and related issues, and then assesses the legitimacy of the court decision and the need to challenge it, if it considers it defective or incorrect.

If the accused pleads guilty, and in the light of his explanations, the circumstances of the crime and guilt are not in doubt, and the accused's attitude indicates that the objectives of the proceedings will be reached, further actions may be omitted. The prosecutor may apply to the court for issuing a conviction at the court session and for adjudicating the penalties agreed upon with the defendant or other means foreseen for alleged crime, also taking into account the legally protected interests of the aggrieved party (art. 355 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

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Q106 (2020): The position of the public prosecutor in civil proceedings is defined by the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code (Article 7 and Articles 55-60 of the Code). Pursuant to them, the public prosecutor may request the initiation of civil proceedings, as well as may join ongoing proceedings, if, in his/her assessment, the protection of the rule of law, citizens' rights or the public interest so requires. In family law cases concerning non-property rights, a public prosecutor may bring an action only in cases indicated by law. The position of the public prosecutor in administrative proceedings is defined by the Code of Administrative Procedure in Articles 182-189. Pursuant to them, the public prosecutor has the right to request the competent public administration body to initiate proceedings to remove an unlawful condition, as well as to take part in ongoing administrative proceedings already in progress. The public prosecutor also has the right to file an objection against a final decision. The public prosecutor also has specific powers in administrative court proceedings in line with Article 8 of the Law on Administrative Court Proceedings [Prawo o postępowaniu przed sądami administracyjnymi]. It provides for the public prosecutor's right to lodge a complaint to an administrative court against various acts from the field of administrative law, as well as the right to participate in administrative court proceedings caused by the complaint of another entity. The public prosecutor also has the power to initiate bankruptcy proceedings and to participate in such proceedings. The above quoted provisions of the Civil Procedure Code apply in this case, as bankruptcy proceedings are a part of civil proceedings in the broad sense. Particular attention should be paid to the right of the prosecutor to submit a motion to initiate proceedings for deprivation of the right to conduct business activity as a self-employed natural person or to act as a supervisory board member, a representative or an attorney in a commercial company, state-owned enterprise, cooperative, foundation or association.

Q106 (2018): The prosecutor's procedural admission to participate in civil proceedings results directly from Art. 7 of the Code of Civil Procedure and Art. 60 § 1 and § 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, according to which a prosecutor may demand the initiation of proceedings in any case, as well as participate in any pending proceedings if, in his opinion, it is required to protect the rule of law, citizens' rights or social interest, he may join the proceedings at any stage, he can also challenge any decision against which there is an appeal.

However, in matters regulated by the Act of 28 February 2003, the Bankruptcy Law - procedural admission results indirectly from Art. 7 of the Code of Civil Procedure and Art. 60 § 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure and directly from Art. 376 of the Bankruptcy Act, according to which a prosecutor is entitled to initiate proceedings in cases concerning prohibition of conducting business activity on own account or under a civil law partnership and performing functions in statutory authorities of commercial companies, state enterprises, cooperatives, foundations, associations, and also in relation to persons authorized to represent an entrepreneur who is a legal person or a commercial company without legal personality and persons who effectively manage the debtor's enterprise - art. 373 and 374 of the Bankruptcy Act.

In turn, administrative cases, pursuant to Art. 8 § 1 of the Act of 30 August 2002 Law on Proceedings before Administrative Courts, a prosecutor may take part in any pending proceedings as well as file a complaint, a cassation complaint, a complaint and a complaint about the resumption of the proceedings, if, according to their assessment, it is required to protect the rule of law or human and civil rights. In this case, the right of the party is entitled to the prosecutor.

Q106 (2016): Prosecutors both initiate and report their participation in civil and administrative proceedings as well as in the field of bankruptcy law.

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In turn, administrative cases, pursuant to Art. 8 § 1 of the Act of 30 August 2002 Law on Proceedings before Administrative Courts (consolidated text, Journal of Laws of 2017, item 1369, as amended), a prosecutor may take part in any pending proceedings as well as file a complaint, a cassation complaint, a complaint and a complaint about the resumption of the proceedings, if, according to their assessment, it is required to protect the rule of law or human and civil rights. In this case, the right of the party is entitled to the prosecutor.

Q107 (General Comment): *The number of cases discontinued for any other reason consists of cases discontinued on the basis of: - art. 17 par. 1 point 3 to 11 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: the social harm of the act is negligible; the law provides that the perpetrator is not subject to punishment; the defendant has died; the criminal statute of limitations has run; criminal proceedings for the same act of the same person have been validly terminated or previously instituted proceedings are pending; the perpetrator is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Polish criminal courts; lack of complaint from an authorized prosecutor; absence of the required authorization for prosecution or request for prosecution from an authorized person, unless otherwise provided by law; there is another circumstance excluding prosecution.

- the Act on Counteracting Drug Addiction (Article 62a and 62b);

- other discontinuances - in addition to those described in report PK-P1K on activity of common organizational units of the Public Prosecutor's Office in criminal cases.

*The number of cases closed by the prosecutor for other reasons consists of: - cases in which criminal prosecution was transferred (Article 591 para. 6 of the Code of Criminal Procedure), - refusal to start an investigation, - suspended cases, - cases finished with the transfer of the commander, - cases settled in another way (there is no data about the way of completion in the report).

Q107 (2020): *The number of cases processed in 2018 was 1,076,123. The number of cases discontinued for this period is 397,471. This number is comparable to the 2019 data. (406,770 cases discontinued) and for 2020. (387,521 cases discontinued). *The number of cases - "concluded by a penalty or measure imposed or negotiated by the prosecutor" for each year was as follows: 2018. – 43 348, in 2019. -36 167, in 2020. - 25 635.

Q107 (2018): Differences which appear between data mentioned in the form related to functioning of the Polish jurisdiction and data specified in the previous edition of research - connected with the amount of cases incoming and the amount of terminated cases - arise from at least two reasons. First, during the years the image of crime has been changing. The amount of committed crimes is not constant and it is changing dynamically. Second, normative changes affect the differences mentioned at the beginning. This is connected with: the penalization of acts which have been criminally indifferent until now and amendments to the Criminal Procedure Law. In the adversarial reform - currently in force since the 1st of July 2015 - the rule related to cases terminated by decisions of police on refusal to allow investigation or on discontinuance of investigation has been introduced. According to this rule the aforementioned cases do not have to be approved by the prosecutor. Therefore such proceedings have not been registered in the prosecution office. Amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure, which came into force on the 15th of April 2016, cancelled this rule.

Q107 (2016): Cases "Discontinued during the reference year" - only number of stayed legal proceedings.

Q107-1 (General Comment): Article 335 [Sentencing without trial - motion] -Criminal Code Procedure

§ 1. If the accused pleads guilty, and in the light of his explanations the circumstances of the commission of the offence and his guilt raise no doubts, and the attitude of the accused indicates that the objectives of the proceedings will be achieved, further proceedings may be omitted.

The public prosecutor, instead of filing a bill of indictment, shall file a motion with the court for issuing a judgment of conviction at a hearing and for agreeing with the defendant on penalties or other measures envisaged for the offence charged, also taking into account the legally protected interests of the victim. The agreement may also include a specific decision on payment of legal costs.

The public prosecutor may attach to the indictment a motion for a judgment of conviction to be handed down at a hearing and for the penalties or other measures prescribed for the offence charged to be agreed upon with the defendant, also taking into account the legally protected interests of the victim, if the circumstances of the offence and the defendant's guilt are beyond doubt, the evidentiary statements made by the defendant do not contradict the findings made, and the defendant's attitude indicates that the objectives of the proceedings will be achieved.

*Article 156 of the Fiscal Penal Code, The public prosecutor, as well as the financial pre-trial body, may attach to the indictment a motion for issuing, without a hearing, a judgment of conviction and imposing a penalty or penal measure agreed with the accused for the fiscal offence or fiscal misdemeanour charged against him, if the circumstances of the commission of the offence do not raise any doubts and the attitude of the accused indicates that the objectives of the proceedings will be achieved.

Q107-1 (2020): *during the main trial – 53 072 - *) The data pertains to persons sentenced in the first instance:
- Sentenced as a result of granting an application under Article 335 § 1 or 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: in Regional Courts - 743 persons, in District Courts - 48,762 persons
- Voluntary submission to liability for penal and fiscal offences (Kks): in District Courts - 3,567 persons.
*57 735 - The data on the basis of which the information was provided are collected under the Law on Public Statistics in the Public Prosecutor office - P1K report on the activity of the common organizational units of the public prosecutor's office in criminal cases (statistical program SprawPro). The data for 2018 included only those cases in which a request under Article 335 par 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was addressed. On the other hand, the data for 2020 included cases in which the prosecutor addressed a motion for a conviction and motions to join the indictment under Article 335 par 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and Article 156 of the Fiscal Penal Code

Portugal

Q055 (General Comment): The communicated data encompasses the number of magistrates of the Public Prosecution Service in courts of first instance, second instance and high superior courts, except the Constitutional Court.

Q055 (2020): No specific explanation for the numbers above.

Q055 (2018): In absolute terms the decrease from 2016 to 2018 is from 7 to 5 female prosecutors, which is not significant in absolute terms, but acquires a more relevant expression in relative terms.

Q055 (2012): The increase in the number of female prosecutors is due to the general tendency of increase of female prosecutors in the last decade at first instance courts. It is natural that gradually the proportion of female prosecutors in the higher courts tends to grow as a result of their career progress. The number of prosecutors in the High Judicial Court and in the High Administrative Court, increased. In particular, in the High Administrative Court there was a strong reinforcement of these professionals in 2011 in order to respond to a pressing need of prosecutors in this court.

Q105 (General Comment): The Public Prosecution Service is the organ responsible for the penal action, intervening in all procedural stages in compliance with the principle of lawfulness. It is of its competence to receive denunciations/complaints/penal notifications and decide on their follow up; to lead the stage of inquest; to deduce accusation and to support it in trial; to present appeals; to promote the enforcement of the applied sentences. As to the possibility to close a case without a judicial decision, the management of the inquest is of its sole responsibility (the intervention of the judge, at this stage, is exceptional and is limited to certain actions concerning the rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizens). The case should be filed in the presence of enough proof that the crime was not committed nor the defendant has committed it, that the procedure is legally admissible (namely due to the prescription of the penal procedure), or in the cases where it was not possible to obtain enough evidence that the crime occurred or of who committed it. However, the decision to file is liable of being verified judicially whenever the defendant or the assistant request the opening of the stage of finding of facts (optional), which falls under the jurisdiction of the judge. As for the impossibility of the Public Prosecution to close the case, without a court decision, due to the imposition of a penal measure, once the investigation has ended and once enough evidence has been collected as to the fact that a crime has been committed and as to who was the perpetrator, there are alternative mechanisms to the deduction of the accusation. Namely, the Public Prosecution Service may decide on the temporary suspension of the case (conditioned to the fulfillment by the defendant of several payment orders) but that always depends on the agreement of the defendant, of the assistant (in case there is one) and of the judge. Other significant powers include arrests of suspects in situations of flagrante crime and conduct of house and office searches.

Q106 (General Comment): In general, it is particularly incumbent on the Public Prosecution Service (PPS) (i) to represent the State, the Autonomous Regions and the local authorities (at their request), minors, adults with incapacity/accompanied adults (persons under "guardianship"/ accompanying measures) and those whose whereabouts are unknown; (ii) to defend the collective and diffuse interests in the cases falling within the law (such as public health, environment and cultural heritage); (iii) to uphold the independence of the courts within its powers and to insure that the jurisdictional duties are carried out pursuant to the Constitution and the laws applying thereto; (iv) to promote the enforcement of court decisions within its powers. Its intervention is subordinated to the defense of the public interest, whether it acts in representation or based on its powers and own initiative. In the civil area, the PPS intervenes actively in domains such as: proceedings regarding diffuse interests; claims and/or enforcement proceedings concerning civil non-contractual liability issues deriving from unlawful or lawful acts; proceedings in case of estate in abeyance; proceedings regarding the legality of statutes of non-profit legal persons; proceedings for nullity of horizontal property incorporation deeds; debt recovery proceedings. In insolvency proceedings, the PPS represents the State and the workers (regardless of their socioeconomic status and nationality and as an alternative to a lawyer). In the labour area, in addition to the representation of workers, it is also the responsibility of the PPS to control the legality of the constitution and statutes of trade union and employer associations and workers' committees. In the area of family and children, the PPS intervenes in cases where the maternity and/or paternity of the minor is not established, being responsible for instructing unofficial investigation proceedings, proposing judicial actions and monitoring them in court. In the field of civil measures, PPS proposes, on behalf of minors, actions to regulate the exercise of parental responsibilities, to amend regulations already established, in addition to deducting incidents of non-compliance in cases of non-compliance with the provisions regarding residence, maintenance or contacts/visits, among others. It also has an important role on adoption procedures. The current system for the protection of children and young people in danger gives the PPS the power to monitor and supervise the activities of protection commissions, assess the legality and adequacy of their decisions and promote adequate judicial procedures. In terms of educational protection, when a minor aged between 12 and 16 years practices a fact qualified by law as a crime, it is the responsibility of the PPS to initiate the investigation phase and direct it and, in the end, the case if justified, request the opening of the jurisdictional phase. With regard to administrative cases, the PPS represents the State in cases where property and non-property interests are at stake (e.g public health, environment, town and territorial planning).

Q107 (2020): The data indicated for «number of processed cases» corresponds to "the total number of criminal cases at the investigation stage that have been closed".

The Public Prosecutor's Office, closes the inquiry as soon as it has gathered sufficient evidence that no crime has been committed, that the defendant has not committed it or that the procedure is legally inadmissible.

The Public Prosecutor's Office also closes the inquiry if it has not been possible to obtain sufficient evidence that a crime has been committed or who the perpetrators were.

Q107 (2014): For 2014, data concerning 1st instance courts is not available due to technical constraints.

Q107 (2012): This category of cases includes inquiry proceedings received by the public prosecutor and inquiry proceedings completed with charges proposed by the public prosecutor.

Q109 (2012): According to 2012 data, the figures include traffic offences which are criminally punished.

Romania

Q055 (General Comment): In Romania there are four level of courts/prosecution offices attached to these courts (first instance courts, tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court of Cassation and Justice). In line with our previous reports in this matters, in the table above prosecutors from prosecution offices of the tribunals and of the courts of appeal shall be included in the category "second instance professional prosecutors".

Q055 (2018): In Romania there are four level of courts/prosecution offices attached to these courts (first instance courts, tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court of Cassation and Justice). In line with our previous reports in this matters, in the table above prosecutors from prosecution offices of the tribunals and of the courts of appeal shall be included in the category "second instance professional prosecutors".

Q055 (2014): The prosecutor's offices are established in the following hierarchy: the prosecutor's offices attached to the courts of law (point 1 of the table), the prosecutor's offices attached to tribunals and prosecutor's offices attached to the courts of appeal (point 2), and the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice (point 3).

Q055 (2012): The prosecutor's offices are established in the following hierarchy: the prosecutor's offices attached to the courts of law (point 1 of the table), the prosecutor's offices attached to tribunals and prosecutor's offices attached to the courts of appeal (point 2), the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice (point 3).

Q105 (General Comment): The category "other" refers to the competence for: defending the legitimate rights and interests of minors, persons under interdiction, disappeared and other persons in the legal conditions; acting for the prevention and fight against criminality, under the coordination of the minister of Justice, for the unitary realization of the State criminal policy, studying the cases generating or favouring criminality; drawing up and submitting to the minister of Justice proposals in order to eliminate them, as well as in order to perfect the legislation in the field.

Q105 (2020): "other": to defend the legitimate rights and interests of the minors, of the persons under interdiction, of the disappeared and of other persons in the legal conditions;

Q106 (2016): Taking into account the role granted by the provisions of Art. 131 par. (1) of the Constitution of Romania, according to which, in the judicial activity, the Public Ministry represents the general interests of the society and defends the legal order, as well as the citizens' rights and freedoms, the Romanian civil procedural system, the NCPC consecrates some attributions of the prosecutor in civil matter. Thus, the main forms of participation of the prosecutor in the settlement activity of civil disputes, according to the Art. 92 of NCPC, are:

1. promoting the civil proceedings (anytime it is necessary for the protection of the legal rights and interests of the minors, of the persons under interdiction and of the disappeared, as well as in other cases expressly stipulated by law);
2. the prosecutor's intervention in the civil trial (putting conclusions in any civil trial, in any phase of this one, if he appreciates as necessary for the protection of the legal order, of the citizens' rights and freedoms, as well as the participation at the judgment and putting conclusions, when they are compulsory in the cases expressly stipulated by law);
3. exercising the remedies against the judgments pronounced in the cases mentioned under the point 1, even if he did not start the civil proceeding, as well as when he participated in the proceedings.
4. participating at the enforcement phase (requesting the enforcement of the judgments pronounced in favour of the minors, persons under interdiction and disappeared).

In administrative matter, the forms of participation of the prosecutor at the settlement activity of contentious administrative disputes concern:

- initiating the proceedings before the contentious administrative court [if the Public Ministry appreciates that the infringement of the legitimate rights, freedoms and interests of the persons are due to the existence of some individual unilateral administrative documents of the public authorities issued with excess of power; if the Public Ministry appreciates that by issuing a regulatory administrative document a legitimate public interest is harmed – Art. 1 par. (4) and (5) of the Law of contentious administrative no. 554/2004];
- the prosecutor's intervention in the contentious administrative dispute [the participation, in any phase of the trial, anytime he appreciates to be necessary for the protection of the legal order, of the citizens rights and freedoms – Art. 1 par. (9) of the Law on contentious administrative no. 554/2004]; introducing a request for the suspension of the regulatory administrative document, in the cases in which there is a major public interest, able to seriously trouble the functioning of an administrative public service – Art. 14 par. (3) of the Law on contentious administrative no. 554/2004].

The public prosecutor has not a specific role in insolvency cases, but only as regards the insolvency procedure itself. However, there are situations when a company undergoing insolvency procedure is also subject of a criminal case and therefore, to some extent, one can speak of an involvement of the prosecutor in an insolvency procedure, meaning that the measures taken during the prosecution/criminal trial, by the prosecutor or the court, at the request of the prosecutor (for example, preventive measures) may have an important impact on the insolvency estate. Also the court, at the request of the prosecutor, may suspend the liquidation procedure as well as other financial operations that may cause a decrease of the insolvency estate.

Q107 (2020): There are no available data on grounds on which a decision to discontinue a case is taken by the public prosecutor.

Q107 (2016): As regard the increase from 2014 data related to the number of cases brought to court, most probably the new provisions in terms of guilty plea procedures introduced by the new codes may represent a reason for this increase in using this procedural institution; moreover people/parties become more aware of it/of this procedural instrument and a judicial practice has been created

Q107 (2014): The figure provided for 2014 in respect of the total number of 1st instance criminal cases received by the public prosecutor (1 756 001) corresponds to the stocks and newly entered files for this year. In 2012, the number of newly entered files was 679 193 (789 677 for 2013). The variations observed between 2012 and 2014 are due to the entry into force of the new codes.

Q109 (2020): Only serious offenses that are considered crimes, such as drunk driving or involuntary manslaughter.

Q109 (2018): Only serious offenses that are considered crimes, such as drunk driving or involuntary manslaughter.

Q109 (2016): Only serious offenses that are considered crimes, such as drunk driving or involuntary manslaughter.

Slovakia

Q055 (General Comment): The number of prosecutors at the Supreme Court level also includes prosecutors of the Special Prosecution Bureau. The latter deals with crimes of corruption and the most severe offences including organized crime. It intervenes in first instance, but acts as an organizational part of the General Prosecutor's Office.

Q105 (General Comment): Prosecutors have significant tasks within the pre-trial proceedings. They supervise police investigations or may conduct/perform investigations by themselves. They are the authority that receives possible complaints against police decisions. On the other hand, only a court may give approval to carry out investigating acts affecting rights and fundamental freedoms. Pre-trial proceedings may be terminated by: transfer of the case (e.g. for hearing of administrative infraction) by decision issued either by the Police (if a specific person was not accused) or a prosecutor (if criminal prosecution was conducted against a specific person); discontinuance of criminal prosecution (if a specific person was not accused, criminal prosecution may be discontinued by the Police; in the opposite case by prosecutor only); suspension of criminal prosecution (decision issued by the Police or a prosecutor if he/she moved for commencement of proceedings regarding an issue that law enforcement bodies are not able to deal with); conditional discontinuance of criminal prosecution (decision adopted by a prosecutor); conditional discontinuance of criminal prosecution of an accused person assisting justice (decision adopted by a prosecutor); approval of conciliation between the accused and the injured (the approval is given by a prosecutor) without which the prosecutor will forward the case to the court for further proceedings (incrimination or agreement on guilt and punishment).

Besides, public prosecutors are entitled to carry out plea bargaining proceedings resulting in negotiating penalty that must be confirmed by the judicial decision, to order exhumation of the corpse, to propose detention on remand to the court, to repeal unlawful or unjustified decision.

Q105 (2018): The prosecutor has many significant tasks in pre-trial proceedings. It's a result of his position as dominus litis. First of all, he supervises the police investigation or he may conduct it himself. At the same time he is the instance authority in proceedings on complaints against the decisions issued by the police officer. Whereas exclusively the court may approve to execute the investigation acts, which significantly intervene into the rights and fundamental freedoms.

The pre-trial proceeding may be terminated by one of the following reasons:

- transfer of a case (e.g. hearing of infraction), the decision is issued either by a police officer (if a specific person was not accused) or prosecutor (if criminal prosecution was conducted against a specific person),
- suspension of criminal prosecution (if specific person was not accused, criminal prosecution may be suspended by a police officer; in case contrary only by the prosecutor), - conditional suspension of criminal prosecution (decision is issued by a prosecutor),
- conditional suspension of criminal prosecution of judicially cooperating accused (decision is issued by a prosecutor),
- approval of conciliation between the accused and aggrieved party (decision is issued by a prosecutor).

Otherwise the prosecutor shall forward the matter to the court for further proceedings either in the form of accusation or an agreement on guilt and punishment to approve to the court.

Q105 (2016): The prosecutor has many significant tasks in pre-trial proceedings. It's a result of his position as dominus litis. First of all, he supervises the police investigation or he may conduct it himself. At the same time he is the instance authority in proceedings on complaints against the decisions issued by the police officer. Whereas exclusively the court may approve to execute the investigation acts, which significantly intervene into the rights and fundamental freedoms.

The pre-trial proceeding may be terminated by one of the following reasons:

- Transfer of a case (e.g. hearing of infraction), the decision is issued either by a police officer (if a specific person was not accused) or prosecutor (if criminal prosecution was conducted against a specific person),
- Suspension of criminal prosecution (if specific person was not accused, criminal prosecution may be suspended by a police officer; in case contrary only by the prosecutor), - Conditional suspension of criminal prosecution (decision is issued by a prosecutor),
- Conditional suspension of criminal prosecution of judicially cooperating accused (decision is issued by a prosecutor),
- Approval of conciliation between the accused and aggrieved party (decision is issued by a prosecutor).

Otherwise the prosecutor shall forward the matter to the court for further proceedings either in the form of accusation or an agreement on guilt and punishment to approve to the court.

Q106 (General Comment): The scope of powers of the Prosecutor in the civil proceedings results from the provisions of the Section 19 of the Act No. 153/2001 Coll. on Prosecution Office as amended.

The Prosecutor performs this scope of powers in the civil proceedings within the extent appointed by the special regulations as Procedure of civil controversy and Procedure of civil non-controversy.

If so, it is being provided by the designated legal regulations, the Prosecutor is entitled to submit a proposal or a complaint to the court, or is entitled to step into the legal proceedings that had already begun.

Prosecutor's authorization under the Procedure of civil controversy:

- the powers of the General Prosecutor of the Slovak Republic to submit a statement before the decision of the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic in the matter,

- the powers of the General Prosecutor of the Slovak Republic to submit an appeal on the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic,

- the powers of the Prosecutor to submit the complaint in respect of the exercise of the State's right to issue unjust enrichment, in case of a determination of ownership, if the provisions of a generally binding legal regulation have been violated, or if a special regulation so provides,

- the power of the Prosecutor to step into disputes that had already begun, in which one of the parties is represented by the state, a legal entity established by the state, a state enterprise, a legal entity with state ownership, a municipality or a higher territorial unit, in disputes concerning liability for damage caused while performing of the public power.

Prosecutor's authorization under the Procedure of civil non-controversy:

- the Prosecutor is entitled to step into the proceedings that had already begun except the proceedings on the divorce of the marriage

- the Prosecutor is entitled to submit a proposal for initiation of the proceedings, if the proceedings is possible to begun also without proposal or if this is being established by the Procedure of civil non-controversy or other special legal regulation.

The Prosecutor is entitled to act in the administrative proceedings before the authorities of the public administration as well as in proceedings before the administrative court.

The protest of the Prosecutor and the warning of the Prosecutor are the legal means by which the Prosecutor supervises the observance of laws and other generally binding legal regulations by public administration bodies in administrative proceedings.

The powers of the Prosecutor in proceedings before the administrative court are the administrative complaint, complaint to the administrative court under the Administrative Court Order, stepping into proceedings before an administrative court under the Administrative Court Order. According to the Administrative Procedure Code the General Prosecutor is also entitled to:

- submit an action for dissolution of a political party,

- submit the cassation appeal against the decision of the administrative court issued in proceedings in which the prosecutor was entitled to step into but did not intervene,

- to propose in the cassation appeal that it would have been decided by the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic,

- submit the complaint to reopen the proceedings in which the prosecutor was entitled to step into but did not intervene.

Depending on the stage of the bankruptcy proceedings and the nature of the debtor (for example a legal entity established by...

Q106 (2018): A - The competence of a prosecutor in civil proceedings results from the Section 19 of the Act No. 153/2001 Coll. on Prosecution Offices as amended.

The prosecutor exercises his competence in civil proceedings in the extent defined by separate regulations which represent the Civil litigious procedure and the Civil non-litigious procedure.

If those provisions constitute so, the prosecutor is authorized to submit to the court a proposition or accusation or to enter into an initiated court proceeding.

Authorizations of the prosecutor according to the Civil litigious procedure:

- the General Prosecutor is authorized to submit a Statement to the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic before issuing a Decision on a matter,

- the General Prosecutor is authorized to submit to the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic an appeal of the General Prosecutor,

- the prosecutor is authorized to submit an accusation if it concerns the application of the right of the State to recover unjustified enrichment, to identify the ownership, if the provisions of generally binding regulations were violated or if the separate regulation defines so,

- the authorization of the prosecutor to enter into an initiated proceeding in litigations where one of the parties is represented by the State, legal person established by the State, a State's enterprise, legal person with a property participation of the State, district or Superior territorial unit, in litigations on responsibility for damage caused by the exercise of public authority.

Authorizations of the prosecutor according to the Civil non-litigious procedure:

- the prosecutor is authorized to enter into each initiated proceedings, except of the marital divorce proceedings,

- the prosecutor is authorized to submit a proposition to initiate a proceedings, if it is possible to initiate a proceedings without a proposition or if it is defined by the Civil non-litigation procedure or other separate regulation.

B - The prosecutor is authorized in administrative procedure as well as before bodies of public administration and in proceedings before Administrative Courts.

The legal means the prosecutor supervises the observance of laws and generally binding rules by the bodies of public administration in administration proceedings are the protest of the prosecutor and the warning of the prosecutor.

The authorizations of the prosecutor in proceedings before the Administrative Court are the Administrative Complaint, Complaint to the Administrative Court according to the Administrative Procedure Code, entry into proceedings before the Administrative Court according to the Administrative Procedure Code

According to the Administrative Procedure Code is the General Prosecutor further authorized:

- to bring a legal action on dissolution of a political party,

- to submit a cassation complaint against a decision of the Administrative Court issued in a proceedings into which the prosecutor was authorized to enter but did not do so,

- to propose within the cassation complaint that the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic shall issue a decision on it,

- to bring a legal action to retrial into which the prosecutor was authorized to enter, but did not do so.

C - According to the steps of the bankruptcy proceedings and the debtor (a legal person established by the State or State

Q106 (2016): Authorizations within civil proceedings:

The competence of a prosecutor in civil proceedings arises from the Section 19 of Act No. 153/2001 Coll. on Prosecution Offices as amended.

The prosecutor exercises his competence in civil proceedings in the extent defined by separate regulations which represent the Civil litigious procedure and the Civil non-litigious procedure.

If those provisions constitute so, the prosecutor is authorized to submit to the court a proposition or accusation or to enter into an initiated court proceeding.

Authorizations of the prosecutor according to the Civil litigious procedure:

- the General Prosecutor is authorized to submit a Statement to the Great Senate of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic before issuing a Decision on a matter,
- the General Prosecutor is authorized to submit to the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic an appeal of the General Prosecutor,
- the prosecutor is authorized to submit an accusation if it concerns the application of the right of the State to recover unjustified enrichment, to identify the ownership, if the provisions of generally binding regulations were violated or if the separate regulation defines so,
- the authorization of the prosecutor to enter into an initiated proceeding in litigations where one of the parties is represented by the State, legal person established by the State, a State's enterprise, legal person with a property participation of the State, district or Superior territorial unit, in litigations on responsibility for damage caused by the exercise of public authority.

Authorizations of the prosecutor according to the Civil non-litigious procedure:

- the prosecutor is authorized to enter into each initiated proceeding, except of the marital divorce proceedings,
- the prosecutor is authorized to submit a proposition to initiate a proceeding, if it is possible to initiate a proceeding without a proposition or if it is defined by the Civil non-litigation procedure or other separate regulation.

Authorizations in a public proceeding before bodies of public service and in a proceeding before public courts:

The prosecutor is authorized in public proceedings as well as before bodies of public service and in a proceeding before public courts.

The prosecutor supervises the observance of laws and generally binding rules by the bodies of public service in public proceedings by the legal means of the objection of the prosecutor and the warning of the prosecutor.

The authorizations of the prosecutor in proceedings before a public court are a public accusation, accusation to the public court according to the Public court procedure, entry into a proceeding before a public court according to the Public court procedure.

According to the Public court procedure is the General Prosecutor further authorized:

- to submit an accusation to dissolve a political party,
- to submit a cassation complaint against a decision of the Public court issued in a proceeding into which the prosecutor was authorized to enter but did not do so,
- to propose within the cassation complaint that the Great Senate of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic shall issue a decision on it.

Q107 (2020): The data were delivered by General prosecutor office. The number of 1st instance criminal cases are not monitored by General prosecutor office in CEPEJ requested structure.

Q107 (2018): The number of Cases received during the reference year represents the count of received cases on the Prosecution Office, not the count of terminated cases.

To the column Cases discontinued during the reference year we included the decisions of the prosecutor as well as of the police officer. If the police officer has decided on the discontinuance of the criminal prosecution, those decisions were examined by a prosecutor. The prosecutor himself/herself has discontinued the criminal prosecution in 263 cases.

Among Cases terminated by the prosecutor by imposing a sanction or negotiating a measure were included criminal prosecutions of persons against whom the criminal prosecution was conditionally suspended (1334) or the criminal prosecution was suspended by approving a conciliation between the accused and aggrieved party (479).

Among Cases brought to court were included indictments submitted by the prosecutor in the year 2018 to the court. The number of accused persons was 29 789 (the count of the accused persons might not equal the count of the indictments).

Q107 (2016): The number of cases received represents all entries in the criminal registers of the prosecution offices. The decrease of number of the received cases in comparison with the previous cycle is the objective fact out of the range of prosecution service.

Not all of the received cases are concluded in the same year. The number of cases discontinued during the reference year includes the decisions of the prosecutor as well as of the police officer. The decisions of the police officer to discontinue the criminal prosecution were examined by a prosecutor. Only in 62 cases the decision to discontinue the criminal prosecution was issued by the prosecutor (see Q 108).

Cases terminated by the prosecutor by imposing a sanction or negotiating a measure include criminal prosecutions of persons against whom the criminal prosecution was conditionally suspended (1485) or the criminal prosecution was suspended by approving a conciliation between the accused and aggrieved party (469).

The number of cases brought to court (25023) represents the number of indictments submitted to court by the prosecutor in 2016. The number of accused person was 28 612 (according to Slovak criminal law one indictment can be issued against more defendants).

Q107 (2014): For 2012, it was impossible to split the number of cases discontinued by the prosecutor and the number of cases concluded by a penalty. For 2014, both of the categories could be identified. The total is 8547 cases, which is close to the number given in 2012.

Q107-1 (2020): The data were delivered by General prosecutor office. The most of the data are not available, because these are not monitored by General prosecutor office in CEPEJ requested structure.

Slovenia

Q055 (General Comment): The number is reported in gross data. In Slovenian criminal justice system state prosecutors are exclusively authorized to conduct public prosecution in criminal matters on behalf of society and in the public interest. The Constitution and law guarantee autonomy in status and functioning of state prosecutors. Decisions made by the state prosecutor shall not be interfered with, except by way of general instructions and assigning of a case in the manner determined by the law. Slovenian state prosecutors perform their function in 13 organizational units – prosecution offices. There are 11 District State Prosecutor's Offices and one Specialized State Prosecutor's Office of The Republic of Slovenia, where local, district and senior state prosecutors are positioned. At The Office of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Slovenia supreme state prosecutors and State Prosecutor General perform their functions. Here are also some state prosecutors of lower ranks assigned to perform demanding professional tasks.

There are no higher state prosecutor's offices as the proceedings before the courts of appeal are governed by the district prosecutor's offices. According to the State Prosecution Service Act prosecutors with the rank of at least local state prosecutor may represent a case before local courts, prosecutors with the rank of at least district state prosecutor may represent a case before district courts, prosecutors with the rank of at least senior state prosecutor may represent a case before higher courts and only supreme state prosecutors may represent a case before the supreme court. Local state prosecutors may also appear before district courts if authorized by the head of state prosecutor's office for certain categories of matters, for a particular matter, for certain categories of procedural acts or for a particular procedural act. Local and district prosecutors may in their cases appear along with a senior prosecutor before the courts of appeal if authorized by the head of an appellate division of the state prosecutor's office for a particular case. Senior and supreme state prosecutors are competent to represent a case also before first instance courts.

In the context of question 55 we counted local and district prosecutors as prosecutors at first instance level, senior prosecutors as prosecutors at second instance level and supreme prosecutors as prosecutors at Supreme Court level without regard of the rang of court before they perform their function in fact or if they are assigned to other institution for a limited period of time (e.g for the administration of State Prosecutorial Council).

Q055 (2020): The information is in form of gross data. According to the methodology used for reporting judges and court staff (FTE) – by which part-time employees are converted to full-time time by the calculation of working hours, the number amounts to 193, as a number of prosecutors are not working full time.

Q055 (2016): Slovenian state prosecutors perform their function in 13 organizational units. There are 11 district prosecutor's offices and one Specialised State Prosecutor's Office of The Republic of Slovenia, where local, district and higher state prosecutors are positioned. At The Office of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Slovenia supreme state prosecutors and State Prosecutor General perform their functions. Here are also some state prosecutors of lower ranks assigned to perform demanding professional tasks.

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In the context of question 55 we counted local and district prosecutors as prosecutors at first instance level (164), higher prosecutors as prosecutors at second instance level (42) and supreme prosecutors as prosecutors at Supreme Court level (11) without regard of the rank of court before they perform their function in fact or if they are assigned to other institution for a limited period of time (e.g for the administration of State Prosecutorial Council). The information is in form of full-time equivalent.

Q055 (2014): In November 2011, the new State Prosecutor Act came into force. It dissolved the special department of the Office of the State Prosecutor General, responsible for the 2d instance level. Proceedings before courts of appeal are now governed by the 4 State circuit prosecutor offices in towns where the higher courts are located. Prosecutors are organised in 12 offices (11 circuit offices and one Specialised State Prosecutor's Office, where circuit and higher prosecutors work) and the Supreme State Prosecutor Office (where supreme State prosecutors and the general State prosecutor work). The function "assistant State prosecutor" changed in "local State prosecutor". The Specialised State Prosecutor's Office for dealing with the most severe criminal offences was established.

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Q105 (General Comment): The primary function of Slovenian prosecutors is to decide whether or not to initiate or continue a prosecution of the alleged perpetrator of criminal offence before a court. The role of investigating crimes is attributed to the police, but the prosecutors can set guidelines for police work by giving directions, expert opinions and proposals. They can also coordinate national or international joint investigation teams.

Prosecutors cannot impose or negotiate a penalty without the judicial approval. They can divert the prosecution of cases that meet statutory conditions by imposing a measure (elimination of or compensation for damage, payment of a contribution to a public institution or a charity or fund for compensation for damage to victims of criminal offences, performance of community service,

fulfillment of a maintenance obligation) or transfer the case to a settlement procedure – both only upon consent of the injured party and a suspect.

"Other": Prosecutors can file extraordinary legal remedies against final judicial decisions and file a lawsuit against the defendant to forfeit the assets of illegal origin.

Q105 (2020): "Other significant powers": Prosecutors can file extraordinary legal remedies against final judicial decisions and file a lawsuit against the defendant to forfeit the assets of illegal origin.

Q105 (2018): "Other": Prosecutors can file extraordinary legal remedies against final judicial decisions and file a lawsuit against the defendant to forfeit the assets of illegal origin.

Q105 (2016): The primary function of Slovenian prosecutors is to decide whether or not to initiate or continue a prosecution of the alleged perpetrator of criminal offence before a court. The role of investigating crimes is attributed to the police, but the prosecutors can set guidelines for police work by giving directions, expert opinions and proposals. They can also coordinate national or international joint investigation teams.

Prosecutors cannot impose or negotiate a penalty without the judicial approval. They can divert the prosecution of cases that meet statutory conditions by imposing a measure (elimination of or compensation for damage, payment of a contribution to a public institution or a charity or fund for compensation for damage to victims of criminal offences, performance of community service, fulfillment of a maintenance obligation) or transfer the case to a settlement procedure – both only upon consent of the injured party and a suspect.

Other significant powers: prosecutors can file extraordinary legal remedies against final judicial decisions and file a lawsuit against the defendant to forfeit the assets of illegal origin.

Q106 (General Comment): Supreme state prosecutors can file an extraordinary legal remedy - the petition for protection of legality against final judicial decisions in civil, administrative and minor offences cases, when there was a violation of material or procedural law.

Q107 (General Comment): Methodology used - statistical data are kept on the accused, accused or convicted persons, and the data is related to the main crime per defendant (methodology as used in the Joint Annual Report on the Work of State Prosecutor's Offices and has been used in previous reports).

IMPORTANT: Data also includes unfinished criminal complaints against unknown perpetrators. It should be noted that on average, we receive between 30.000 and 60,000 complaints a year against unknown perpetrators. These are included in statistical data as unresolved cases until they are completed (for example, statute of limitations and no legal signs of a crime. These are Ktn cases that are considered unresolved until the perpetrator is discovered or the statute of limitations expires.

1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. Year

The data represent transferred unresolved criminal complaints against known perpetrators and include adults, minors and legal entities.

We also provide data on transferred unresolved complaints against unknown perpetrators. It should be noted that we receive an average of between 30,000 and 60,000 complaints per year against unknown perpetrators. These are included in statistics as unresolved cases until they are completed (for example, statute of limitations and no legal signs of a crime. These are so-called Ktn cases, which are considered unresolved until the perpetrator is discovered or the statute of limitations expires.

2. Incoming/received cases

Criminal denunciations against known and unknown offenders.

Criminal denunciations against known offenders include cases that were received by the prosecution office as cases with unknown offenders whose identity was discovered during the reporting period. Cases against known offenders are counted by the number of persons involved (i.e. a denunciation against five individuals is counted as five cases), cases against unknown offenders are counted by files.

3. Processed cases

The data represent all resolved criminal complaints in the reporting year. There can be multiple criminal complaints in one case file, however the resolution is only one (for all complaints in one case file) – hence the difference between the sum of subcategories (3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4) and the actual number of resolved criminal complaints. 3.1. Discontinued during the reference year

3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified

The public prosecutor cannot discontinue a case, because the offender could not be identified, so the answer is NAP.

3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation

Dismissed denunciations for other reasons than opportunity and accomplishing some tasks imposed or negotiated by state prosecutor.

We included in this category also the cases where prosecutor refrains from prosecution after the finish of judicial investigation. The great majority of cases against unknown offenders are dismissed because the pending time exceeds limitation period for criminal prosecution..

In the case of proposed criminal offenses, the motion of the injured party is a procedural precondition for conducting criminal proceedings. If this presumption does not exist (it is no longer due to withdrawal), the legal consequence is rejection.

For the most part, public prosecutors rejected complaints for other reasons, including cases in which it was not possible to
Q107 (2020): Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year includes 12.452 cases against known perpetrators and 263.139 cases against unknown perpetrators.

Incoming/received cases includes 27.770 cases against known offenders and 34.019 cases against unknown offenders.

Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year includes 12.072 cases against known offenders and 269.260 cases against unknown offenders.

Q107 (2016): The explanation by the state prosecution (data source) concerning the decrease in the number of received cases during the reference year between 2014 and 2016: - since 2013, the number of reported offences to the police is decreasing, hence the decrease in number of cases received (especially cases where the offender is unknown)

- due to several local factors (austerity measures, increased number of immigrants in 2015-2016 and a long strike of police officers in 2016), the number of cases (against identified offenders) processed by the police also decreased

As concerns the decreased number of cases brought to court:

- a decrease in new cases (see above)

- exercising a stricter selection of cases, not appropriate for court procedure (in 2014, almost 30% of resolved cases were brought to court, in 2016 only 25%). The state prosecution also noted some minor differences might be attributed to changes in their methodology for data reporting.

Q107-1 (General Comment): The defendant may plead guilty in two kinds of situations. He/she can achieve an agreement with a state prosecutor in a plea-bargaining procedure or he/she can make a guilty plea irrespectively of the state prosecutor at the pretrial hearing and until the beginning of a main hearing. Cases brought to court by the public prosecutor through the guilty plea procedure are only first mentioned kind of cases. The agreement on guilty plea between the defendant and state prosecutor may be concluded before the commencement of the criminal proceedings and not later than by the beginning of the main hearing. There is no available data on the stage of the proceeding when the agreement was concluded.

Q107-1 (2020): The reason for fewer negotiations and fewer agreements is mainly a stricter criminal framework for crimes that were still regulated in 2018 in such a way that they could be the subject of negotiations between the prosecutor and the defendant (illegal crossing of the state border or territory under Article 308 of Criminal Code). Due to the above, there was no interest on the part of the defendants as well as the state prosecutors to agree on guilt and criminal sanction as parties to criminal proceedings. In addition to this, an epidemiological reason for measures to prevent the spread of the covid-19 epidemic is cited as the reason for the reduction in negotiations and plea agreements concluded, furthermore, the poor staffing situation and the high workload of state prosecutors who are engaged in urgent matters in the on-call service and in attending court hearings and the prompt announcement of pre-trial hearings shortly after the indictment becomes final, which significantly shortened the time for conducting negotiations and concluding a plea deal.

Q107-1 (2016): From the enforcement of the provisions on guilty plea bargaining procedures in Criminal procedure act in 2012 there is a steady rise in the number of concluded agreements between the defendant and the prosecutor. The proportion of these agreements compared to filed indictments also grows (2012: 1,1 %, 2014: 2,0%, 2016: 3,8 %). The most general interpretation of this trend would be that the parties of criminal procedures have recognised these new instrument as beneficial in terms of speeding up the process of reaching the final decision and the reduction of the sanction that would be issued, if the complete trial took place.

Q109 (General Comment): The communicated data include only traffic offences, stipulated as criminal offences (in the Penal Code) and therefore prosecuted by State prosecutors. There are two such criminal offences: causing a traffic accident through negligence whereby another person is seriously injured or died and audacious driving in road traffic which is committed by a serious breach of road safety regulations, while other cases of traffic offences are not criminal offences, but minor offences and are not included in the provided figures.

Spain

Q055 (General Comment): The structure of the Prosecution services does not distinguish prosecutors by 'instance level'. However, it distinguishes three categories.

Article 34 of Law 50/1981, (Organic Statute of the Public Prosecutor's Office) distinguishes three categories:

1st Chamber Prosecutors of the Supreme Court, equal to Magistrates of the High Court. The Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court will be considered the President of the Chamber.

2nd Prosecutors, equated to Magistrates.

3. Lawyers-Prosecutors, equated to Judges.

Q055 (2020): The structure of the Prosecution services does not distinguish prosecutors by 'instance level'.

However, it distinguishes three categories: First, First category ("Fiscales de Sala del Tribunal Supremo") Supreme Court Prosecutor of Chamber: Total 50, Males 36, Females 14

Second. "Fiscal": Total 1830, Males 700, Females 1130

Third: "Abogado-Fiscal": Total 681, Males 158, Females 523

Q055 (2018): The structure of the Prosecution services does not distinguish prosecutors by 'instance level'.

However, it distinguishes three categories: First, Total 33, Males 26, Females 7

Second) Total 1779, Males 696, Females 1083

Third) Total 653, Males 161, Females 492

Q055 (2016): The structure of the Prosecution services does not distinguish prosecutors by 'instance level'. However, it distinguishes three categories: First) Total 25, Males 19, Females 6
Second) Total 1826, Males 738, Females 1088
Third) Total 622, Males 155, Females 467

Q105 (2020): The prosecutor has competence 'to discontinue a case without the need for a judge's decision' only in two specific categories of cases: the investigation of crimes committed by minors, and the pre-procedural proceedings of article 773.2 of the Criminal Procedure Law.

Q107 (General Comment): In Spain the general rule is that the Prosecutor is party in the criminal cases, but the Prosecutor does not process (with exclusive competence) the criminal cases. The investigation Judge (Juez de Instrucción) does that. Data provided in question 107 tries to adapt the information in the Annual Report of the State Attorney General's Office to the criteria of CEPEJ, by offering the data of cases received by the Prosecution Service in 2020, according to the classification of procedures of the Spanish procedural legislation (diligencias previas, diligencias urgentes, procedimiento por delitos leves, sumarios y procedimientos del jurado). In addition to that, there are other two kinds of actions for which the Prosecution have exclusive competence: Investigation of criminal responsibility of minors, and preliminary diligences of Article 773.2 of the Criminal Procedural Act.

Q107 (2020): The provided number of incoming cases is the number of the criminal proceedings received by the Prosecution Service (page 1117 of the Annual Report of the Prosecution Service). It is consistent with the explanatory note as it includes "cases submitted to public prosecutors by the police and other bodies as well as victims (if applicable) within the reference year". It is an official data, provided by the State Attorney Office.

Q107 (2018): Certain number of cases received are re-sent to other prosecutor offices.

Indicator 4: Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts

Comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by question no.

Question 055. Number of public prosecutors (on 31 December of the reference year). (Please give the information in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled, for all types of courts – general jurisdiction and specialised courts).

Question 105. Role and powers of the public prosecutor in the criminal procedure (multiple options possible):

Question 106. Does the public prosecutor also have a role in:

Question 107. Public prosecutors: Total number of 1st instance criminal cases.

Question 107-1. If the guilty plea procedure exists, how many cases were concluded by this procedure?

Question 109. Do the figures provided in Q107 include traffic offence cases?

Question 055

Austria

(General Comment): Data is presented in full time equivalent.

(2014): The numerical values provided in the table are rounded. The accurate figures are: total – 344,83 (171,52 males and 173,31 females); prosecutors at first instance level – 308,69 (147,13 males and 161,56 females); prosecutors at second instance (court of appeal) level – 20,94 (13,04 males and 7,90 females); prosecutors at Supreme Court level – 15,20 (11,35 males and 3,85 females).

(2012): In 2012, the various tasks were more exactly assigned to the number of full time equivalents - dealing with tasks of the prosecution on the one hand and the administrative tasks on the other hand.

Belgium

(2020): Support Service of the College of Public Prosecutors

(2014): In 2014, the number of professional prosecutors includes the heads of division of the 15 public prosecutors' offices and the heads of the 8 prosecution offices within labour courts.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The provided data refers to the actual number of employed persons for the year of reference.

(2016): 1511 is the total number of working prosecutors at 31.12.2016; 888 prosecutors at first instance level includes – the prosecutors from 113 Regional Prosecutor's Offices and 1 Specialized Prosecotr's Office; 500 prosecutors work in 28 District Prosecutor's Offices, 7 Appellate Prosecutor's Offices and 3 Military District Prosecutor's Offices; 123 are the prosecutors working in Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Cassation and Supreme Administrative Prosecutor's Office and 1 Prosecutor General. (The indicated numbers do not include the number of the investigative magistrates in the investigative departments at District Prosecutor's Offices and National Investigation Service and their administrative heads.

(2014): For 2014, the number of prosecutors acting at 1st instance includes prosecutors of the regional prosecutor's offices, specialized prosecutor's offices and the military prosecutor's offices. The number of prosecutors acting at 2nd instance includes prosecutors from district and appellate prosecutor's offices. The number of prosecutors at Supreme Court level includes prosecutors from the Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Cassation, Supreme Administrative Public Prosecutor's Office, and the Prosecutor General. In contrast with the 2012 evaluation, the number of investigators in the District Investigation Departments at the District Prosecutor's Offices and the National Investigation Service is not taken into consideration for 2014.

(2012): For 2012, the total includes 512 magistrates with position of "investigator in the Investigation Department at the District Prosecution Office". Conversely, these 512 magistrates are not subsumed in the number of prosecutors at 1st instance level. The number of prosecutors at 2nd instance level including Prosecutor's Office of Appeal and Military District Prosecutor's Office encompasses 451 prosecutors and 433 investigators in the Investigation Departments at the District Prosecution Offices and military investigators. The number of prosecutors at Supreme Court level includes 128 prosecutors and 79 investigators at the National Investigation Service.

Croatia

(General Comment): The provided data encompasses all officials in the public prosecutors' offices, including heads of the public prosecutors' offices (the Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Croatia, county and municipal public prosecutors, the head of the Bureau for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime) and all public prosecutors deputies. The number of prosecutors at the first instance level includes all municipal public prosecutors, their deputies, as well as the head of the Bureau for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime and his deputies. The number of prosecutors at the second instance (court of appeal) level includes all county public prosecutors and their deputies. The number of prosecutors at the Supreme Court level includes the Public Prosecutor and his deputies.

(2018): The above information includes all officials in the public prosecutor's offices – all public prosecutors (heads of prosecution offices) and public prosecutors' deputies (deputies of the Public Prosecutor, deputies of the Head of the Bureau for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime and deputies of the county and municipal public prosecutors). The number of prosecutors at the first instance level includes all municipal public prosecutors (heads of municipal prosecution offices and Head of the Bureau for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime), their deputies, as well as the deputies of the Head of the Bureau for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime. The number of prosecutors at the second instance level (court of appeal) includes all county public prosecutors (heads of the county prosecutors' offices) and their deputies. The number of prosecutors at the supreme court level includes the Public Prosecutor General and his deputies.

(2012): In 2012, the public prosecutors' Office of the Republic of Croatia employed 21 officials. The county public prosecutors' offices employed 155 officials, and the municipal public prosecutors' offices employed 410 officials. Out of 617 officials, 385 or 62.4% were women. The number of officials remained the same as in 2011. As of 31 December 2012, 7 public prosecutor's posts and 130 deputy public prosecutor's posts were vacant.

Cyprus

(2020): The number includes also legal advisors to the Attorney General's office. The number increased because more positions of prosecutors were approved.

(2014): All prosecutors appear before all courts.

Czech Republic

(General Comment): The Czech Republic is endowed with a system of 4 levels of State prosecution offices: district, regional, high and supreme. The number of high public prosecutors is included in the number of prosecutors at second instance level.

Denmark

(2016): The observed discrepancies are due to ordinary changes in staffing.

(2014): The variations over the period 2012-2014 are due to the fact that in 2012, information was missing about prosecutors engaged in tasks concerning administrative cases (Ledelsessekretariat) and prosecutors employed by the national police (Rigspolitiet).

Estonia

(General Comment): The categorization of questions 55 and 56 regarding public prosecutors do not exist in Estonia.

Finland

(General Comment): The National Prosecution Authority comprises the Office of the Prosecutor General that acts as the general administrative unit, and five prosecution districts: Southern Finland, Western Finland, Northern Finland, Eastern Finland and Åland. The National Prosecution Authority has 34 offices around Finland. The Prosecutor General is the supreme prosecutor and the head of the prosecution service. The Prosecutor General directs and develops prosecutorial activity by issuing general instructions and guidelines to the prosecutors. She/he also appoints district prosecutors. The Prosecutor General may take over a case from a prosecutor, but cannot order a prosecutor to decide the case in any given manner. She/he can also self-decide on the bringing of charges and designate a prosecutor to pursue the case in the courts. The Deputy Prosecutor General decides the matters in his/her competence on the same authority as the Prosecutor General. He/she also acts as a deputy for the Prosecutor General when necessary. For regular prosecutorial tasks, the Office of the Prosecutor General has state prosecutors whose jurisdiction covers the entire country. Most criminal matters (about 91 3000 cases annually) are dealt with by the prosecution areas. The Office of the Prosecutor General deals mainly with criminal cases with wider significance to society as a whole, a few dozen every year. Prosecutors in Finland are not bound on Court instances, and every prosecutor is expected to, in a normal situation, to handle and prosecute the criminal case all the way to the Supreme Court, if needed.

(2020): Prosecutors in Finland are not bound on Court instances.

France

(2020): Only the judicial order is concerned

(2014): For 2014, State prosecutors, heads of public prosecution services, are included.

(2012): For 2012, only prosecutors of courts of law appointed by 31 December 2012 were counted.

Germany

(2020): Figures represent full-time equivalents as of 31. December 2020

(2016): Figures indicate the number of full-time equivalent staff (not the number of individuals). A prosecutor working full hours is counted as a full-time equivalent (i.e. 1). A prosecutor working part-time is counted as a fraction of 1. This fraction corresponds to the number of hours worked in relation to a full-time equivalent (e.g. 0.5 for a prosecutor working half the usual number of hours).

Greece

(2020): Positions by law have increased. Gender data are not kept.

Hungary

(2016): Another 9 prosecutors were temporarily serving in the Ministry of Justice. They are included in the total number of prosecutors, but we did not take them into account at each level.

Ireland

(General Comment): Allocation of prosecutors work is not in all instances divided as per the questions above. The sub-categories at 1, 2 and 3 of the question posed do not apply in the Irish system.

(2020): Our court going staff number at the 31st December 2020 is 128 - (50 male / 78 female). This figure includes our Prosecutors and Technical staff - Legal Executive. It also includes 1 Trainee Solicitor. In our Office our Technical Staff and Trainee Solicitors are court going staff and manage the running of a prosecution at trial in the same manner as some of our Prosecutors. In relation to the increase in staff resources for the ODPP, and the context for same, please see the forewords of our Annual Report 2020 and our Annual Report 2019 available at <https://www.dppireland.ie/publication-category/annual-reports/>.

(2018): There were 108.7 fulltime equivalent lawyers (fte) (headcount 111) on the payroll of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions at 31 December 2018 – 65.6 fte (67 headcount) of these were female and 43.1 fte (44 headcount) were male.

(2016): Of the staff complement in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions at the end of the reference year, 102 were of professional or technical grade at Prosecutor equivalent level or above.

(2014): Parts of Full Time Equivalents were counted in decimal figures and have been rounded up. The total represents the number of qualified Solicitors and Barristers employed directly in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP). A proportion of these lawyers represent the DPP in the District Court. Members of the police force also prosecute in this court within a prescribed 'delegated authority' from the DPP. Members of the independent Bar act on behalf of the DPP, on a self-employed basis, in first instance and appellate courts. There are a further 32 State Solicitors contracted to provide a solicitor service to the DPP in cases heard outside of the capital.

Italy

(2016): There is no specific explanation concerning the increase in the total number of prosecutors at Supreme Court level. However, numbers are small and therefore percentage changes vary more harshly.

Latvia

(2020): The increase in the number of prosecutors in court district level prosecutor's offices is related to the imposition of an obligation on the prosecutor of the court district level prosecutor's office, and not on the chief prosecutor of the district (city) prosecutor's office to perform the duties of a higher prosecutor.

Regarding the decrease in the number of women working in the Prosecutor General's Office, it must be concluded that in total the number of women working has decreased by 8 persons. One of the reasons could be reaching the maximum age for performing the duties prescribed by law or the death of a person.

(2012): During 2011 and 2012, prosecutors' offices increased the number of posts which resulted in the appointment of new prosecutors. In order to decide on the promotion of prosecutors, their professional qualification has been evaluated and their quality of work performance analysed, as well as their participation in trainings, work statistical indicators, etc. Pursuant to the collected data, more male prosecutors have been promoted to higher posts.

Lithuania

(2020): After the reorganization of the prosecution service in 2011, 5 second instance prosecutors' offices were merged with 51 separate first instance prosecutor's office in their area of operation, and thus 5 regional first-second instance prosecutor's offices were established.

(2014): In 2012, the 56 territorial prosecutor's offices have been reorganised into 5 regional prosecutor's offices with 10 district prosecutor's offices functioning inside them (first instance and second instance levels have been combined). Currently, only two instances exist.

(2012): In 2012, after reorganization of the prosecution service, the first and the second instances have merged. Currently, two instances exist instead of three. Besides, the total number of prosecutors has decreased because some prosecutors have left the service, but no new prosecutors have been recruited.

Luxembourg

(General Comment): The figure in point 3 includes both second instance and Supreme Court prosecutors, as they are grouped together in the Superior Court of Justice, which is subdivided into the Court of Appeal and the Court of Cassation.

(2018): Le personnel des juridictions judiciaires et administratives a connu une croissance soutenue ces dernières années, tel que prévu par la loi modifiée du 7 mars 1980 sur l'organisation judiciaire. Ceci explique les variations importantes observées entre 2016 et 2018 au niveau du personnel de la magistrature et du personnel non-juge. Les magistrats appartenant à la cellule de renseignement financier (CRF) sont dorénavant exclus de la question 55.1 (suite au détachement de la CRF du Parquet de Luxembourg) puisqu'ils n'exercent plus de fonction juridictionnelle proprement dite. Au total, la CRF compte 4 magistrats et un attaché de justice en 2018. L'effectif du Parquet d'arrondissement reste toutefois inchangé suite à la création des nouveaux postes affectés à la CRF. Les magistrats du pool de complément sont inclus dans les chiffres de la question 55.3.

(2016): The number of prosecutors indicated here as working at the Supreme Court corresponds to the number of prosecutors working at the Superior Court of Justice (which includes prosecutors intervening at the Court of Appeal and Court of Cassation level).

(2014): The number of male public prosecutors decreased between 2012 and 2014, while the number of female public prosecutors increased for the same period. These variations have for sole explanation the normal progress of career of magistrates of the public prosecution office at first instance.

Malta

(General Comment): All the lawyers working in the Office of the AG prosecute cases in the criminal courts, but it is not possible, as yet to distinguish between 1st and 2nd Instance Courts. All full-time lawyers have been included in the above figure except the AG herself.

(2020): The increase in the number of lawyers working at the Office of the AG follows the reform in 2020 whereby the AG has taken up exclusively the role of prosecutor general (the advisory role to government has been vested in the State Advocate). Given this special focus, the Office of the AG has been recruiting more lawyers in order to meet the case demands of the courts.

(2016): All the lawyers at the Office of the Attorney General work both in Court as well as advisers to the various Ministries and Departments. All prosecuting officers at the Office of the Attorney General act at all court levels. Thus, prosecutors are not classified according to the case instance.

(2014): These past few years there has been an increase in the number of female law graduates, which will definitely reflect in the employment trends within this sector.

Netherlands

(2020): The Supreme Court does not have (public) prosecutors. The office of the procurator general and attorneys general that the Supreme Court houses, is separate from the public prosecution and does not function as prosecution. They have a different function.

(2016): total 927,5 358,12 569,38

1 842,25 312,72 529,53

2 85,25 45,40 39,85

(2014): For 2014, the number of prosecutors at first instance level includes 8 prosecutors who are still in education (7 females; 1 male). Prosecutors at Supreme Court level are not employees of the National Prosecution Service and therefore not included in the total.

Poland

(General Comment): The table under item 1 contains the number of district prosecutors and under item 2 the number of circuit prosecutors. Whereas under item 3 is the number of prosecutors in the position of a prosecutor of the National Prosecutor's Office. The total is higher than the sum of the subcategories because it takes into account the number of prosecutors employed in regional prosecutor's offices - a total of 391 prosecutors (151 women and 240 men), since according to Article 16 of the Law of 28 January 2016 - Law on Prosecutor's Office (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 66) the common organizational units of the prosecutor's office are: National Prosecutor's Office, regional prosecutor's offices, circuit prosecutor's offices and district prosecutor's offices. All items (1-3) include prosecutors for military matters, who at the level of the district prosecutor's office are employed by 85, including 22 women and 63 men; at the level of the regional prosecutor's office - 38 prosecutors for military matters, including 8 women and 30 men, and at the National Prosecutor's Office - 13 prosecutors for military matters (2 women and 11 men).

(2020): The table under item 1 contains the number of district prosecutors and under item 2 the number of circuit prosecutors. Whereas under item 3 is the number of prosecutors in the position of a prosecutor of the National Prosecutor's Office. The total is higher than the sum of the subcategories because it takes into account the number of prosecutors employed in regional prosecutor's offices - a total of 391 prosecutors (151 women and 240 men), since according to Article 16 of the Law of 28 January 2016 - Law on Prosecutor's Office (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 66) the common organizational units of the prosecutor's office are: National Prosecutor's Office, regional prosecutor's offices, circuit prosecutor's offices and district prosecutor's offices. For 2020, all items (1-3) include prosecutors for military matters, who at the level of the district prosecutor's office are employed by 85, including 22 women and 63 men; at the level of the regional prosecutor's office - 38 prosecutors for military matters, including 8 women and 30 men, and at the National Prosecutor's Office - 13 prosecutors for military matters (2 women and 11 men).

(2018): Within the organizational structure of general organizational units of the prosecution office, there are Appellate Public Prosecutor's Offices, which function as a third rank and employ altogether 367 prosecutors (149 women and 224 men). Additionally, 65 prosecutors of military affairs (including 16 women and 49 men) are employed at the level related to the Regional Public Prosecutor's Office; 30 prosecutors of military affairs (including 6 women and 24 men) - at the level related to the District Public Prosecutor's Office, and 5 prosecutors of military affairs (5 men) - in the National Public Prosecutor's Office.

Portugal

(General Comment): The communicated data encompasses the number of magistrates of the Public Prosecution Service in courts of first instance, second instance and high superior courts, except the Constitutional Court.

(2020): No specific explanation for the numbers above.

(2018): In absolute terms the decrease from 2016 to 2018 is from 7 to 5 female prosecutors, which is not significant in absolute terms, but acquires a more relevant expression in relative terms.

(2012): The increase in the number of female prosecutors is due to the general tendency of increase of female prosecutors in the last decade at first instance courts. It is natural that gradually the proportion of female prosecutors in the higher courts tends to grow as a result of their career progress. The number of prosecutors in the High Judicial Court and in the High Administrative Court, increased. In particular, in the High Administrative Court there was a strong reinforcement of these professionals in 2011 in order to respond to a pressing need of prosecutors in this court.

Romania

(General Comment): In Romania there are four level of courts/prosecution offices attached to these courts (first instance courts, tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court of Cassation and Justice). In line with our previous reports in this matters, in the table above prosecutors from prosecution offices of the tribunals and of the courts of appeal shall be included in the category "second instance professional prosecutors".

(2018): In Romania there are four level of courts/prosecution offices attached to these courts (first instance courts, tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court of Cassation and Justice). In line with our previous reports in this matters, in the table above prosecutors from prosecution offices of the tribunals and of the courts of appeal shall be included in the category "second instance professional prosecutors".

(2014): The prosecutor's offices are established in the following hierarchy: the prosecutor's offices attached to the courts of law (point 1 of the table), the prosecutor's offices attached to tribunals and prosecutor's offices attached to the courts of appeal (point 2), and the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice (point 3).

(2012): The prosecutor's offices are established in the following hierarchy: the prosecutor's offices attached to the courts of law (point 1 of the table), the prosecutor's offices attached to tribunals and prosecutor's offices attached to the courts of appeal (point 2), the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice (point 3).

Slovakia

(General Comment): The number of prosecutors at the Supreme Court level also includes prosecutors of the Special Prosecution Bureau. The latter deals with crimes of corruption and the most severe offences including organized crime. It intervenes in first instance, but acts as an organizational part of the General Prosecutor's Office.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The number is reported in gross data. In Slovenian criminal justice system state prosecutors are exclusively authorized to conduct public prosecution in criminal matters on behalf of society and in the public interest. The Constitution and law guarantee autonomy in status and functioning of state prosecutors. Decisions made by the state prosecutor shall not be interfered with, except by way of general instructions and assigning of a case in the manner determined by the law. Slovenian state prosecutors perform their function in 13 organizational units – prosecution offices. There are 11 District State Prosecutor's Offices and one Specialized State Prosecutor's Office of The Republic of Slovenia, where local, district and senior state prosecutors are positioned. At The Office of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Slovenia supreme state prosecutors and State Prosecutor General perform their functions. Here are also some state prosecutors of lower ranks assigned to perform demanding professional tasks.

There are no higher state prosecutor's offices as the proceedings before the courts of appeal are governed by the district prosecutor's offices. According to the State Prosecution Service Act prosecutors with the rank of at least local state prosecutor may represent a case before local courts, prosecutors with the rank of at least district state prosecutor may represent a case before district courts, prosecutors with the rank of at least senior state prosecutor may represent a case before higher courts and only supreme state prosecutors may represent a case before the supreme court. Local state prosecutors may also appear before district courts if authorized by the head of state prosecutor's office for certain categories of matters, for a particular matter, for certain categories of procedural acts or for a particular procedural act. Local and district prosecutors may in their cases appear along with a senior prosecutor before the courts of appeal if authorized by the head of an appellate division of the state prosecutor's office for a particular case. Senior and supreme state prosecutors are competent to represent a case also before first instance courts.

In the context of question 55 we counted local and district prosecutors as prosecutors at first instance level, senior prosecutors as prosecutors at second instance level and supreme prosecutors as prosecutors at Supreme Court level without regard of the rang of court before they perform their function in fact or if they are assigned to other institution for a limited period of time (e.g for the administration of State Prosecutorial Council).

(2020): The information is in form of gross data. According to the methodology used for reporting judges and court staff (FTE) – by which part-time employees are converted to full-time time by the calculation of working hours, the number amounts to 193, as a number of prosecutors are not working full time.

(2016): Slovenian state prosecutors perform their function in 13 organizational units. There are 11 district prosecutor's offices and one Specialised State Prosecutor's Office of The Republic of Slovenia, where local, district and higher state prosecutors are positioned. At The Office of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Slovenia supreme state prosecutors and State Prosecutor General perform their functions. Here are also some state prosecutors of lower ranks assigned to perform demanding professional tasks.

There are no higher state prosecutor's offices as the proceedings before the courts of appeal are governed by the district prosecutor's offices. According to the State Prosecutor Act prosecutors with the rank of at least local state prosecutor may represent a case before local courts, prosecutors with the rank of at least district state prosecutor may represent a case before district courts, prosecutors with the rank of at least higher state prosecutor may represent a case before higher courts and only supreme state prosecutors may represent a case before the supreme court. Local state prosecutors may also appear before district courts if authorized by the head of a state prosecutor's office for certain categories of matters, for a particular matter, for certain categories of procedural acts or for a particular procedural act. According to amendment of legislation in 2015 local and district prosecutors may in their cases appear along with a higher prosecutor before the courts of appeal if authorized by the head of an appellate division of the state prosecutor's office for a particular case. Higher and supreme state prosecutors are competent to represent a case also before first instance courts.

In the context of question 55 we counted local and district prosecutors as prosecutors at first instance level (164), higher prosecutors as prosecutors at second instance level (42) and supreme prosecutors as prosecutors at Supreme Court level (11) without regard of the rang of court before they perform their function in fact or if they are assigned to other institution for a limited period of time (e.g for the administration of State Prosecutorial Council). The information is in form of full-time equivalent.

(2014): In November 2011, the new State Prosecutor Act came into force. It dissolved the special department of the Office of the State Prosecutor General, responsible for the 2d instance level. Proceedings before courts of appeal are now governed by the 4 State circuit prosecutor offices in towns where the higher courts are located. Prosecutors are organised in 12 offices (11 circuit offices and one Specialised State Prosecutor's Office, where circuit and higher prosecutors work) and the Supreme State Prosecutor Office (where supreme State prosecutors and the general State prosecutor work). The function "assistant State prosecutor" changed in "local State prosecutor". The Specialised State Prosecutor's Office for dealing with the most severe criminal offences was established.

(2012): In November 2011, the new State Prosecutor Act came into force. It dissolved the special department of the Office of the State Prosecutor General, responsible for the 2d instance level. Proceedings before courts of appeal are now governed by the 4 State circuit prosecutor offices in towns where the higher courts are located. Prosecutors are organised in 12 offices (11 circuit offices and one Specialised State Prosecutor's Office, where circuit and higher prosecutors work) and the Supreme State Prosecutor Office (where supreme State prosecutors and the general State prosecutor work). The function "assistant State prosecutor" changed in "local State prosecutor". The Specialised State Prosecutor's Office for dealing with the most severe criminal offences was established.

Spain

(General Comment): The structure of the Prosecution services does not distinguish prosecutors by 'instance level'.

However, it distinguishes three categories.

Article 34 of Law 50/1981, (Organic Statute of the Public Prosecutor's Office) distinguishes three categories:

1st Chamber Prosecutors of the Supreme Court, equal to Magistrates of the High Court. The Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court will be considered the President of the Chamber.

2nd Prosecutors, equated to Magistrates.

3. Lawyers-Prosecutors, equated to Judges.

(2020): The structure of the Prosecution services does not distinguish prosecutors by 'instance level'.

However, it distinguishes three categories: First, First category ("Fiscales de Sala del Tribunal Supremo") Supreme Court

Prosecutor of Chamber: Total 50, Males 36, Females 14

Second. "Fiscal": Total 1830, Males 700, Females 1130

Third: "Abogado-Fiscal": Total 681, Males 158, Females 523

(2018): The structure of the Prosecution services does not distinguish prosecutors by 'instance level'.

However, it distinguishes three categories: First, Total 33, Males 26, Females 7

Second) Total 1779, Males 696, Females 1083

Third) Total 653, Males 161, Females 492

(2016): The structure of the Prosecution services does not distinguish prosecutors by 'instance level'.

However, it distinguishes three categories: First) Total 25, Males 19, Females 6

Second) Total 1826, Males 738, Females 1088

Third) Total 622, Males 155, Females 467

Question 105

Austria

(General Comment): With the entry into force of the Code of Criminal Procedures Amending Act on 1st January 2008, the public prosecutor has got the right to conduct investigations himself/herself. The public prosecutor has to refrain from requesting a concrete term of sentence. However, he/she has the right to plea with regard to the sentence, thus meaning inter alia he/she can refer to the mitigating and aggravating grounds to be applied or if a sentence under probation is admissible or not. In Austria, the public prosecutor cannot impose or negotiate a penalty. However, measures of diversion, which are proposed to the suspect by the public prosecutor without a judicial decision, can be regarded as sanctions (but not penalties) and should be mentioned in this context. The suspect is free to accept such a proposal or to reject it (there is no room for negotiations, for example if the suspect would prefer another type of measure of diversion). In the latter case, the proceeding is continued, that means the suspect is indicted.

(2018): Prosecutor can not propose the penalty to the judge, but the prosecutor's office prepares the indictment.

(2016): With the entry into force of the Code of Criminal Procedures Amending Act (Strafprozessreformgesetz) on 1st January 2008 the public prosecutor has got the right to conduct investigations himself.

The public prosecutor has to refrain from requesting a concrete term of sentence. However, he has the right to plea with regard to the sentence, thus meaning inter alia he can refer to the mitigating and aggravating grounds to be applied or if a sentence under probation is admissible or not.

In Austria, the public prosecutor cannot impose or negotiate a penalty. However, measures of diversion (“diversionelle Erledigungen”), which are proposed to the suspect by the public prosecutor without a judicial decision, can be regarded as sanctions (but not penalties) and should be mentioned in this context. The suspect is free to accept such a proposal or to reject it (there is no room for negotiations, for example if the suspect would prefer another type of measure of diversion). In the latter case, the proceeding is continued, that means the suspect is indicted.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The public prosecutor may: suspend criminal proceedings in certain cases; assign the respective bodies of the Ministry of Interior, the State Agency for National Security, the Commission for Combating Corruption and Confiscation of Illegally Acquired Property or the Customs Agency with establishing the identity of, and tracing down the perpetrator when the perpetrator of a criminal offence is unknown; the prosecutor may take the materials concerning non-identified and non-located individuals in a separate case where evidence is collected in the case of the involvement of more individuals; the prosecutor may take materials concerning some of the offences in a separate case where evidence is collected in the case of several criminal offences committed by one and the same individual. A prosecutor at a higher position and a prosecutor with a higher prosecution office may revoke in writing or amend the decrees of prosecutors directly reporting to him/her. In such cases s/he may take the necessary investigative or other procedural action alone. The Prosecutor-General exercises supervision for legality of and provide methodological guidance for the operation of all prosecutors.

(2020): Pursuant to the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria, the Prosecutor’s Office shall ensure that legality is observed (Art. 127 of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria) by exercising other powers as well:

.....

- by taking actions for revoking all unlawful acts;
 - by participating in civil and administrative proceedings under the cases provided by the law.
- In accordance with the Judicial System Act, in discharging the functions stipulated by the law (Art. 145 of the Judicial System Act), the prosecutor may:
- conduct checks in person;
 - if there are data on criminal offences or legally non-conforming instruments and actions, assign the respective authorities to conduct checks and audits within a time limit set by the prosecutor, submitting thereto conclusions and, upon request, the full set of materials as well;
 - transmit the materials to the competent authority, where establishing that there are grounds to enforce liability or to apply coercive administrative measures, which the prosecutor cannot implement in person;
 - apply the measures provided for by the law if there are data that a publicly prosecutable offence or another breach of the law may be committed.
 - within the competence thereof and in accordance with the law, a prosecutor may give binding written orders to the police authorities.
 - the prosecutor shall appeal and motion for the reversal or modification of legally non-conforming instruments within the time limit and according to the procedure provided for by law. The prosecutor may stay the enforcement of an instrument until the appeal is examined by the authority concerned, if so provided for by law.

(2018): Pursuant to the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria, the Prosecutor's Office shall ensure that legality is observed (Art. 127 of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria) by exercising other powers as well:

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- by taking actions for revoking all unlawful acts;
 - by participating in civil and administrative proceedings under the cases provided by the law.
- In accordance with the Judicial System Act, in discharging the functions stipulated by the law (Art. 145 of the Judicial System Act), the prosecutor may:
- conduct checks in person;
 - if there are data on criminal offences or legally non-conforming instruments and actions, assign the respective authorities to conduct checks and audits within a time limit set by the prosecutor, submitting thereto conclusions and, upon request, the full set of materials as well;
 - transmit the materials to the competent authority, where establishing that there are grounds to enforce liability or to apply coercive administrative measures, which the prosecutor cannot implement in person;
 - apply the measures provided for by the law if there are data that a publicly prosecutable offence or another breach of the law may be committed.
 - within the competence thereof and in accordance with the law, a prosecutor may give binding written orders to the police authorities.
 - the prosecutor shall appeal and motion for the reversal or modification of legally non-conforming instruments within the time limit and according to the procedure provided for by law. The prosecutor may stay the enforcement of an instrument until the appeal is examined by the authority concerned, if so provided for by law.

Croatia

(General Comment): The State Attorney supervises the conduct of police investigations, carries out surveys for collecting data for initiating an investigation, leads the investigation, has the power to propose investigative detention to the investigating judge, and request issuance of the search warrant and specific evidence collecting procedures. He/she issues the indictments and prosecutes them in the Court, he/she may propose a punishment, but the proposal, unless for certain exceptions prescribed by law, does not bind the Court. Even in such cases, the Court is authorized to pronounce lower sentence. The State Attorney has the right and the duty to file an appeal against non-final court decisions and concerning extraordinary legal remedies against final court decisions. He/she also has the right and the duty of consultation in the proceedings on the application for judicial review of the decisions or actions of administrative bodies responsible for enforcement of the sentence or measures involving deprivation of liberty imposed by a final judgment in criminal proceedings. The State Attorney may, only when applying opportunity, terminate the case without a court decision.

· In addition to the above powers, the State Attorney has the right to negotiate and communicate with the defendant on the plea and the sanction. The State Attorney General decides on granting the procedural immunity to a member of the criminal organization in accordance with the law. · The State Attorney of the Republic of Croatia may submit a request for the protection of legality against a final court decision and against judicial proceedings which preceded such final decisions if there was a violation of law or a violation of basic human rights and liberties guaranteed by the Constitution, domestic and international laws.

(2016): Pursuant to the Criminal Procedure Act, in cases for which criminal proceedings are initiated ex officio, the state attorney has the power and duty to state that he/she will not initiate criminal prosecution where this is permitted to him/her by the Act. The state attorney has the power and duty to take decisions and to take other measures provided for by law (Article 38).

The state attorney initiates special procedures and participates in special procedures when provided for by law. The Chief State Attorney decides on initiating proceedings for granting a procedural immunity to a member of a criminal organization or a criminal association in accordance with the law. (Article 38, paragraph 2, items 9 and 13, paragraph 3, paragraph 4)

Cyprus

(2014): The Office of the Attorney General instructs the police in carrying out investigations and gives them the necessary legal assistance.

Denmark

(2018): The public prosecutor does not lead the investigation, but may (in complicated cases) be a part of the management of an investigation.

Estonia

(General Comment): Public prosecutors participate in the planning of surveillance necessary to combat and detect criminal offences.

Finland

(General Comment): The pre-trial investigation is the duty of the pre-trial authorities who are the police, the Finnish Border Guard, the Finnish Customs and the Finnish Defence Forces. Once the criminal investigation is completed, the material compiled during the investigation which is called 'pre-trial investigation material' is sent to the prosecutor. Then the prosecutor evaluates whether a criminal offence has been committed and whether there is sufficient evidence for prosecution and for what kind of charges. The prosecutor cooperates with the police in the pre-trial investigation and serves as the head of the pre-trial investigation in cases where the suspect is a police officer. On the request of the public prosecutor, the pre-trial investigation authority shall conduct a criminal investigation or perform a criminal investigation measure. The pre-trial investigation authority shall also comply with orders given by the public prosecutor intended to ensure clarification of the matter. The pre-trial investigation authority shall, in the manner required by the nature or scope of the matter, notify the prosecutor of the conducting of a criminal investigation and of circumstances connected with criminal investigation measures and otherwise of progress in the investigation.

A prosecutor's task is to make sure that a criminal act is punished by a legal sanction. A prosecutor has to consider a case impartially, promptly and economically in a manner consistent with the legal safeguards of the parties and the public interest. A charge must be brought if there is a prima facie case against the suspect. If a charge is not brought, the prosecutor must make a decision not to prosecute. A prosecutor is independent in his or her decision-making. The prosecutor can not accept instructions or orders from anyone in his or her cases. For example, the police's opinion on who has committed an offence or which offence has been committed does not bind the prosecutor. In certain circumstances, based on the proposal of the pre-trial investigation officer in charge of the investigation the prosecutor may order that a pre-trial investigation is carried out or a pre-trial investigation already started is discontinued. The prosecutor brings a charge by filing a written application for a summons to the district court. If the court allows it, the prosecutor may bring a charge by self-issuing a summons.

The prosecutor must present the case orally in the court. It is the duty of the prosecutor to prove the charge, by obtaining sufficient evidence in support of the charge and by presenting the evidence to the court. After the trial, it is for the court to decide whether to accept or dismiss the charge, to determine the punishment and to assess the compensation for damages and the other possible sanctions. Like other parties of the case, the prosecutor has the right to appeal the judgment of a lower court to a higher court.

In certain simple cases, the prosecutor has the competence to order a fine and a confiscatory sanction in written proceedings without bringing the case to the court. (Art 3 of the "Law on Ordering Fines and Summary Fines (754/2010)") This option is available if the suspect does not demand that a court hears the case (Art 4). A prosecutor orders a summary fine or a fine based on the seriousness of the act and the suspect's income (Art 1). The decision can be appealed to the district court (Art 35).

France

(General Comment): "The prosecutor does not conduct the investigation *stricto sensu*, he directs and supervises it. However, there are certain cases provided for by law in which the prosecutor must carry out the investigation himself. These are, for example, searches of the home of a lawyer, a doctor, etc.

The public prosecutor has other responsibilities in the area of child protection (placement) and public policies (local security and prevention policies, local commissions in the fight against illegal work, domestic violence, racism, discrimination, etc.). The public prosecutor is also responsible, in conjunction with the president of the court, for the hearing of criminal cases.

"

(2020): "Other significant powers: powers in the enforcement phase

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(2016): The prosecutor of the Republic exercises other functions in matters of monitoring of civil and commercial cases, juvenile protection, civil status and filiation law, public policies (local security and prevention policies, local commissions in the field of fight against illegal work, domestic violence, racism, etc.). The prosecutor is also in charge, together with the court president, of the hearings in criminal cases.

Germany

(General Comment): Unless otherwise provided by law, as soon as the public prosecution office receives knowledge of a criminal offence, it must investigate the facts for its decision on whether public charges are to be preferred. It is entitled to demand information from all authorities and to carry out investigations, either itself or to have them performed by the authorities of the police service unless other statutory provisions particularly regulate their powers. If the public prosecution office considers it to be necessary for the court to carry out investigation measures, it makes an application prior to lodging of the public charge to the respective Local Court. If, additionally, it considers it to be necessary to issue an arrest or custody order, it can, lodge such a motion with the court.

The public prosecution office is called on to prefer public charges. The written charge which it has to present to the court contains the application to open the main proceedings.

The public prosecution office can discontinue the proceedings without a court ruling. The same applies to minor secondary criminal offences, and to individual severable parts of an offence or some of several violations of the law committed as a result of the same offence if these are not particularly significant in addition to a penalty or measure of reform and prevention that is anticipated or has already been imposed with binding effect. Moreover, the public prosecution office may dispense with preferment of public charges if the accused is extradited to a foreign government because of the offence or is transferred out of the area of application of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The same applies if he/she is to be extradited to a foreign government or transferred to an international criminal court of justice because of another offence and the penalty or the measure of reform and prevention which might be the result of the domestic prosecution is negligible in comparison to these imposed or expected to be imposed with binding effect abroad.

If coercion or extortion was committed by threats to reveal a criminal offence, the public prosecution office may dispense with prosecuting the offence, the disclosure of which was threatened, unless expiation is imperative because of the seriousness of the offence. If the victim of coercion or extortion files charges in respect thereof and if as a result a misdemeanour committed by the victim comes to light, the public prosecution office may dispense with prosecution of the misdemeanour unless expiation is imperative because of the seriousness of the offence.

If the preferring of public charges for a misdemeanour depends on the evaluation of a question which must be determined according to civil law or administrative law, the public prosecution office may set a time limit to decide the question in civil or administrative proceedings. The person who reported the criminal offence shall be notified thereof. After this time limit has expired without any result, the public prosecution office may terminate the proceedings.

Public charges are not to be preferred for an erroneous suspicion or insult as long as criminal or disciplinary proceedings are pending for the reported or alleged offence. If the absence of the accused or some other personal impediment prevents the opening or conduct of the main proceedings for a considerable time, and if public charges have not yet been preferred, the public prosecution office may provisionally terminate the proceedings after it has clarified the facts so far as possible and secured the evidence so far as necessary.

In accordance with the Youth Courts Act, the Code of Criminal Procedure is also applicable in criminal proceedings against juveniles. The other possibilities of ending the proceedings stated above are, by contrast, generally applicable in proceedings against juveniles and young adults.

(2020): This year for the first time the option "when necessary, to request investigation measures from the judge" has been checked. This is for the sake of completeness, not because of a change in the law. In order to protect the rights of the accused, particularly coercive measures under criminal procedure may only be ordered by a court. The public prosecutor must therefore apply for a court order of certain measures in advance (e.g. a search warrant or undercover measures).

(2016): other: to conduct or supervise police investigation; to conduct investigations

•to conduct investigations: Unless otherwise provided by law (for instance in accordance with section 153 and section 153a of the Code of Criminal Procedure), the public prosecution office is obliged to intervene with regard to all prosecutable criminal offences provided that there are sufficient factual indications (section 152 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure). As soon as the public prosecution office receives knowledge of a criminal offence through a criminal information or by other means, it must investigate the facts for its decision on whether public charges are to be preferred (section 160 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure). To this end, the public prosecution office is entitled to demand information from all authorities and to carry out investigations of any kind, either itself or to have them performed by the authorities and officers of the police service unless other statutory provisions particularly regulate their powers. The public prosecutor shall ascertain not only incriminating but also exonerating circumstances, and shall ensure that evidence, the loss of which is to be feared, is taken (section 160 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure). •to conduct or supervise police investigation: The authorities and officers of the police service are obliged to comply with requests or applications from the public prosecution office, and in this case are entitled to obtain information from all authorities (section 161 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure). •when necessary, to request investigation measures from the judge: If the public prosecution office considers it to be necessary for the court to carry out investigation measures, it makes an application prior to lodging of the public charge to the Local Court in the district in which it or its branch office making the application is located. If, additionally, it considers it to be necessary to issue an arrest or custody order, it can, regardless of section 125 and section 126a, lodge such a motion with the court referred to in sentence 1 (section 162 (1) sentences 1 and 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure). After preferment of public charges, the court seized of the matter shall be the competent court (section 162 (3) sentence 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure). •to charge It is the public prosecution office which is called on to prefer public charges (section 152 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure). The written charge, which the public prosecution office has to present to the court which has jurisdiction for the main hearing, contains the application to open the main proceedings. The files are presented to the court (section 199 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure) with the written charge. •to present the case in the court: During the main hearing the public prosecutor has to read out the charges, may ask questions and file applications and finally presents his arguments in the closing speech. •to discontinue a case without requiring a judicial decision: In accordance with section 153 (1) sentence 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (dispensing with prosecution of petty offences), section 153c of the Code of Criminal Procedure (non-prosecution of offences committed abroad), section 153d of the Code of Criminal Procedure (dispensing with court action on political grounds) and section 153f of the Code of Criminal Procedure (dispensing with prosecution of criminal offences under the Code of Crimes against International Law), the public prosecution office can discontinue the proceedings without a court ruling. The same applies in accordance with section 154 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure with minor secondary criminal offences, and in accordance with section 154a (1) sentence 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure with individual severable parts of an offence or some of several violations of the law committed as a result of the same offence if these are not particularly significant in addition to a penalty or measure of reform and prevention that is anticipated or has already been imposed with binding effect. Moreover, the public prosecution office may dispense with preferment of public charges if the accused is extradited to a foreign government because of the offence or is transferred out of the area of application of the Code of Criminal Procedure (section 154d (1) and (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure). The same applies if he/she is to be

Greece

(General Comment): Public prosecutors can adopt temporary measures with regard to cases which concern the possession of real estate, when one of the litigants is the State or a public corporation or a municipality. Besides, they ensure the supervision and the control of correctional facilities.

(2020): It is within the competence of the prosecutor to conduct investigations with the assistance of the police.

Hungary

(General Comment): The Prosecution Service conducts investigation of cases specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure; supervises investigative authorities; exercises other rights in connection with investigations; exercises the public authority of formal accusation; represents the prosecution in court proceedings and exercises the rights to redress; monitors compliance with the law governing penalties, ancillary penalties, measures, coercive procedural measures depriving and restricting personal freedom, follow-up care and the implementation of criminal records, records of administrative offences and searches and participates in proceedings instituted by judges responsible for enforcement; ensures the correct application of laws in court proceedings; promotes legal compliance by entities exercising public powers and handling out-of-court settlement; gives special attention to combating crimes committed by and against minors, to compliance with the special rules of procedure of administrative and criminal proceedings instituted against juveniles; participates in enforcing the rights of minors and launches proceedings to have the necessary child protection measures taken in the cases provided for by law; performs its duties relating to international treaties, particularly seeking and providing legal assistance; performs the duties relating to Hungary's participation in Eurojust; acts as defence in lawsuits filed against the Prosecution Service with reference to legal violations or for damages relating to its activities.

(2018): Other competencies listed among „most important“ ones are:

- supervision of imprisonment, detentions, protective education,
- the prosecutor is authorized to demand every civil proceeding and may take part in any ongoing civil litigation as independent party side by side with the interested party. The prosecutor does not have the right (generally or in special cases) to manage an agreement.

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Ireland

(General Comment): The Director of Public Prosecutions has no investigative function. The Director determines the appropriate charge and prosecutes the case in court. The Director may appeal a decision of the court on a point of law or where a sentence imposed is considered unduly lenient. The Director may end proceedings in a case without a judicial decision. In addition to ending a case without judicial decision, the Office of the DPP can recommend a number of non-judicial disposals, including Garda cautioning and juvenile diversion. Whilst the DPP cannot propose a sentence to the judge, there are two areas in relation to sentencing that the Office of the DPP can appropriately comment on: the practice of drawing to the attention of the sentencing court all relevant guideline sentences from the superior courts (pre-sentence) and the Director's responsibility in relation to appealing sentences considered to be 'unduly lenient'.

(2020): Prosecutors also make the decision whether or not a case should be prosecuted: see Chapter 4 of the Guidelines for Prosecutors (5th edition, 2019).

Latvia

(General Comment): Public prosecutors are endowed with the responsibility of protecting the interests of minors, incapable and prisoners, participating in proceedings in cases prescribed by the Civil Procedure Law.

(2018): A public prosecutor is entitled to protect the rights and legitimate interests of persons and of the State in accordance with the procedures specified in the Law, as well as to submit an application for an action or an application to a court and to participate in the adjudication of cases in court. The criteria according to which the public prosecutor is guided when deciding the question regarding the need for verification are laid down in Section 16 of the Law on the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Lithuania

(General Comment): Other significant powers granted to public prosecutors consist in defending public interest; examining, within their competence, petitions, applications and complaints submitted by individuals; participating in the drawing up and implementation of national and international crime prevention programmes; participating in the legislative procedure. Due to amendments of Criminal Procedure Code that have entered into force on 1 July 2018, the function of the control of the enforcement of a sentence is no longer assigned to prosecutors. Prosecutor's function prescribed by the law is to supervise only the submission of the judgements for enforcement. Under article 342 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the judge shall write the order to execute the decision in criminal matters and send it to the enforcement service together with the decision. If the court decision is amended by the appellate court, the later decision is also added. The particular enforcement service is determined by the law and depends on the kind of crime performed.

(2020): "Other": to examine petitions, applications and complaints submitted by individuals and participants to the proceedings; to participate in drafting and implementation of national and international crime prevention programmes; to participate in the legislative procedure; to control the lawfulness of criminal intelligence actions, to coordinate criminal intelligence activities.

Luxembourg

(General Comment): Public prosecutors have enhanced powers in certain investigative measures, in which the police, before acting, must have the approval of the state prosecutor (e.g. DNA processing, vehicle searches, extensive identity checks, etc.).

Malta

(2012): The option “to propose a sentence to the judge” is valid since 2012, following an amendment to the law allowing parties to agree on a punishment beforehand.

Poland

(General Comment): The constitutional role of the Public Prosecution Office is to protect the rule of law in the State. In this respect, the most significant function is to investigate crimes and support the charges before criminal courts. A prosecutor cannot impose a penalty by own decision but can negotiate a penalty with the defendant who plead guilty. The court may accept the negotiated penalty and issue a judgment without formal proceeding on evidences.

(2020): Pursuant to Article 275a § 1 and § 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the public prosecutor at the request of the police or ex officio may, as a preventive measure, order a defendant charged with a violent offence committed to the detriment of a cohabiting person to temporarily vacate the premises occupied jointly with the victim if there is a reasonable risk that the defendant will again commit a violent offence against that person, especially if they have threatened to commit such an offence.

(2018): The prosecutor conducts and supervises a police investigation in accordance with Art. 311 and Art. 326 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

As a rule, the investigation is conducted by the Police or other bodies listed in the Act, the prosecutor may always decide to take it over - Art. 325a of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The prosecutor, at the stage of conducting pre-trial proceedings, applies to the court for provisional arrest of the suspect (Article 242 of the Code of Criminal Procedure), the prosecutor uses also other preventive measures, including an order to leave the apartment occupying with the victim (Chapter 28 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.) - The prosecutor puts charges against the suspect in the investigation and interrogates him/her, the investigation is carried out by the authority conducting; the preparatory proceedings, unless it is conducted by the prosecutor or s/he reserved the execution of this activity for her/himself.

The prosecutor is a public accuser, in the case of referral to the court with an indictment, he/she will appear before the court in the trial.

The prosecutor submits penalties in a lawsuit. The prosecutor puts in the appeal.

The prosecutor's obligations related to participation in enforcement proceedings were specified in Section VI of the Regulation of the Minister of Justice of April 7, 2016 - Rules of internal office of common organizational units of the prosecutor's office (Journal of Laws

2017. 1206): Taking part in the court session, in cases whose catalogue was specified in § 337 of the abovementioned legal act, the prosecutor will respond to the applications and related issues, and then assesses the legitimacy of the court decision and the need to challenge it, if it considers it defective or incorrect.

If the accused pleads guilty, and in the light of his explanations, the circumstances of the crime and guilt are not in doubt, and the accused's attitude indicates that the objectives of the proceedings will be reached, further actions may be omitted. The prosecutor may apply to the court for issuing a conviction at the court session and for adjudicating the penalties agreed upon with the defendant or other means foreseen for alleged crime, also taking into account the legally protected interests of the aggrieved party (art. 355 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

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Portugal

(General Comment): The Public Prosecution Service is the organ responsible for the penal action, intervening in all procedural stages in compliance with the principle of lawfulness. It is of its competence to receive denunciations/complaints/penal notifications and decide on their follow up; to lead the stage of inquest; to deduce accusation and to support it in trial; to present appeals; to promote the enforcement of the applied sentences. As to the possibility to close a case without a judicial decision, the management of the inquest is of its sole responsibility (the intervention of the judge, at this stage, is exceptional and is limited to certain actions concerning the rights, freedoms and guaranties of citizens). The case should be filed in the presence of enough proof that the crime was not committed nor the defendant has committed it, that the procedure is legally admissible (namely due to the prescription of the penal procedure), or in the cases where it was not possible to obtain enough evidence that the crime occurred or of who committed it. However, the decision to file is liable of being verified judicially whenever the defendant or the assistant request the opening of the stage of finding of facts (optional), which falls under the jurisdiction of the judge. As for the impossibility of the Public Prosecution to close the case, without a court decision, due to the imposition of a penal measure, once the investigation has ended and once enough evidence has been collected as to the fact that a crime has been committed and as to who was the perpetrator, there are alternative mechanisms to the deduction of the accusation. Namely, the Public Prosecution Service may decide on the temporary suspension of the case (conditioned to the fulfillment by the defendant of several payment orders) but that always depends on the agreement of the defendant, of the assistant (in case there is one) and of the judge. Other significant powers include arrests of suspects in situations of flagrante crime and conduct of house and office searches.

Romania

(General Comment): The category "other" refers to the competence for: defending the legitimate rights and interests of minors, persons under interdiction, disappeared and other persons in the legal conditions; acting for the prevention and fight against criminality, under the coordination of the minister of Justice, for the unitary realization of the State criminal policy, studying the cases generating or favouring criminality; drawing up and submitting to the minister of Justice proposals in order to eliminate them, as well as in order to perfect the legislation in the field.

(2020): "other": to defend the legitimate rights and interests of the minors, of the persons under interdiction, of the disappeared and of other persons in the legal conditions;

Slovakia

(General Comment): Prosecutors have significant tasks within the pre-trial proceedings. They supervise police investigations or may conduct/perform investigations by themselves. They are the authority that receives possible complaints against police decisions. On the other hand, only a court may give approval to carry out investigating acts affecting rights and fundamental freedoms. Pre-trial proceedings may be terminated by: transfer of the case (e.g. for hearing of administrative infraction) by decision issued either by the Police (if a specific person was not accused) or a prosecutor (if criminal prosecution was conducted against a specific person); discontinuance of criminal prosecution (if a specific person was not accused, criminal prosecution may be discontinued by the Police; in the opposite case by prosecutor only); suspension of criminal prosecution (decision issued by the Police or a prosecutor if he/she moved for commencement of proceedings regarding an issue that law enforcement bodies are not able to deal with); conditional discontinuance of criminal prosecution (decision adopted by a prosecutor); conditional discontinuance of criminal prosecution of an accused person assisting justice (decision adopted by a prosecutor); approval of conciliation between the accused and the injured (the approval is given by a prosecutor) without which the prosecutor will forward the case to the court for further proceedings (incrimination or agreement on guilt and punishment). Besides, public prosecutors are entitled to carry out plea bargaining proceedings resulting in negotiating penalty that must be confirmed by the judicial decision, to order exhumation of the corpse, to propose detention on remand to the court, to repeal unlawful or unjustified decision.

(2018): The prosecutor has many significant tasks in pre-trial proceedings. It's a result of his position as dominus litis. First of all, he supervises the police investigation or he may conduct it himself. At the same time he is the instance authority in proceedings on complaints against the decisions issued by the police officer. Whereas exclusively the court may approve to execute the investigation acts, which significantly intervene into the rights and fundamental freedoms.

The pre-trial proceeding may be terminated by one of the following reasons:

- transfer of a case (e.g. hearing of infraction), the decision is issued either by a police officer (if a specific person was not accused) or prosecutor (if criminal prosecution was conducted against a specific person),
- suspension of criminal prosecution (if specific person was not accused, criminal prosecution may be suspended by a police officer; in case contrary only by the prosecutor), - conditional suspension of criminal prosecution (decision is issued by a prosecutor),
- conditional suspension of criminal prosecution of judicially cooperating accused (decision is issued by a prosecutor),
- approval of conciliation between the accused and aggrieved party (decision is issued by a prosecutor).

Otherwise the prosecutor shall forward the matter to the court for further proceedings either in the form of accusation or an agreement on guilt and punishment to approve to the court.

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- Conditional suspension of criminal prosecution of judicially cooperating accused (decision is issued by a prosecutor),
- Approval of conciliation between the accused and aggrieved party (decision is issued by a prosecutor).

Otherwise the prosecutor shall forward the matter to the court for further proceedings either in the form of accusation or an agreement on guilt and punishment to approve to the court.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The primary function of Slovenian prosecutors is to decide whether or not to initiate or continue a prosecution of the alleged perpetrator of criminal offence before a court. The role of investigating crimes is attributed to the police, but the prosecutors can set guidelines for police work by giving directions, expert opinions and proposals. They can also coordinate national or international joint investigation teams.

Prosecutors cannot impose or negotiate a penalty without the judicial approval. They can divert the prosecution of cases that meet statutory conditions by imposing a measure (elimination of or compensation for damage, payment of a contribution to a public institution or a charity or fund for compensation for damage to victims of criminal offences, performance of community service,

fulfillment of a maintenance obligation) or transfer the case to a settlement procedure – both only upon consent of the injured party and a suspect.

"Other": Prosecutors can file extraordinary legal remedies against final judicial decisions and file a lawsuit against the defendant to forfeit the assets of illegal origin.

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Other significant powers: prosecutors can file extraordinary legal remedies against final judicial decisions and file a lawsuit against the defendant to forfeit the assets of illegal origin.

Spain

(2020): The prosecutor has competence 'to discontinue a case without the need for a judge's decision' only in two specific categories of cases: the investigation of crimes committed by minors, and the pre-procedural proceedings of article 773.2 of the Criminal Procedure Law.

Question 106

Austria

(2020): Only in few, certain, exactly defined cases, the public prosecutor has the right to file an action before a civil court to have a marriage declared null and void, inter alia in the case of bigamy or if the marriage was merely or predominantly concluded to obtain the nationality or the family name of one spouse by the other. Furthermore, the public prosecutor represents the public interest in judicial proceedings, with which a person is declared dead. Inter alia he/she has the opportunity to give a statement before such a decision and has to request the nullification or the amendment of such a declaration, if a person has been declared dead but still is alive or has died on a different day than the day stated in the declaration of death.

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Belgium

(General Comment):

In family matters, status of persons, service in bankruptcy

(2013):

In civil matters, the Public Prosecution Service is involved in a conflict only when it is necessary to represent the interests of society. It intervenes to give an objective opinion, to gather information on the dispute or to join as a party to the cause by way of an action when the public interest is jeopardised. For example it can intervene in a dispute concerning child custody or it can request annulment of a bogus marriage. In specific cases, its opinion is mandatory, such as in a civil trial conducted because of a press offense.

Bulgaria

(2020): The submission of claims for the dissolution of non-profit associations and political parties, if the legal prerequisites for this are present.

In regard to insolvency cases – the prosecutor participates in the examination of commercial cases in the case of the termination of trading companies.

(2018): The submission of claims for the dissolution of non-profit associations and political parties, if the legal prerequisites for this are present.

In regard to insolvency cases – the prosecutor participates in the examination of commercial cases in the case of the termination of trading companies.

(2016): By "role in insolvency cases" we understand the role of the prosecutor, including its powers to seek the termination of commercial companies and non-profit legal and political organizations.

Croatia

(General Comment): The State Attorney's Office represents the Republic of Croatia in the protection of assets and other rights in the civil and administrative matters; represents the Republic of Croatia in the proceedings before a municipal court and before administrative bodies; represents the Republic of Croatia in the proceedings before a county court and before a commercial court; represents the Republic of Croatia, and oversee and protect the rule of law and proceed with all actions before the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia, the Administrative Court of the Republic of Croatia, the High Commercial Court of the Republic of Croatia, the Magistrate's Court of the Republic of Croatia, and international and foreign justice and other bodies, unless otherwise determined by law or the regulation based thereon.

The State Attorney's Office shall issue a legal opinion concerning all issues relating to civil law matters and the protection of assets, natural wealth, parts of nature, immovable assets, things and rights of interest to the Republic of Croatia; an opinion regarding Acts and other regulations; an opinion concerning legal transactions completed by the Republic of Croatia and other civil law issues.

The State Attorney's Office, as a legal representative of the Republic of Croatia, upon the proposal of state bodies, shall submit to the competent commercial court the application for initiating the bankruptcy proceeding, or file claims of the governmental bodies in the bankruptcy proceedings that have been initiated by other authorized person.

The State Attorney's Office is not competent to initiate bankruptcy proceedings, but only the creditors and the debtor itself, meaning that the State Attorney's Office undertakes necessary actions upon the initiative of the creditor, represented by the State Attorney's Office.

The State Attorney's Office initiates the bankruptcy proceedings for refuting debtor's legal transactions, which incurred damage to the estate of the Republic of Croatia as a creditor, before or after the initiation of the proceeding.

(2016): The State Attorney's Office represents the Republic of Croatia in the protection of assets and other rights in the civil and administrative matters; represents the Republic of Croatia in the proceedings before a municipal court and before administrative bodies; represents the Republic of Croatia in the proceedings before a county court and before a commercial court; represents the Republic of Croatia, and oversee and protect the rule of law and proceed with all actions before the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia, the Administrative Court of the Republic of Croatia, the

High Commercial Court of the Republic of Croatia, the Magistrate's Court of the Republic of Croatia, and international and foreign justice and other bodies, unless otherwise determined by law or the regulation based thereon.

The State Attorney's Office shall issue a legal opinion concerning all issues relating to civil law matters and the protection of assets, natural wealth, parts of nature, immovable assets, things and rights of interest to the Republic of Croatia; an opinion regarding Acts and other regulations; an opinion concerning legal transactions completed by the Republic of Croatia and other civil law issues.

The State Attorney's Office, as a legal representative of the Republic of Croatia, upon the proposal of state bodies, shall submit to the competent commercial court the application for initiating the bankruptcy proceeding, or file claims of the governmental bodies in the bankruptcy proceedings that have been initiated by other authorized person.

The State Attorney's Office is not competent to initiate bankruptcy proceedings, but only the creditors and the debtor itself, meaning that the State Attorney's Office undertakes necessary actions upon the initiative of the creditor, represented by the State Attorney's Office.

The State Attorney's Office initiates the bankruptcy proceedings for refuting debtor's legal transactions, which incurred damage to the estate of the Republic of Croatia as a creditor, before or after the initiation of the proceeding.

Cyprus

(2020): Public prosecutor is also the attorney for the republic and defends the State in cases filed against it.

(2018): Public prosecutor is the Attorney General of the Republic who represent the Republic in actions filed against it

(2016): if an action is brought against the Government, then it will be represented by the Attorney General' office.

Denmark

(2020): No.

(2018): The public prosecutor does not have a role in these types of cases.

Finland

(2016): No

France

(General Comment): The public prosecutor has other responsibilities in the areas of commercial and civil matters, child protection, civil status and parentage law.

(2016): Public prosecutors' offices handle a large number of cases outside the criminal field: personal status, management and discipline of certain professions, public recovery of alimony, supervision of commercial procedures, educational assistance for minors at risk. This represents about 700,000 non-criminal cases or about 14% of the activity of public prosecutors. The prosecutor intervenes in civil matters. The public prosecutor can always act in defence of public order. The files on filiation, guardianship and educational assistance are sent to him for opinion.

In matters of bankruptcy (insolvency proceedings), the role of the public prosecutor, who may act as an added party or as a principal party, is provided for by provisions specific to the law of companies in difficulty. The texts grant the latter procedural prerogatives and the exclusive power to exercise certain remedies. Generally speaking, the intervention of the public prosecutor contributes to ensure respect for the rules of law, which are generally mandatory, and the protection of public economic order. The provisions of the Commercial Code thus provide for the mandatory opinion of the public prosecutor for a certain number of acts, and even impose his/her presence at the hearing, under penalty of nullity, for the most important decisions, such as those relating to the transfer of a company above certain thresholds. S/he is the only one who can ask the court for certain acts, such as extending the company's activity beyond a certain period. S/he has control over the exercise, by the "trustees", of the judicial mandates entrusted to them. Finally, it plays a decisive role in the area of commercial sanctions, both personal and property sanctions, without prejudice to the prosecution of criminal offences that s/he notes or that are reported to him/her in collective proceedings.

Germany

(2020): In general the public prosecutor does not have a role in insolvency cases. However, if the debtor is accused of having committed a criminal offense and the proceeds of the offense are seizable but insufficient to satisfy the claims of the victims, the public prosecution office may have a right to file for insolvency (Section 111i para (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure). Whether the insolvency proceedings are to be opened or not, lies in the competence of the court. Section 111i of the Code of Criminal Procedure has also be taken into account in the enforcement of the ordered confiscation especially concerning the compensation procedure (sections 459h, 459m, 459n of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

(2018): In general the public prosecutor has not a role in insolvency cases. But in taking preliminary measures of confiscation according to Section 111b to Section 111q of the Code of Criminal Procedure the public prosecution office shall file for insolvency concerning the defendant if the assets of the defendants do not suffice to satisfy the claims of the persons injured by his offence (Section 111i para (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure). This new regime is in force since July 2017. Whether the insolvency proceedings are to be opened or not, lies in the competence of the court. Section 111i of the Code of Criminal Procedure has also be taken into account in the enforcement of the ordered confiscation especially concerning the compensation procedure (sections 459h, 459m, 459n of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

Greece

(2020): family law (child custody), involuntary hospitalization / Family law (child custody), involuntary psychiatric hospitalization

(2018): Public prosecutors have a limited role in cases of non-contentious jurisdiction - juveniles. Furthermore, they have competence in respect of civil cases at the Supreme Court.

(2016): Public prosecutors have a limited role in cases of non-contentious jurisdiction - juveniles. Furthermore, they have competence in respect of civil cases at the Supreme Court.

Hungary

(General Comment): In administrative matters, the Hungarian prosecution services can take court-actions against decisions of different administrative authorities. Such actions – irrespective of the procedural rules governing them (rules of civil proceedings or special administrative law rules) – are bound to court proceedings: prosecutors act as parties. Prosecution services did not report any special powers or authorities when prosecutors take part in civil court proceedings as petitioners. They have the same powers as other parties and can appeal against unlawful legal acts of administrative authorities. The most important aims prosecutors may take legal actions for are (with some examples):

- nullity of marriage
- paternity denial or dissolution of adoption
- protection of children’s rights - representation of state authorities in proceedings for compensation of damages caused by the judiciary
- dissolution of civil associations - declaration of violation of labor or social law regulations
- nature management.

Special competencies were given to Hungarian prosecution services against administrative decisions as (with some examples):

- providing legal opinions on draft proposals of legislation
- monitoring and observing the application of legislation, warning, protest or contestation (with or without) power of suspension of execution against a decision of a certain administrative authority.

Ireland

(2020): Prosecutors have a role in applying for and defending judicial review (see Guidelines for Prosecutors (5th edition, 2019), paragraph 11.21) and habeas corpus (Article 40, Constitution of Ireland). Please find more information on the role of the DPP in civil or administrative processes at <https://www.dppireland.ie/about-us/our-organisation/> . Please note that these processes arise from the criminal process.

(2018): NAP

(2016): NAP

Italy

(General Comment): The public prosecutor is a party in civil affairs in which a public interest is involved – such as cases related to status and capacity of persons, rights of minors, divorces, bankrupt etc.

Latvia

(General Comment): A public prosecutor must take part in a civil proceeding if he has filed an application, filed an application or his or her participation is compulsory. The participation of a public prosecutor in the adjudication of a case shall be mandatory if it has been recognised by the court or it has been specified in the norms of the Civil Procedure Law, for example in cases regarding approval and revocation of adoption, in cases regarding the determination of limitations on the capacity of a person and the establishment of guardianship due to mental nature or other health disorders, etc.

A public prosecutor may bring an action or submit an application to a court, if: 1) it is necessary for the protection of the rights and interests of the State or local government specified in law; 2) violations of the rights or lawful interests of minors, persons under auspices, persons with disabilities, prisoners or other persons who have limited opportunities to defend their rights; 3) by carrying out a public prosecutor's examination, a violation of the law has been determined.

The rights of a public prosecutor in administrative infringement proceedings from 01.07.2020. shall be governed by Section 56 of the Administrative Liability Act. A public prosecutor, in examining information regarding the violation of the Law, is entitled: to initiate an administrative infringement process; to familiarise himself with the materials of the case; to submit a protest regarding a decision in a case and a decision taken regarding a complaint in an administrative violation case; to perform other activities provided for in the Law of the Prosecutor's Office.

(2018): A public prosecutor must take part in a civil proceeding if he has filed an application, filed an application or his or her participation is compulsory. The participation of a public prosecutor in the adjudication of a case is mandatory if it has been recognised by the court or it has been specified in the norms of the Civil Procedure Law, for example in cases regarding approval and revocation of adoption, in cases regarding the determination of limitations on the capacity of a person and the establishment of guardianship due to mental nature or other health disorders, etc.

A public prosecutor may bring an action or submit an application to a court, if: 1) it is necessary for the protection of the rights and interests of the State or local government specified in law; 2) violations of the rights or lawful interests of minors, persons under auspices, persons with disabilities, prisoners or other persons who have limited opportunities to defend their rights; 3) by carrying out a public prosecutor's verification, a violation of the law has been determined.

The rights of a public prosecutor in administrative infringement proceedings shall be governed by Section 242 of the Latvian Code of Administrative Violations. A public prosecutor, in examining information regarding a violation of the Law, is entitled: to initiate proceedings regarding an administrative violation; to familiarise themselves with the materials of the case; to submit a protest regarding a decision in a case and a decision taken regarding a complaint in an administrative violation case; to perform other activities provided for in the Law of the Prosecutor's Office.

(2016): The prosecutor must take part in a civil case if he has filed or submitted an application or his participation is compulsory. Participation of a public prosecutor in a case is obligatory, if determined by the court the norms of the Civil Procedure Law, for example, in cases on approval and revocation of adoption, in cases concerning the determination of limits on the ability of a person and establishment of legal guardianship due to mental or other health disorders.

A prosecutor may file or submit an application in court if: 1) it is necessary by law for the protection of the rights and interests of the state or local government; 2) the rights or lawful interests of minors, trustees, persons with disabilities, prisoners or other persons who have limited possibilities to defend their rights; 3) in the course of a prosecutor's examination, a violation of the law has been established.

The prosecutor's right in handling of an administrative offense is regulated by Section 242 of the Latvian Administrative Violations Code. A prosecutor, when investigating information on a violation of the law, is entitled to: initiate a record for an administrative violation; get acquainted with the case files; to take part in the hearing of a case; to file a protest on a case decisions; carry out other activities provided by the Law on the Prosecutor's Office.

Lithuania

(General Comment): The prosecutor's right to initiate civil proceedings is established in Art. 49 of the Civil Procedure Code and the Law of Prosecution Service, which says that "prosecutors shall protect the public interest, upon establishing a violation of a legal act, by which the rights and lawful interests of a person, society or the State are violated, and such a violation shall be treated as the violation of public interest, and state or municipal institution or agency, who is under the obligation to protect the said interest, failed to take any measures to rectify the violation, or in cases where there is no such a competent institution". The prosecutor has also a right to initiate administrative proceedings, as it is prescribed in respective legal acts. Public prosecutor also has a role in insolvency cases when it is related with criminal bankruptcy.

(2020): 2020 July 1 the Law on Confiscation of Civil Property entered into force, the aim of which is prevention of organized crime, corruption and selfish crimes. The Prosecutor's Office is entrusted with the main functions in the process of confiscation of civil property: to make a decision to open and end the property investigation, to organize or conduct property investigation or separate actions himself/herself, to decide on seizure of property, to lodge a claim and to participate in court proceedings in accordance with the procedure established by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Luxembourg

(General Comment): En matière civile : dans toutes les affaires relevant de l'état civil, c'est-à-dire les affaires familiales et de la personnalité, le procureur est entendu dans ses conclusions. Dans les affaires d'insolvabilité : le procureur assiste à toutes les audiences en matière d'insolvabilité et peut également ouvrir une affaire proprio motu si, d'après ses dossiers, un commerçant (personne civile ou morale) est insolvable.

(2018): Civil cases: in all cases pertaining to the "état civil", i.e. family and personality cases, the prosecutor is heard in his conclusions. In insolvency cases: the prosecutor assists to all hearings in insolvency matters and can also open a case proprio motu if according to his files a "commerçant" (civil or legal person) is insolvent.

(2016): Civil cases: in all cases pertaining to the "état civil", i.e. family and personality cases, the prosecutor is heard in his conclusions. In insolvency cases: the prosecutor assists to all hearings in insolvency matters and can also open a case proprio motu if according to his files a "commerçant" (civil or legal person) is insolvent

Malta

(2020): NAP

(2018): The function of Public Prosecutor is related to criminal cases only.

(2016): None of the above.

Poland

(2020): The position of the public prosecutor in civil proceedings is defined by the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code (Article 7 and Articles 55-60 of the Code). Pursuant to them, the public prosecutor may request the initiation of civil proceedings, as well as may join ongoing proceedings, if, in his/her assessment, the protection of the rule of law, citizens' rights or the public interest so requires. In family law cases concerning non-property rights, a public prosecutor may bring an action only in cases indicated by law. The position of the public prosecutor in administrative proceedings is defined by the Code of Administrative Procedure in Articles 182-189. Pursuant to them, the public prosecutor has the right to request the competent public administration body to initiate proceedings to remove an unlawful condition, as well as to take part in ongoing administrative proceedings already in progress. The public prosecutor also has the right to file an objection against a final decision. The public prosecutor also has specific powers in administrative court proceedings in line with Article 8 of the Law on Administrative Court Proceedings [Prawo o postępowaniu przed sądami administracyjnymi]. It provides for the public prosecutor's right to lodge a complaint to an administrative court against various acts from the field of administrative law, as well as the right to participate in administrative court proceedings caused by the complaint of another entity. The public prosecutor also has the power to initiate bankruptcy proceedings and to participate in such proceedings. The above quoted provisions of the Civil Procedure Code apply in this case, as bankruptcy proceedings are a part of civil proceedings in the broad sense. Particular attention should be paid to the right of the prosecutor to submit a motion to initiate proceedings for deprivation of the right to conduct business activity as a self-employed natural person or to act as a supervisory board member, a representative or an attorney in a commercial company, state-owned enterprise, cooperative, foundation or association.

(2018): The prosecutor's procedural admission to participate in civil proceedings results directly from Art. 7 of the Code of Civil Procedure and Art. 60 § 1 and § 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, according to which a prosecutor may demand the initiation of proceedings in any case, as well as participate in any pending proceedings if, in his opinion, it is required to protect the rule of law, citizens' rights or social interest, he may join the proceedings at any stage, he can also challenge any decision against which there is an appeal.

However, in matters regulated by the Act of 28 February 2003, the Bankruptcy Law - procedural admission results indirectly from Art. 7 of the Code of Civil Procedure and Art. 60 § 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure and directly from Art. 376 of the Bankruptcy Act, according to which a prosecutor is entitled to initiate proceedings in cases concerning prohibition of conducting business activity on own account or under a civil law partnership and performing functions in statutory authorities of commercial companies, state enterprises, cooperatives, foundations, associations, and also in relation to persons authorized to represent an entrepreneur who is a legal person or a commercial company without legal personality and persons who effectively manage the debtor's enterprise - art. 373 and 374 of the Bankruptcy Act.

In turn, administrative cases, pursuant to Art. 8 § 1 of the Act of 30 August 2002 Law on Proceedings before Administrative Courts, a prosecutor may take part in any pending proceedings as well as file a complaint, a cassation complaint, a complaint and a complaint about the resumption of the proceedings, if, according to their assessment, it is required to protect the rule of law or human and civil rights. In this case, the right of the party is entitled to the prosecutor.

(2016): Prosecutors both initiate and report their participation in civil and administrative proceedings as well as in the field of bankruptcy law.

The prosecutor's procedural admission to participate in civil proceedings results directly from Art. 7 of the Code of Civil Procedure and Art. 60 § 1 and § 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, according to which a prosecutor may demand the initiation of proceedings in any case, as well as participate in any pending proceedings if, in his opinion, it is required to protect the rule of law, citizens' rights or social interest, he may join the proceedings at any stage, he can also challenge any decision against which there is an appeal.

However, in matters regulated by the Act of 28 February 2003, the Bankruptcy Law (uniform text, Journal of Laws of 2016, item 2171, as amended) - procedural admission results indirectly from Art. 7 of the Code of Civil Procedure and Art. 60 § 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure and directly from Art. 376 of the Bankruptcy Act, according to which a prosecutor is entitled to initiate proceedings in cases concerning prohibition of conducting business activity on own account or under a civil law partnership and performing functions in statutory authorities of commercial companies, state enterprises, cooperatives, foundations, associations, and also in relation to persons authorized to represent an entrepreneur who is a legal person or a commercial company without legal personality and persons who effectively manage the debtor's enterprise - art. 373 and 374 of the Bankruptcy Act.

In turn, administrative cases, pursuant to Art. 8 § 1 of the Act of 30 August 2002 Law on Proceedings before Administrative Courts (consolidated text, Journal of Laws of 2017, item 1369, as amended), a prosecutor may take part in any pending proceedings as well as file a complaint, a cassation complaint, a complaint and a complaint about the resumption of the proceedings, if, according to their assessment, it is required to protect the rule of law or human and civil rights. In this case, the right of the party is entitled to the prosecutor.

Portugal

(General Comment): In general, it is particularly incumbent on the Public Prosecution Service (PPS) (i) to represent the State, the Autonomous Regions and the local authorities (at their request), minors, adults with incapacity/accompanied adults (persons under “guardianship”/ accompanying measures) and those whose whereabouts are unknown; (ii) to defend the collective and diffuse interests in the cases falling within the law (such as public health, environment and cultural heritage); (iii) to uphold the independence of the courts within its powers and to insure that the jurisdictional duties are carried out pursuant to the Constitution and the laws applying thereto; (iv) to promote the enforcement of court decisions within its powers. Its intervention is subordinated to the defense of the public interest, whether it acts in representation or based on its powers and own initiative. In the civil area, the PPS intervenes actively in domains such as: proceedings regarding diffuse interests; claims and/or enforcement proceedings concerning civil non-contractual liability issues deriving from unlawful or lawful acts; proceedings in case of estate in abeyance; proceedings regarding the legality of statutes of non-profit legal persons; proceedings for nullity of horizontal property incorporation deeds; debt recovery proceedings. In insolvency proceedings, the PPS represents the State and the workers (regardless of their socioeconomic status and nationality and as an alternative to a lawyer). In the labour area, in addition to the representation of workers, it is also the responsibility of the PPS to control the legality of the constitution and statutes of trade union and employer associations and workers' committees.

In the area of family and children, the PPS intervenes in cases where the maternity and/or paternity of the minor is not established, being responsible for instructing unofficial investigation proceedings, proposing judicial actions and monitoring them in court.

In the field of civil measures, PPS proposes, on behalf of minors, actions to regulate the exercise of parental responsibilities, to amend regulations already established, in addition to deducting incidents of non-compliance in cases of non-compliance with the provisions regarding residence, maintenance or contacts/visits, among others. It also has an important role on adoption procedures.

The current system for the protection of children and young people in danger gives the PPS the power to monitor and supervise the activities of protection commissions, assess the legality and adequacy of their decisions and promote adequate judicial procedures. In terms of educational protection, when a minor aged between 12 and 16 years practices a fact qualified by law as a crime, it is the responsibility of the PPS to initiate the investigation phase and direct it and, in the end, the case if justified, request the opening of the jurisdictional phase.

With regard to administrative cases, the PPS represents the State in cases where property and non-property interests are at stake (e.g public health, environment, town and territorial planning).

Romania

(2016): Taking into account the role granted by the provisions of Art. 131 par. (1) of the Constitution of Romania, according to which, in the judicial activity, the Public Ministry represents the general interests of the society and defends the legal order, as well as the citizens' rights and freedoms, the Romanian civil procedural system, the NCPC consecrates some attributions of the prosecutor in civil matter. Thus, the main forms of participation of the prosecutor in the settlement activity of civil disputes, according to the Art. 92 of NCPC, are:

1. promoting the civil proceedings (anytime it is necessary for the protection of the legal rights and interests of the minors, of the persons under interdiction and of the disappeared, as well as in other cases expressly stipulated by law);
2. the prosecutor's intervention in the civil trial (putting conclusions in any civil trial, in any phase of this one, if he appreciates as necessary for the protection of the legal order, of the citizens' rights and freedoms, as well as the participation at the judgment and putting conclusions, when they are compulsory in the cases expressly stipulated by law);
3. exercising the remedies against the judgments pronounced in the cases mentioned under the point 1, even if he did not start the civil proceeding, as well as when he participated in the proceedings.
4. participating at the enforcement phase (requesting the enforcement of the judgments pronounced in favour of the minors, persons under interdiction and disappeared).

In administrative matter, the forms of participation of the prosecutor at the settlement activity of contentious administrative disputes concern:

- initiating the proceedings before the contentious administrative court [if the Public Ministry appreciates that the infringement of the legitimate rights, freedoms and interests of the persons are due to the existence of some individual unilateral administrative documents of the public authorities issued with excess of power; if the Public Ministry appreciates that by issuing a regulatory administrative document a legitimate public interest is harmed – Art. 1 par. (4) and (5) of the Law of contentious administrative no. 554/2004];
- the prosecutor's intervention in the contentious administrative dispute [the participation, in any phase of the trial, anytime he appreciates to be necessary for the protection of the legal order, of the citizens rights and freedoms – Art. 1 par. (9) of the Law on contentious administrative no. 554/2004]; introducing a request for the suspension of the regulatory administrative document, in the cases in which there is a major public interest, able to seriously trouble the functioning of an administrative public service – Art. 14 par. (3) of the Law on contentious administrative no. 554/2004].

The public prosecutor has not a specific role in insolvency cases, but only as regards the insolvency procedure itself. However, there are situations when a company undergoing insolvency procedure is also subject of a criminal case and therefore, to some extent, one can speak of an involvement of the prosecutor in an insolvency procedure, meaning that the measures taken during the prosecution/criminal trial, by the prosecutor or the court, at the request of the prosecutor (for example, preventive measures) may have an important impact on the insolvency estate. Also the court, at the request of the prosecutor, may suspend the liquidation procedure as well as other financial operations that may cause a decrease of the insolvency estate.

Slovakia

(General Comment): The scope of powers of the Prosecutor in the civil proceedings results from the provisions of the Section 19 of the Act No. 153/2001 Coll. on Prosecution Office as amended.

The Prosecutor performs this scope of powers in the civil proceedings within the extent appointed by the special regulations as Procedure of civil controversy and Procedure of civil non-controversy.

If so, it is being provided by the designated legal regulations, the Prosecutor is entitled to submit a proposal or a complaint to the court, or is entitled to step into the legal proceedings that had already begun.

Prosecutor's authorization under the Procedure of civil controversy:

- the powers of the General Prosecutor of the Slovak Republic to submit a statement before the decision of the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic in the matter,

- the powers of the General Prosecutor of the Slovak Republic to submit an appeal on the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic,

- the powers of the Prosecutor to submit the complaint in respect of the exercise of the State's right to issue unjust enrichment, in case of a determination of ownership, if the provisions of a generally binding legal regulation have been violated, or if a special regulation so provides,

- the power of the Prosecutor to step into disputes that had already begun, in which one of the parties is represented by the state, a legal entity established by the state, a state enterprise, a legal entity with state ownership, a municipality or a higher territorial unit, in disputes concerning liability for damage caused while performing of the public power.

Prosecutor's authorization under the Procedure of civil non-controversy:

- the Prosecutor is entitled to step into the proceedings that had already begun except the proceedings on the divorce of the marriage

- the Prosecutor is entitled to submit a proposal for initiation of the proceedings, if the proceedings is possible to begun also without proposal or if this is being established by the Procedure of civil non-controversy or other special legal regulation.

The Prosecutor is entitled to act in the administrative proceedings before the authorities of the public administration as well as in proceedings before the administrative court.

The protest of the Prosecutor and the warning of the Prosecutor are the legal means by which the Prosecutor supervises the observance of laws and other generally binding legal regulations by public administration bodies in administrative proceedings.

The powers of the Prosecutor in proceedings before the administrative court are the administrative complaint, complaint to the administrative court under the Administrative Court Order, stepping into proceedings before an administrative court under the Administrative Court Order. According to the Administrative Procedure Code the General Prosecutor is also entitled to:

- submit an action for dissolution of a political party,

- submit the cassation appeal against the decision of the administrative court issued in proceedings in which the prosecutor was entitled to step into but did not intervene,

- to propose in the cassation appeal that it would have been decided by the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic,

- submit the complaint to reopen the proceedings in which the prosecutor was entitled to step into but did not intervene.

Depending on the stage of the bankruptcy proceedings and the nature of the debtor (for example a legal entity established by...

(2018): A - The competence of a prosecutor in civil proceedings results from the Section 19 of the Act No. 153/2001 Coll. on Prosecution Offices as amended.

The prosecutor exercises his competence in civil proceedings in the extent defined by separate regulations which represent the Civil litigious procedure and the Civil non-litigious procedure.

If those provisions constitute so, the prosecutor is authorized to submit to the court a proposition or accusation or to enter into an initiated court proceeding.

Authorizations of the prosecutor according to the Civil litigious procedure:

- the General Prosecutor is authorized to submit a Statement to the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic before issuing a Decision on a matter,
- the General Prosecutor is authorized to submit to the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic an appeal of the General Prosecutor,
- the prosecutor is authorized to submit an accusation if it concerns the application of the right of the State to recover unjustified enrichment, to identify the ownership, if the provisions of generally binding regulations were violated or if the separate regulation defines so,
- the authorization of the prosecutor to enter into an initiated proceeding in litigations where one of the parties is represented by the State, legal person established by the State, a State's enterprise, legal person with a property participation of the State, district or Superior territorial unit, in litigations on responsibility for damage caused by the exercise of public authority.

Authorizations of the prosecutor according to the Civil non-litigious procedure:

- the prosecutor is authorized to enter into each initiated proceedings, except of the marital divorce proceedings,
- the prosecutor is authorized to submit a proposition to initiate a proceedings, if it is possible to initiate a proceedings without a proposition or if it is defined by the Civil non-litigation procedure or other separate regulation.

B - The prosecutor is authorized in administrative procedure as well as before bodies of public administration and in proceedings before Administrative Courts.

The legal means the prosecutor supervises the observance of laws and generally binding rules by the bodies of public administration in administration proceedings are the protest of the prosecutor and the warning of the prosecutor.

The authorizations of the prosecutor in proceedings before the Administrative Court are the Administrative Complaint, Complaint to the Administrative Court according to the Administrative Procedure Code, entry into proceedings before the Administrative Court according to the Administrative Procedure Code

According to the Administrative Procedure Code is the General Prosecutor further authorized:

- to bring a legal action on dissolution of a political party,
- to submit a cassation complaint against a decision of the Administrative Court issued in a proceedings into which the prosecutor was authorized to enter but did not do so,
- to propose within the cassation complaint that the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic shall issue a decision on it,
- to bring a legal action to retrial into which the prosecutor was authorized to enter, but did not do so.

C. According to the steps of the bankruptcy proceedings and the debtor (a legal person established by the State or State

(2016): Authorizations within civil proceedings:

The competence of a prosecutor in civil proceedings arises from the Section 19 of Act No. 153/2001 Coll. on Prosecution Offices as amended.

The prosecutor exercises his competence in civil proceedings in the extent defined by separate regulations which represent the Civil litigious procedure and the Civil non-litigious procedure.

If those provisions constitute so, the prosecutor is authorized to submit to the court a proposition or accusation or to enter into an initiated court proceeding.

Authorizations of the prosecutor according to the Civil litigious procedure:

- the General Prosecutor is authorized to submit a Statement to the Great Senate of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic before issuing a Decision on a matter,
- the General Prosecutor is authorized to submit to the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic an appeal of the General Prosecutor,
- the prosecutor is authorized to submit an accusation if it concerns the application of the right of the State to recover unjustified enrichment, to identify the ownership, if the provisions of generally binding regulations were violated or if the separate regulation defines so,
- the authorization of the prosecutor to enter into an initiated proceeding in litigations where one of the parties is represented by the State, legal person established by the State, a State's enterprise, legal person with a property participation of the State, district or Superior territorial unit, in litigations on responsibility for damage caused by the exercise of public authority.

Authorizations of the prosecutor according to the Civil non-litigious procedure:

- the prosecutor is authorized to enter into each initiated proceeding, except of the marital divorce proceedings,
- the prosecutor is authorized to submit a proposition to initiate a proceeding, if it is possible to initiate a proceeding without a proposition or if it is defined by the Civil non-litigation procedure or other separate regulation.

Authorizations in a public proceeding before bodies of public service and in a proceeding before public courts:

The prosecutor is authorized in public proceedings as well as before bodies of public service and in a proceeding before public courts.

The prosecutor supervises the observance of laws and generally binding rules by the bodies of public service in public proceedings by the legal means of the objection of the prosecutor and the warning of the prosecutor.

The authorizations of the prosecutor in proceedings before a public court are a public accusation, accusation to the public court according to the Public court procedure, entry into a proceeding before a public court according to the Public court procedure.

According to the Public court procedure is the General Prosecutor further authorized:

- to submit an accusation to dissolve a political party,
- to submit a cassation complaint against a decision of the Public court issued in a proceeding into which the prosecutor was authorized to enter but did not do so,
- to propose within the cassation complaint that the Great Senate of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic shall issue a decision on it

Slovenia

(General Comment): Supreme state prosecutors can file an extraordinary legal remedy - the petition for protection of legality against final judicial decisions in civil, administrative and minor offences cases, when there was a violation of material or procedural law.

Question 107

Austria

(General Comment): "3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity": discontinued investigations for reasons of opportunity are only counted by persons against which the investigation was discontinued. In one case, more than one person can be accused and the investigation can be discontinued for reasons of opportunity against more than one accused person. Therefore, the person-count was not delivered because it is inconsistent with the case-count (3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.4). The number of cases in which an investigation was discontinued for reasons of opportunity is included in the number provided for 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 but cannot be evaluated separately with the standard statistic tools of the Federal Ministry of Justice of Austria.

The provided number of cases discontinued for other reasons (3.1.4) contains cases discontinued because the offender is fugitive or an investigation may not be instituted or continued by law (e.g. because of diplomatic immunity of the offender), also cases (investigations) that were not instituted in the first place because of a lack of an initial suspicion and all other cases that were discontinued but can not be allocated to one of the above mentioned reasons or the other reasons under 3.1.

Under 3.3, closed cases against unidentified offenders were counted which were discontinued because of another reason than not identifying the offender in the end (mostly cases in which at least one formerly unidentified offender could be identified and therefore the case against the unidentified offender(s) is closed and another (new) case against the known offender(s) is opened).

(2020): The Austrian code of criminal procedure knows measures that the public prosecutor can take in cases of minor criminal offences ("Diversion"). Comparable measures have to be taken by the public prosecutor under certain circumstances under the addictive drug act ("Suchtmittelgesetz"). Until 2019, the last-mentioned cases were counted as files "discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation" (3.1.2). Since 2020, these cases are now counted as "concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor" (3.2). These changes explain the higher number of cases under 3.1.2. Cases brought to court declined mainly because in 2020 there were far less incoming cases (-13 % compared to 2018).

The number of persons against which an investigation was discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity in 2020 is 9 672.

Belgium

(General Comment): "Since the reform of the judicial landscape that came into effect on April 1, 2014, our country has 15 "first degree" public prosecutors' offices (14 public prosecutors' offices + federal prosecutor's office). The data of the federal prosecutor's office are not included here.

The data only concern correctional offenses committed by persons of legal age and persons who are not (yet) identified. Proceedings against minors are handled by the youth section of the public prosecutor's office. The unit of account is a criminal case: a case can have none, one or more defendants and/or one or more offences.

Dismissals for 'other reasons' refer only to cases in which it was possible to determine in the database that they had been closed by a dismissal for which the reason was not entered or was not correctly registered. In fact, when the reason is correctly recorded, the case is then entered under headings 3.1.1, 3.1.2 or 3.1.3. Therefore, the 'other reasons' heading is for 'unknown reasons' and therefore does not include 'special' reasons." "

(2020): "The figures in the table have been extracted from the Data Bank of the College of Public Prosecutors, which is fed by the records of the correctional sections of the Public Prosecutor's Offices at the first instance courts (MaCH system). The data presented below correspond to the status of the database as of January 9, 2021. Useful notes for the interpretation of the data: Of the 88,614 cases that ended with a sanction or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor

- 48,205 cases were closed following the payment of a penal transaction, - 22,091 cases were closed following an administrative sanction

- 15,969 cases were closed as a result of pre-trial probation,

- 2,308 cases were closed following a successful criminal mediation procedure, - 41 cases were closed after referral to the head of the corps.

Of the 122,581 cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons. These are :

- 6,249 cases in which the suspect is the subject of an alert. Once the suspect has been discovered, the case can be reopened.

- 40,748 cases that were referred for disposition. A case that has been sent for disposal is a closed case for the prosecutor's office (its division) that made the decision. The recipient of this case will open a new case and start the judicial investigation.

- 75,584 cases were joined. If one or more cases are joined to a parent case, all subsequent decisions are registered in the parent case. The daughter case receives the joinder decision.

In order to count the number of cases brought before the courts (47,274 cases), in contrast to previous years, we counted on the one hand all cases that were closed as a result of a direct summons (33,105 cases) and on the other hand all cases that were closed as a result of a first determination before the council chamber within the framework of the settlement of the proceedings (14,169 cases). In fact, all these cases are also counted as cases closed by the public prosecutor's office in the annual statistics of the public prosecutor's office.

In the previous questionnaires we only counted direct summonses from the Public Prosecutor's Office to the correctional chambers (31,737 cases in 2020), summonses via accelerated procedure (1,159 cases in 2020) and correctionalizations (78 cases in 2020) and referrals to the correctional chambers of the courts following a first fixation before the council chamber within the framework of the settlement of the procedure (7,592 cases in 2020). A part of these referrals relates to cases that were initiated as a result of a civil action. Therefore, these cases were not initiated by the prosecution.

The numbers of incoming, processed and pending cases have all increased for the same reason. Indeed, in 2020, the health crisis due to the outbreak of COVID-19 began. The government took measures to combat this crisis, including several periods of containment. The Public Prosecutor's Office was responsible for taking criminal action against non-compliance with these measures, which explains the sharp increase in the number of new cases and the fact that, at the same time, the flow of other types of cases did not decrease in the same proportions.

Pending cases are cases that are being processed at a given time. If the inflow increases significantly, the number of pending cases will increase accordingly and reach a higher level.

The increase in the "terminated with penalty" and "brought to court" headings is also related to the health crisis. The primary response to a COVID-19 non-compliance violation was a settlement (recorded under "terminated by penalty"). In the case of non-payment of the settlement, repeat offences, or serious violations of these measures, the criminal policy was to bring the

(2016): 2016 statistical data are not (yet) available due to the change in ITC applications used in Public Prosecution.

(2014): In 2014, on top of the 447 132 discontinued cases listed in Q107 and Q108, 36 914 other discontinued cases have to be added (administrative fine, preterian probation, identification of the offender, unknown reason). Actually, in 2014, 484 046 cases were discontinued. Out of the 10 126 cases concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor, 7 363 cases were concluded by the payment of a criminal transaction and 2 763 cases - by a successful criminal mediation procedure.

(2012): In 2012, on top of the 478 505 discontinued cases listed in Q107 and Q108, 37 471 other discontinued cases have to be added (administrative fine, preterian probation, identification of the offender, unknown reason). Actually, in 2012, 515 976 cases were discontinued. Out of the 9 477 cases concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor, 6 677 cases were concluded by the payment of a criminal transaction and 2 800 cases - by a successful criminal mediation procedure.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The number of pending cases at the end of the year refers to the unresolved pre-trial proceedings by a prosecutor. Regarding the cases sent by competence, the mathematical calculation for collecting the values is not applicable for the two prosecutor's offices - one that sent it by competence (according to the rules of local, functional or special competence), for which the case was decided "closed case for other reasons" and the other, which accepted it within its competence, if at the end of the year the same case remained pending, the latter is included in the above data.

(2020): Question 107:

- 1) "Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year" the unresolved pre-trial proceedings (PTPs) by a prosecutor as of 1 January of the reference year are reported.
- 2) "Incoming/received cases" are reported the closed PTPs (analogous to the previous questionnaires);
- 3) "Processed cases" are reported the decided PTPs by a prosecutor and is the total value of the data from four indicators (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4), with reflected types of decisions under the PTPs;
 - 3.1) "Discontinued during the reference year" the terminated PTPs (including those by prescription) are reported and is the total value of the data from the next four indicators (3.1.1 + 3.1.2 + 3.1.3 + 3.1.4.), with reflected types of terminations;
 - 3.1.1) "Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified" indicates NAP (similar to the previous questionnaire);
 - 3.1.2) "Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation" are reported the terminated PTPs, incl. those by prescription (similar to the previous questionnaires);
 - 3.1.3) "Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity" the NAP is indicated (analogous to the previous questionnaires);
 - 3.1.4) the indicator "Discontinued for other reasons" indicates NAP (similar to the previous questionnaire);
 - 3.2) "Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor" is indicated NAP (analogous to the previous questionnaires);
 - 3.3) "Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons" the suspended PTPs are reported, as well as the PTPs sent by competence (for the respective prosecutor's office, although these cases are essentially unresolved they are closed). It is not obligatory for the prosecutor's office, which sent the case within its competence, to conduct a full investigation. If a ground for the competence of another prosecutor's office is established under the rules of local, functional or special competence, the case shall be sent to the respective prosecutor's office for continuation of the investigation. The grounds for determining the competence are exhaustively specified in the CPC (Chapter Four, Section II of the CPC, Article 35 et seq. Of the CPC, Article 195 of the CPC, Articles 396-398 of the CPC, Article 411a of the CPC);
 - 3.4) in the indicator "Cases brought to court" the submitted PDs in the court are reported (analogous to the previous questionnaires);
- 4) in the indicator "Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year" the unresolved PDs by a prosecutor as of December 31 of the reference year are reported;

Concerning the increase in the number of processed cases between 2018 and 2020, the number of "cases closed by the prosecutor for other reasons", taken into consideration for this cycle, makes the difference.

- (2018):** 1) The number of the terminated pre-trial proceedings has been given under indicator 'Received during the reference year' (similar to previous questionnaires);
- 2) The number of the terminated pre-trial proceedings, including those on limitation has been given under indicator "Discontinued during the reference year (see Q108 below)";
- 3) NAP has been indicated under indicator "Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor" (similar to previous questionnaires);
- 4) The number of the pre-trial proceedings that have been brought to court is given under indicator "Cases brought to court" (similar to previous questionnaires).

(2014): In 2014, prosecutors dealt with 139153 pre-trial proceedings for which cases were transferred to court; 75834 were terminated on account of the absence of a crime or other grounds provided for by law. A prosecutor may not terminate the pre-trial proceeding on the ground the perpetrator cannot be identified, unless the limitation period for prosecution has expired (42 588). A prosecutor cannot impose punishment without the approval of a judge. The parties can conclude an agreement (approved by the judge) for some crimes before the case is sent to court (11561), or during the trial (data is not available). Court proceedings can be reduced if during the preliminary hearing, the defendant fully admits the facts stated in the indictment (3505 cases).

(2012): In 2012, prosecutors dealt with 144950 pre-trial proceedings for which the investigation has been completed and the cases were transferred to court. 91523 pre-trial proceedings were terminated on account of the absence of a crime or other grounds explicitly provided for by the law. A prosecutor may not terminate the pre-trial proceeding on the ground the perpetrator cannot be identified, unless the prescribed limitation period for prosecution has expired. Terminated pre-trial proceedings conducted against an unknown perpetrator due to the expiration of the statutory limitation period were 59 063, and are part of the total of terminated cases. A prosecutor cannot impose punishment without the approval of a judge.

Croatia

(General Comment): Discontinued for other reasons: cases can be discontinued for reasons such as circumstances which exclude guilt, the fact that there is no reasonable suspicion that the suspect committed particular criminal offence, in the case when criminal complaint is not credible. The reason for discontinuing the case can be if the data in the criminal complaint indicate the conclusion that the complaint is not credible.

Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons: cases can be closed for reasons such as the existence of circumstances that preclude the guilt of the defendant or there is no evidence that the defendant committed the offence. Other reasons: If the data in the criminal complaint indicate the conclusion that the application is not credible.

(2020): Reason for decreased number of incoming cases same as for the courts - pandemic of COVID-19. Discontinued cases decreased - same as for the courts (COVID-19), please see comment in Q091. For the category 3.1. Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1+3.1.2+3.1.3+3.1.4.), PP is not able to differ categories 3.1.1., 3.1.2 and 3.1.4.

(2018): Compared with the data discrepancies from 2016 data, it is evident that the total number of cases received in the State Attorney's Office in 2018 decreased, which is why all other reported figures from 2018 are relatively smaller compared to the 2016 data.

(2016): Under discontinued cases we consider cases in which criminal charge was dismissed and cases that were suspended during criminal proceedings.

Data on the number of cases that were concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor (conditional deferral and agreement) do not include cases against juveniles and persons aged between 18 and 21 (younger adults) because for these persons we do not have separate information on how many cases have been completed by a penalty or measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor and how much by use of opportunistic principle. Therefore data on juvenile and younger adults are reported in cases that the State Attorney discontinued (dismissal by use of opportunistic principle).

(2014): Variations between 2012 and 2014 are due to amendments in criminal law. Namely, in 2013, the new Criminal Act entered into force by which some criminal acts are decriminalized. The legal understanding of the Criminal Department of the Supreme Court of 27 December 2012, on the amount of indeterminate values, prescribes that the legal characteristics of criminal offences such as theft, embezzlement, defraudation and fraud, described as a matter of small value, represent a matter whose value does not exceed HRK 2,000.00 (instead of the previously HRK 1,000.00). Thus, a large number of criminal proceedings on offences related to property matters, which were so far initiated by the State attorney, are now initiated upon a private complaint.

Czech Republic

(2020): Last year, we have changed the methodology of reporting for CEPEJ.

In addition, the prosecutor can deal with the case in many ways. We tried to make the data work and the sums to make sense. E.g. Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year + Incoming/received cases - Processed cases = Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year. However, we would like to state that data comes from various sources and may be sometimes tricky to deal with.

There are many reasons why the prosecution could be discontinued. It is difficult to say under which category they should be included (3.1.2 or 3.1.4). However, the reasons may include following: 1. If such prosecution concerns a person who is exempt from the competencies of the law enforcement authorities or a person for whom the law requires an official consent for their prosecution, if such consent was not awarded by an entitled authority, unless the exemption is temporary or unless the criminal prosecution of the person is inadmissible due to lack of consent only temporarily; 2. if it concerns a person who is below the age of criminal responsibility 3. if it is against a person whose mental illness that occurred after the criminal offence was committed makes it permanently impossible for them to understand the purpose of the criminal prosecution 4. and many others.

(2018): This year, we have changed the methodology of reporting for CEPEJ, thus some number strongly differs from previous data.

Also, there are many other ways how the prosecutor can deal with the case. Thus sum of discontinued during the reference year + Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor + cases brought to court is smaller than number of cases received during the year.

(2016): The correct number of received cases for 2014 should be 313958.

Denmark

(General Comment): The number of processed cases includes both cases dismissed by the police and cases dismissed by the public prosecutor.

(2020): It is not possible to subtract numbers on discontinued cases in the format in Q 3.1.1. + 3.1.2 + 3.1.4, as the legal basis in Denmark (sections 721 and 749 of the Administration of Justice Act) is not divided in such subsectors. The data source used in points 1 and 4 (data that do not include post-registration of charges) are different from the data source used in points 2 and 3 (data that includes post-registration of charges). Hence, data does not fit the formula: (pending at the beginning of the year + incoming) – resolved = pending at the end of the year) due to post-registrations of further charges. The number of incoming charges has decreased considerably between 2018 and 2020. This is due to a change in the way we measure the number of incoming charges. The new way of measure incoming cases more correctly than the previous way of measuring as the new way contains all incoming charges and not all processed charges as the previous way did. The number of incoming cases in 2018 is 245.687 when using the new way of measuring.

(2018): Please note that there has been a mistake with the previous data collection for 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016 concerning question 107 and 108. This is due to missing information and collection of data from the Danish Administration of Justice Act. In the future we will make sure that every information is incorporated.

(2016): Cases concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor include cases concluded by the police as these cases are indistinguishable in the case handling system.

(2014): The increase in the number of cases charged by the public prosecutor before the courts is a result of an increased preliminary charge rate (police) and an increased prosecution rate (public prosecutor). The conviction rate is unchanged over the period despite the increase in both the preliminary charge rate and the prosecution rate.

Estonia

(2020): The number of incoming cases is given by registered crimes. the number of cases resolved is given by the number of persons in respect of whom a procedural decision has been made.

(2018): The data for 2018 evaluation cycle are checked and confirmed. The data are not comparable with 2016, because the source of the data changed.

(2016): For this cycle, calculations are based on cases not persons or crimes. One case, especially when brought to court or concluded by penalty, often involves several crimes and persons.

(2012): As to the item "cases charged by the prosecutor before the courts", the 2010 data referred to settlement proceedings, while the 2012 data includes only cases that were terminated by a prosecutor in case of lack of public interest in proceedings and in case of negligible guilt. These cases are also included under "cases discontinued by the prosecutor". The category "cases charged by the public prosecutor before the courts" includes cases where a person has been sent to court in order to impose coercive psychiatric treatment by a court and cases which have been sent to court in order to request termination of criminal proceedings (the latter was not taken into account in previous reports).

Finland

(2020): Comments: 3.2 Notice cases of summary fines are not included. The number of summary fines: 38433. The decrease in the number of cases "3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor" is due to a change in the law. The law on certain type of fine (rangaistusmääräysmenettely) was abolished in 2016 and replaced with the law on fines and summary penalty fee (laki sakon ja rikesakon määräämisestä (754/2010). According to this law, the police can order the summary penal fee. This page, in Finnish, shows figures of the amount in euros of these summary fines imposed by prosecutors (2nd graph) and by the police (3rd graph).
<https://www.oikeusrekisterikeskus.fi/fi/index/tietopalvelu/tilastotjaavoindata/sakot.html>

3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons and 3.3. Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons: The prosecutor must waive prosecution if: (1) the prerequisites for the bringing of charges provided in section 6, subsection 1 are not met; (2) the prosecutor waives prosecution on the basis of section 6, subsection 2; (3) the injured party has not requested that charges be brought or another special prerequisite provided in law for the bringing of charges referred to in section 2, subsection 2 is not met and the nature of the case requires that a separate decision be made. The prosecutor may waive prosecution if: (1) if no sentence more severe than a fine is to be anticipated for the offence and the offence, with consideration to its detrimental effects or the degree of culpability of the offender manifested in it, is to be deemed petty as a whole; and (2) if the suspect had not reached the age of eighteen at the time of the commission of the suspected offence and no sentence more severe than a fine or imprisonment for at most six months is to be anticipated for this offence and it is to be deemed to be more the result of lack of understanding or thoughtlessness than of heedlessness of the prohibitions and commands of the law. In addition, the prosecutor may waive prosecution, unless an important public or private interest requires otherwise if: 1) if criminal proceedings and punishment are to be deemed unreasonable or inappropriate in view of a settlement reached by the suspect in the offence and the injured party, the other action of the suspect in the offence to prevent or remove the effects of the offence, the personal circumstances of the suspect in the offence, the other consequences of the act to him or her, the welfare and health care measures undertaken and the other circumstances; (2) under the provisions on joint punishment or on the consideration of previous punishments in sentencing, the suspected offence would not have an essential effect on the total punishment; or (3) the expenses in continuing to consider the case would be in manifest disproportion to the nature of the case and to the sanction possibly to be expected in it. Also, If charges are being considered for two or more offences for which the same person is suspected and if he or she has contributed to the clarification of one or more of the suspected offences, the prosecutor may decide not to bring charges for all of the suspected offences. However, charges shall be brought if required by an important public or private interest.

(2018): With regard to the observed decrease in the number of cases "concluded by a penalty", there were 507 penalty notices given by the prosecutor in 2016 but only 23 in 2018.

(2016): The number of discontinued cases during the reference year includes the number of cases in which the prosecutor has waived the charges before trial and restricted the preliminary investigation in a way that the case is not brought to trial. For 2014, only the cases in which the prosecutor has waived the charges before trial have been informed.

(2014): The number of 1st instance criminal cases concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor decreased over the years 2010, 2012 and 2014. According to the annual report for 2014 of the Prosecution Service, the number of summary penal judgments decreased by 9 % (2013 – 2014; 59 in numbers). According to the report of 2013, the number of summary penal judgments decreased by almost 19 % (2012 – 2013; 151 in numbers). Some organisational changes were carried out during that time period. Besides, the number of incoming cases decreased, but the degree of difficulty/complexity increased.

France

(General Comment): The complexity and diversity of criminal data do not permit the production of estimates of pending cases.

(2016): Among the cases discontinued by the public prosecutor, a distinction should be carried out between the mass of cases that could not be prosecuted because they were not elucidated or insufficiently characterized (3112642) and cases that could be prosecuted but were dismissed in accordance with the opportunity principle (191430).

Germany

(General Comment): General information on the public prosecution statistic used as a source for answering this question: Once per year, the Federal Statistical Office compiles and publishes the public prosecution statistic. Statistical ordinances define the scope and rules of data collection for these statistic. The public prosecution offices collect the data and submit it to the statistical offices of the Länder, who check and edit the data and send it to the Federal Statistical Office. In simplified terms, the statistical ordinance provides two different kinds of data collection sheets: The "procedural survey" that collects data on the specifics of the investigation proceedings carried out by the public prosecution and the "monthly survey" that collects data on the caseload and other workload of the public prosecution offices. The figures entered here do not include investigations against persons unknown. The public prosecution statistic only shows the number of charges filed against unknown perpetrators. Information on the further treatment of those charges is not available. This is because the monthly survey distinguishes between "caseload of investigation proceedings covered by the procedural surveys" and "other workload". Charges against persons unknown fall into the category "other workload". The number of resolved and pending cases is only collected with regard to the first category (proceedings covered by the procedural surveys). If a suspect is identified in cases with an unknown perpetrator, the case receives a new file-number and then appears in the the category "covered by the procedural surveys".

(2020): 3.2 Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor: The number represents the the cases that were discontinued in accordance with Section 153a of the Code of Criminal Procedure ("Non-prosecution subject to imposition of conditions and directions") These cases would also fit into the category "discontinued for reasons of opportunity" (3.1.3) but were allocated to 3.2 here.

(2018): These figures include first-instance criminal cases led by the public prosecution offices based at the Regional Courts (investigations with a "Js" file number) and the public prosecution offices based at the Higher Regional Courts (investigations with an "OJs" file number). Regarding the latter ("OJs" investigations), figures only exist for the number of cases newly received by the prosecutor generals' offices.

(2016): These figures include first-instance criminal cases led by the public prosecution offices based at the Regional Courts (investigations with a "Js" file number) and the public prosecution offices based at the Higher Regional Courts (investigations with an "OJs" file number). Regarding the latter ("OJs" investigations), figures only exist for the number of cases newly received by the prosecutor generals' offices.

Greece

(2020): No data available for this query.

(2016): The relevant data are not available electronically for the moment, therefore their extraction is not possible.

Hungary

(2020): 3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons:

If the Special Part of the Penal Code regulates the conduct of the accused after the commencement of the proceedings as a ground for termination of criminal liability.

3.3. Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons: At the stage of preparation of the prosecution, Section 221 / A (7) of the Criminal Procedure Act provides that if the mediation proceedings are successful and the application of Section 29 (1) of the Criminal Code is appropriate, the prosecutor shall terminate the proceedings.

Ireland

(General Comment): As many of our cases are prosecuted by State Solicitors we don't have any data on the status of a case between the time the direction is issued and when we receive the final outcome; this is for matters on indictment. For summary cases outside of Dublin, we rarely even if ever hear back on the outcome as these directions are passed on to the police by the State Solicitor and the police execute the direction to prosecute without reference to the State Solicitor. This may change in the future if outcome data is exchange using the Criminal Justice Operational Hub. Summary cases outside of Dublin would make up a significant proportion of the files given in our figures.

As per the instructions provided, cases are counted per prosecution file which could include more than one suspect and multiple charges preferred. Therefore, the figure give for 'Discontinued' in 107.3.1 is the number of distinct files where a suspect was directed for 'no prosecution'; in some of these files, other suspects on the file may have been prosecuted in the courts.

(2018): *14,856 files in total were received in 2018 including appeals of which 11,647 related to first instance cases .

(2012): Figures provided for 2012 reflect 2011 data.

Latvia

(2020): Cases brought to court

8088 cases with the total number of criminal offenses - 14158

The vertical consistency cannot be ensured because in 2020, there were 520 cases that were added to other cases and 91 cases were returned to the investigative authorities to continue the investigation. These cases are not included in the subcategories of Q107. 3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons: the cases included in this category are, for example, the cases in which the prosecutor took a decision to terminate criminal proceedings by conditionally releasing from criminal liability a person who has been accused of committing a serious crime and who has substantially assisted in the disclosure of a serious or especially serious crime that is more serious or dangerous than the criminal offence committed by the relevant person himself / herself. The information compiled in the information system of the Prosecution Office shows that in 2020, prosecutors took 2 decisions to terminate criminal proceedings based on Paragraph prim of Section 415 of the Criminal Procedure Law. Besides, for 2020, in this category are included 955 cases in which criminal proceedings were suspended.

3.3. Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons: the cases included in this category are, for example, the cases in which the Prosecutor General has made a decision to terminate criminal proceedings against a person who has substantially assisted in the disclosure of a serious or especially serious crime that is more serious or dangerous than a criminal offence committed by such person himself / herself. In 2020, Prosecutor General has not terminated any criminal proceedings based on Article 410 of the Criminal Procedure Law. For 2020, in this category are included 285 cases that were sent in accordance with the relevant jurisdiction (including – abroad). The category “3.1. Discontinued during the reference year” decreased because 365 cases in which the prosecutor took a decision to terminate the criminal proceedings by conditionally releasing a person from criminal liability for the commission of a criminal offense or a less serious crime were included in the category “3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor”. This also explains the increase in the latter category.

(2018): Cases brought to court

8887 cases with the total number of criminal offenses - 14569

(2016): Cases brought to court

10022 cases with the total number of criminal offenses - 16892

Lithuania

(2020): Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons: cases closed under Paragraph 3 Article 68 of the Criminal Procedure Code - when criminal act has been committed in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania by a citizen of a foreign country or other person who have subsequently left the Republic of Lithuania, the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Lithuania may request foreign country to take over the criminal case. When criminal case is taken over by another country, the one in Lithuania is discontinued. The number of registered crimes is gradually decreasing since 2017 in Lithuania, and this affects number of incoming cases, processed cases, discontinued cases and cases brought to court.

The reason for the non-compliance of the result of the formula used ((pending cases on 1 January 2020 + incoming cases) – processed cases = pending cases on 31 December 2020) is a result of different sources of data and their differing formulas for calculating some statistical indicators. Numbers of „Pending cases“ and „Incoming cases“ is taken from the national register, however number of „Processed cases“ is taken from registers of the Lithuanian Prosecution Service.

(2014): In contrast with the 2012 data, the 2014 data includes cases in connected investigations.

(2012): The category “cases charged before the courts” also encompasses cases discontinued by the court on the prosecutor’s request, when the measures of criminal effect can be imposed on the persons concerned. The increase in the number of cases received by the prosecutor stems from the Lithuanian economic situation and the national economic priorities, as well as from the entry into force of the Law on Domestic Violence (2011). Criminal investigation became compulsory regarding every single incident of domestic violence. Over the last few years, the prosecution service had been seeking to complete criminal investigations under economy procedures - imposing penal or reformative measures, deciding the case with a penal order or using the accelerated process.

Luxembourg

(2020): "The cases referred to under 3.2. shall be considered closed if the party concerned complies with the condition imposed by the warning or fulfills its obligations arising from the mediation. In case of non-compliance, the public action will resume.

3.1.4: These are essentially two specific measures: firstly, in the area of traffic, the obligation to follow a driving course and, only for young offenders of full age, participation in a course in the Choice 18+ program for the prevention of drug addiction (<https://www.solina.lu/fr/facilities/impuls/>)."

(2018): L'augmentation du nombre d'affaires classées s'explique essentiellement au niveau des affaires de police. Depuis 2017, le nombre d'affaires nouvelles a considérablement augmenté, ce qui explique partiellement le nombre important d'affaires classées en la matière. Cet accroissement des affaires ouvertes est lié à l'introduction du système de contrôle et de sanction automatisés (CSA) au cours de l'année 2016, qui a mené à une augmentation importante des affaires de circulation (vitesse), des infractions constatées via des radars fixes et mobiles. En plus, des changements au niveau de la gestion de ces affaires CSA au parquet a engendré le classement d'un nombre important d'affaires en 2018, ce qui contribue à la variation importante des affaires classées observée entre 2016 et 2018. Les affaires reçues par le procureur au cours de l'année de référence incluent les affaires 'Sans Auteur Identifié' (SAI) qui sont provisoirement classées dans l'attente de l'identification d'un auteur. En 2018, 24 799 affaires étaient qualifiées SAI.

Malta

(2016): The criminal cases brought to court at 1st Instance are prosecuted by the Police and not by the attorneys working in the Office of the AG.

Netherlands

(2020): The number of pending cases at the end of the year cannot equal pending cases at the start of the year + incoming cases – processed cases because a certain type of case can only be counted in the stock when the file has been judged, not when they are pending. These cases are criminal cases where an order is given, but they are then returned because the order cannot be executed. These criminal cases return to the stock, but cannot be measured in the system the public prosecution uses. Once a case like that it assessed again and streams out, it becomes visible in the numbers of the system.

(2016): In 2014 there were no assistant officers. The lower input results in lower output.

(2012): The category "cases discontinued for reasons of opportunity" concerns minor cases and covers cases solved by the suspects and victims themselves and cases considered too old to be still prosecuted. Since 2012, these kinds of cases are not filtered anymore by the police and are registered at the public prosecution offices. In 2012, the number of cases concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the prosecutor, increased due to the Law on Public Prosecution sanctions. The latter extended the possibility for the public prosecution to impose sanctions itself, independently of the Judicial (sentence disposal).

Poland

(General Comment): *The number of cases discontinued for any other reason consists of cases discontinued on the basis of:
- art. 17 par. 1 point 3 to 11 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: the social harm of the act is negligible; the law provides that the perpetrator is not subject to punishment; the defendant has died; the criminal statute of limitations has run; criminal proceedings for the same act of the same person have been validly terminated or previously instituted proceedings are pending; the perpetrator is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Polish criminal courts; lack of complaint from an authorized prosecutor; absence of the required authorization for prosecution or request for prosecution from an authorized person, unless otherwise provided by law; there is another circumstance excluding prosecution.

- the Act on Counteracting Drug Addiction (Article 62a and 62b);

- other discontinuances - in addition to those described in report PK-P1K on activity of common organizational units of the Public Prosecutor's Office in criminal cases.

*The number of cases closed by the prosecutor for other reasons consists of: - cases in which criminal prosecution was transferred (Article 591 para. 6 of the Code of Criminal Procedure), - refusal to start an investigation, - suspended cases, - cases finished with the transfer of the commander, - cases settled in another way (there is no data about the way of completion in the report).

(2020): *The number of cases processed in 2018 was 1,076,123. The number of cases discontinued for this period is 397,471. This number is comparable to the 2019 data. (406,770 cases discontinued) and for 2020. (387,521 cases discontinued). *The number of cases - "concluded by a penalty or measure imposed or negotiated by the prosecutor" for each year was as follows: 2018. – 43 348, in 2019. -36 167, in 2020. - 25 635.

(2018): Differences which appear between data mentioned in the form related to functioning of the Polish jurisdiction and data specified in the previous edition of research - connected with the amount of cases incoming and the amount of terminated cases - arise from at least two reasons. First, during the years the image of crime has been changing. The amount of committed crimes is not constant and it is changing dynamically. Second, normative changes affect the differences mentioned at the beginning. This is connected with: the penalization of acts which have been criminally indifferent until now and amendments to the Criminal Procedure Law. In the adversarial reform - currently in force since the 1st of July 2015 - the rule related to cases terminated by decisions of police on refusal to allow investigation or on discontinuance of investigation has been introduced. According to this rule the aforementioned cases do not have to be approved by the prosecutor. Therefore such proceedings have not been registered in the prosecution office. Amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure, which came into force on the 15h of April 2016, cancelled this rule.

(2016): Cases "Discontinued during the reference year" - only number of staid legal proceedings.

Portugal

(2020): The data indicated for «number of processed cases» corresponds to "the total number of criminal cases at the investigation stage that have been closed".

The Public Prosecutor's Office, closes the inquiry as soon as it has gathered sufficient evidence that no crime has been committed, that the defendant has not committed it or that the procedure is legally inadmissible.

The Public Prosecutor's Office also closes the inquiry if it has not been possible to obtain sufficient evidence that a crime has been committed or who the perpetrators were.

(2014): For 2014, data concerning 1st instance courts is not available due to technical constraints.

(2012): This category of cases includes inquiry proceedings received by the public prosecutor and inquiry proceedings completed with charges proposed by the public prosecutor.

Romania

(2020): There are no available data on grounds on which a decision to discontinue a case is taken by the public prosecutor.

(2016): As regard the increase from 2014 data related to the number of cases brought to court, most probably the new provisions in terms of guilty plea procedures introduced by the new codes may represent a reason for this increase in using this procedural institution; moreover people/parties become more aware of it/of this procedural instrument and a judicial practice has been created

(2014): The figure provided for 2014 in respect of the total number of 1st instance criminal cases received by the public prosecutor (1 756 001) corresponds to the stocks and newly entered files for this year. In 2012, the number of newly entered files was 679 193 (789 677 for 2013). The variations observed between 2012 and 2014 are due to the entry into force of the new codes.

Slovakia

(2020): The data were delivered by General prosecutor office. The number of 1st instance criminal cases are not monitored by General prosecutor office in CEPEJ requested structure.

(2018): The number of Cases received during the reference year represents the count of received cases on the Prosecution Office, not the count of terminated cases.

To the column Cases discontinued during the reference year we included the decisions of the prosecutor as well as of the police officer. If the police officer has decided on the discontinuance of the criminal prosecution, those decisions were examined by a prosecutor. The prosecutor himself/herself has discontinued the criminal prosecution in 263 cases.

Among Cases terminated by the prosecutor by imposing a sanction or negotiating a measure were included criminal prosecutions of persons against whom the criminal prosecution was conditionally suspended (1334) or the criminal prosecution was suspended by approving a conciliation between the accused and aggrieved party (479).

Among Cases brought to court were included indictments submitted by the prosecutor in the year 2018 to the court. The number of accused persons was 29 789 (the count of the accused persons might not equal the count of the indictments).

(2016): The number of cases received represents all entries in the criminal registers of the prosecution offices. The decrease of number of the received cases in comparison with the previous cycle is the objective fact out of the range of prosecution service.

Not all of the received cases are concluded in the same year. The number of cases discontinued during the reference year includes the decisions of the prosecutor as well as of the police officer. The decisions of the police officer to discontinue the criminal prosecution were examined by a prosecutor. Only in 62 cases the decision to discontinue the criminal prosecution was issued by the prosecutor (see Q 108).

Cases terminated by the prosecutor by imposing a sanction or negotiating a measure include criminal prosecutions of persons against whom the criminal prosecution was conditionally suspended (1485) or the criminal prosecution was suspended by approving a conciliation between the accused and aggrieved party (469).

The number of cases brought to court (25023) represents the number of indictments submitted to court by the prosecutor in 2016. The number of accused person was 28 612 (according to Slovak criminal law one indictment can be issued against more defendants).

(2014): For 2012, it was impossible to split the number of cases discontinued by the prosecutor and the number of cases concluded by a penalty. For 2014, both of the categories could be identified. The total is 8547 cases, which is close to the number given in 2012.

Slovenia

(General Comment): Methodology used - statistical data are kept on the accused, accused or convicted persons, and the data is related to the main crime per defendant (methodology as used in the Joint Annual Report on the Work of State Prosecutor's Offices and has been used in previous reports).

IMPORTANT: Data also includes unfinished criminal complaints against unknown perpetrators. It should be noted that on average, we receive between 30.000 and 60,000 complaints a year against unknown perpetrators. These are included in statistical data as unresolved cases until they are completed (for example, statute of limitations and no legal signs of a crime. These are Ktn cases that are considered unresolved until the perpetrator is discovered or the statute of limitations expires.

1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. Year

The data represent transferred unresolved criminal complaints against known perpetrators and include adults, minors and legal entities.

We also provide data on transferred unresolved complaints against unknown perpetrators. It should be noted that we receive an average of between 30,000 and 60,000 complaints per year against unknown perpetrators. These are included in statistics as unresolved cases until they are completed (for example, statute of limitations and no legal signs of a crime. These are so-called Ktn cases, which are considered unresolved until the perpetrator is discovered or the statute of limitations expires.

2. Incoming/received cases

Criminal denunciations against known and unknown offenders.

Criminal denunciations against known offenders include cases that were received by the prosecution office as cases with unknown offenders whose identity was discovered during the reporting period. Cases against known offenders are counted by the number of persons involved (i.e. a denunciation against five individuals is counted as five cases), cases against unknown offenders are counted by files.

3. Processed cases

The data represent all resolved criminal complaints in the reporting year. There can be multiple criminal complaints in one case file, however the resolution is only one (for all complaints in one case file) – hence the difference between the sum of subcategories (3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4) and the actual number of resolved criminal complaints. 3.1. Discontinued during the reference year

3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified

The public prosecutor cannot discontinue a case, because the offender could not be identified, so the answer is NAP.

3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation

Dismissed denunciations for other reasons than opportunity and accomplishing some tasks imposed or negotiated by state prosecutor.

We included in this category also the cases where prosecutor refrains from prosecution after the finish of judicial investigation. The great majority of cases against unknown offenders are dismissed because the pending time exceeds limitation period for criminal prosecution..

In the case of proposed criminal offenses, the motion of the injured party is a procedural precondition for conducting criminal proceedings. If this presumption does not exist (it is no longer due to withdrawal), the legal consequence is rejection.

For the most part, public prosecutors rejected complaints for other reasons, including cases in which it was not possible to

(2020): Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year includes 12.452 cases against known perpetrators and 263.139 cases against unknown perpetrators.

Incoming/received cases includes 27.770 cases against known offenders and 34.019 cases against unknown offenders.

Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year includes 12.072 cases against known offenders and 269.260 cases against unknown offenders.

(2016): The explanation by the state prosecution (data source) concerning the decrease in the number of received cases during the reference year between 2014 and 2016: - since 2013, the number of reported offences to the police is decreasing, hence the decrease in number of cases received (especially cases where the offender is unknown)

- due to several local factors (austerity measures, increased number of immigrants in 2015-2016 and a long strike of police officers in 2016), the number of cases (against identified offenders) processed by the police also decreased

As concerns the decreased number of cases brought to court:

- a decrease in new cases (see above)

- exercising a stricter selection of cases, not appropriate for court procedure (in 2014, almost 30% of resolved cases were brought to court, in 2016 only 25%). The state prosecution also noted some minor differences might be attributed to changes in their methodology for data reporting.

Spain

(General Comment): In Spain the general rule is that the Prosecutor is party in the criminal cases, but the Prosecutor does not process (with exclusive competence) the criminal cases. The investigation Judge (Juez de Instrucción) does that. Data provided in question 107 tries to adapt the information in the Annual Report of the State Attorney General's Office to the criteria of CEPEJ, by offering the data of cases received by the Prosecution Service in 2020, according to the classification of procedures of the Spanish procedural legislation (diligencias previas, diligencias urgentes, procedimiento por delitos leves, sumarios y procedimientos del jurado). In addition to that, there are other two kinds of actions for which the Prosecution have exclusive competence: Investigation of criminal responsibility of minors, and preliminary diligences of Article 773.2 of the Criminal Procedural Act.

(2020): The provided number of incoming cases is the number of the criminal proceedings received by the Prosecution Service (page 1117 of the Annual Report of the Prosecution Service). It is consistent with the explanatory note as it includes "cases submitted to public prosecutors by the police and other bodies as well as victims (if applicable) within the reference year". It is an official data, provided by the State Attorney Office.

(2018): Certain number of cases received are re-sent to other prosecutor offices.

Question 107-1

Austria

(General Comment): There is no guilty plea procedure in Austria.

Belgium

(General Comment): "The procedure of "guilty plea procedure" was introduced by the law of February 5, 2016 (Article 216 of the Code of Criminal Investigation), which entered into force on February 29, 2016.

Article 216 of the CIC, §1, al.1 provides that ""For acts that do not appear to be of a nature to be punishable by a principal correctional imprisonment of more than five years, the public prosecutor may, either ex officio or at the request of the suspect or defendant or his lawyer, propose the application of the procedure of prior acknowledgement of guilt defined in this article if the suspect or defendant admits to being guilty of the acts attributed to him.""

Bulgaria

(2020): Question 107–1:

- the indicator "Total number of guilty plea procedures" indicates the total value of the next two indicators;
- in the indicator "Before the main trial" the agreements submitted by a prosecutor to the court are taken into account (analogous to the previous questionnaires);
- in the indicator "During the main trial" a value is indicated, which is the sum of the number of agreements under Article 384 of the Criminal Procedure Code (with a person or for any of the crimes), concluded by the prosecutors in a court phase (after an indictment has been filed), as well as by the number of procedures under the abbreviated court investigation under Article 371, item 2 of the CPC (under Chapter Twenty-eight of the CPC, pursuant to Article 373, para. 3, supra Article 372, para. 4, supra Article 371, item 2 CPC), under which there have been convictions and acquittals (similar to the previous questionnaires).

(2018): 1) The total amount of the following two indicators is given under indicator "Total number of guilty plea procedures";
2) The number of the agreements that were brought to court by a public prosecutor is given under indicator "Before the court case" (similar to previous questionnaires);
3) The indicated amount is sum of the number of the agreements under Art. 384 of the Criminal Procedure Code (with a person or for some offence) concluded by the prosecutors in the judicial phase (after an indictment), as well as the number of procedures under an expedited procedure by Art. 371, it. 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code (under Chapter Twenty Eight of the Criminal Procedure Code in accordance with Art. 373, Para. 3, in conjunction with Art. 372, Para. 4 and in conjunction with Art. 371, it. 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code) under which convictions and acquittals have been imposed, is given under indicator "During the court case".

Croatia

(General Comment): In criminal proceedings, the defendant is granted the right to plead guilty (for all or a number of the counts of the charge) and reach agreement on the sanction. If the defendant pleads guilty and no agreement on the sanction is reached, the panel shall confirm the indictment and a trial must be scheduled. The parties may negotiate on the conditions of pleading guilty and agreeing on a sanction. During these negotiations, the defendant shall have a defence counsel. If the president of the panel is served with a confirmed indictment to which the accused has pleaded guilty, the proposing of evidence for the trial shall be limited only to the evidence which concerns the decision on criminal-law sanctions. Where the accused pleads guilty to all counts of the charge, the president of the panel shall instruct him/her that he/she may immediately state his/her position on all the circumstances that incriminate him/her and present all the facts in his/her favour, after which the accused shall be interrogated. The guilty plea does not exempt the court from its duty to present other evidence as well. If the confession of the accused at the trial is complete and in accordance with the evidence already gathered, the court shall, in the course of evidentiary proceedings, present only those pieces of evidence that relate to the decision on punishment or other sanction. The State Attorney's Office keeps only a track record on the judgments rendered by the court in the guilty plea procedure and no distinction can be made between the number of guilty plea procedures "before the court case" and their number "during the court case".

(2016): In total, in 2016, 440 judgements were given under the agreement of the parties in which the accused pleaded guilty (total number of guilty plea procedures is 440), but there is no data on how many cases it occurred before the court case or during the court case. Regarding the data from the previous cycle, there has been a decrease in the number of judgements by the agreement of the parties in which the defendant pleaded guilty because during the previous period in only one criminal case that was within the jurisdiction of the Office for the Suppression of Corruption and Organized Crime with over three hundred defendants, an agreement was reached with a large number of defendants, which ultimately affected a significant increase in the number of judgments given by the parties' agreement.

Czech Republic

(2020): There was a legislative change which make it easier to plead guilty and achieve guilty plea. The biggest change is that it is possible to get guilty plea for the most serious crimes.

Denmark

(General Comment): The guilty plea procedure including a main trial will always be concluded during the main trial, as it is a court decision whether or not a person can be convicted in court. Cases with accepted fines are not included in the answer above, as it is not part of a trial. Plea guilty procedure can only take place during the main trial.

(2020): The discrepancy is due to the method of calculation. In 2018 the answer covers the number of complexes of cases, and the answer in 2020 covers the number of counts (measured by charges per person). In 2020 the number on number of complexes are 3.449.

Estonia

(2018): The data for 2018 evaluation cycle are checked and confirmed. The data are not comparable with 2016, because the source of the data changed.

(2012): The total number of guilty plea procedures for 2012 was 4 980.

Finland

(General Comment): The possibility of plea bargaining was introduced to the Finnish legal system in the beginning of year 2015. The aim of the reform was to allocate the resources of the national authorities in a more effective way and to speed up both the pre-trial phase of the criminal process and the court proceedings. A defendant can agree to plead guilty to a particular charge in exchange for a more lenient sentence. The prosecutor may also decide not to prosecute for one or for several of the suspected crimes. Plea bargaining can be used if the injured party has no demands in the matter and if he/she agrees to plea bargaining. Plea bargaining can be used when a person is suspected of a crime carrying a maximum sentence of six years' imprisonment. It cannot be used for crimes like homicide, causing bodily injury and sex offences or when the injured party is a child. Plea bargain is also applicable for white-collar crimes.

(2020): The known number of guilty plea procedures is 80. However, the number could be higher as the use of this procedure is not systematically reported, especially when it takes place during the main trial.

(2018): There were less than 100 plea bargaining cases in 2018. The exact number is not available.

(2016): The possibility of plea bargaining was introduced to the Finnish legal system in the beginning of this year. A defendant can agree to plead guilty to a particular charge in exchange for a more lenient sentence. The prosecutor may also decide not to prosecute for one or for several of the suspected crimes. Plea bargaining can be used if the injured party has no demands in the matter and if he/she agree to plea bargaining. Plea bargaining can be used when a person is suspected of a crime carrying a maximum sentence of six years' incarceration. It cannot be used for crimes like homicide, causing bodily injury and sex offences or when the injured party is a child. Plea bargain is also applicable for white-collar crimes. Legislation regarding plea bargaining was approved in August 2014, and the changes entered into force on 1 January 2015. The aim of the reform was to allocate the resources of the national authorities in a more effective way and to speed up both the pre-trial phase of the criminal process and the court proceedings. The Parliament has required the Ministry of Justice to follow up on and evaluate how the legislation on plea bargaining is being applied and implemented and to provide the Law Committee with a report on how the legislation functions by the end of 2017.

(2014): The possibility of plea bargaining was introduced in 2015. A defendant can agree to plead guilty to a particular charge in exchange for a more lenient sentence. The prosecutor may also decide not to prosecute for one or for several of the suspected crimes. Plea bargaining can be used if the injured party has no demands in the matter and if s/he agrees to plea bargaining. It can be used when a person is suspected of a crime carrying a maximum sentence of six years' incarceration. It cannot be used for crimes like homicide, causing bodily injury and sex offences or when the injured party is a child. Plea bargain is also applicable for white-collar crimes.

France

(2016): The procedure of appearance on preliminary admission of guilt is a form of prosecution initiated by the prosecutor. In 2016, this procedure was initiated against 92213 perpetrators. Some of these proceedings failed either because the author failed to appear, or because no agreement could be reached on the sentence, or because the judge refused to approve the agreement between the author of the offence, his/her lawyer and the prosecutor. In 2016, the courts certified 75055 convictions in court on a plea of guilty.

(2014): It was not possible to distinguish between guilty plea agreements before the case is brought to court and guilty plea agreements concluded during judicial proceedings. Only the public prosecutor has competence for initiating such procedure when the facts are admitted. To a lesser extent, the procedure may take place at the end of a judicial investigation, before referring the case to court. The guilty plea procedure is often used for less serious offences.

Greece

(2020): No data available for this query.

Hungary

(2020): This procedure exists only from 1 July 2018, following the entry into force of the Act XC of 2017 on the new criminal procedure law. In the event that the prosecution can prove the guilt of the accused beyond a reasonable doubt and there is no opportunity to explain what happened in an acceptable manner, the accused will do his best to admit the act and avoid a lengthy trial.

(2018): This procedure exists only from 1 July 2018, following the entry into force of the Act XC of 2017 on the new criminal procedure law.

Italy

(General Comment): As a matter of fact in Italy there is no "guilty plea procedure" as such. However, if someone pleads guilty there are special procedures to speed up the proceedings.

Latvia

(2016): In 2016, the Prosecution Office sent a total of 699 cases to the court, in which there was concluded an agreement regarding admission of guilt and a punishment. Of all sent cases, in 21 occasions the court did not approve an agreement entered into during the pre-trial criminal proceedings. Thus in total, in 2016, the court approved 678 agreements concluded by the prosecutor at the pre-trial stage. However, data on the number of agreements approved in the court process (court) were not collected separately in 2016. Accordingly, data on the number of agreements approved in the court process (court) and in total are not available for 2016.

(2012): In 2012, 233 cases were brought to court by public prosecutors under a guilty plea procedure.

Lithuania

(2018): On 1st January 2017 driving under the influence of alcohol has been criminalized. The majority of these cases are brought to court through the guilty plea procedure.

(2012): The 2012 data does not include criminal cases that were brought before court with the bill of indictment. It includes cases that were brought before court with the criminal order under a simplified procedure, and also cases that were discontinued by court on non-rehabilitating grounds.

Luxembourg

(General Comment): La "transaction pénale" introduite par une loi du 24 février 2015 sous le nom de "jugement sur accord" permet au procureur et au prévenu de "négocier" un jugement pénal qui sera rendu exécutoire par les tribunaux._x000D_

(2020): In 2020, the sanitary measures did allow only a reduced number of people in the court hearings compared to previous years. In order to continue to work effectively and to resolve cases, the state prosecutors' offices decided to resort to the guilty plea procedure, since it does not require the same amount of physical presence of the parties, the defenders, witnesses, etc.

(2018): The "transaction pénale" introduced by a law of February 24th, 2015 under the name of "jugement sur accord" enables the prosecutor and the defendant to "negotiate" a penal judgment that will be rendered executory by the courts.

(2016): The "transaction pénale" introduced by a law of February 24th, 2015 under the name of "jugement sur accord" and enables the prosecutor and the defendant to "negotiate" a penal judgment that will be rendered executory by the courts.

Poland

(General Comment): Article 335 [Sentencing without trial - motion] -Criminal Code Procedure

§ 1. If the accused pleads guilty, and in the light of his explanations the circumstances of the commission of the offence and his guilt raise no doubts, and the attitude of the accused indicates that the objectives of the proceedings will be achieved, further proceedings may be omitted.

The public prosecutor, instead of filing a bill of indictment, shall file a motion with the court for issuing a judgment of conviction at a hearing and for agreeing with the defendant on penalties or other measures envisaged for the offence charged, also taking into account the legally protected interests of the victim. The agreement may also include a specific decision on payment of legal costs.

The public prosecutor may attach to the indictment a motion for a judgment of conviction to be handed down at a hearing and for the penalties or other measures prescribed for the offence charged to be agreed upon with the defendant, also taking into account the legally protected interests of the victim, if the circumstances of the offence and the defendant's guilt are beyond doubt, the evidentiary statements made by the defendant do not contradict the findings made, and the defendant's attitude indicates that the objectives of the proceedings will be achieved.

*Article 156 of the Fiscal Penal Code, The public prosecutor, as well as the financial pre-trial body, may attach to the indictment a motion for issuing, without a hearing, a judgment of conviction and imposing a penalty or penal measure agreed with the accused for the fiscal offence or fiscal misdemeanour charged against him, if the circumstances of the commission of the offence do not raise any doubts and the attitude of the accused indicates that the objectives of the proceedings will be achieved.

(2020): *during the main trial – 53 072 - *) The data pertains to persons sentenced in the first instance:

- Sentenced as a result of granting an application under Article 335 § 1 or 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: in Regional Courts - 743 persons, in District Courts - 48,762 persons

- Voluntary submission to liability for penal and fiscal offences (Kks): in District Courts - 3,567 persons.

*57 735 - The data on the basis of which the information was provided are collected under the Law on Public Statistics in the Public Prosecutor office - P1K report on the activity of the common organizational units of the public prosecutor's office in criminal cases (statistical program SprawPro). The data for 2018 included only those cases in which a request under Article 335 par 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was addressed. On the other hand, the data for 2020 included cases in which the prosecutor addressed a motion for a conviction and motions to join the indictment under Article 335 par 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and Article 156 of the Fiscal Penal Code

Slovakia

(2020): The data were delivered by General prosecutor office. The most of the data are not available, because these are not monitored by General prosecutor office in CEPEJ requested structure.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The defendant may plead guilty in two kinds of situations. He/she can achieve an agreement with a state prosecutor in a plea-bargaining procedure or he/she can make a guilty plea irrespectively of the state prosecutor at the pretrial hearing and until the beginning of a main hearing. Cases brought to court by the public prosecutor through the guilty plea procedure are only first mentioned kind of cases. The agreement on guilty plea between the defendant and state prosecutor may be concluded before the commencement of the criminal proceedings and not later than by the beginning of the main hearing. There is no available data on the stage of the proceeding when the agreement was concluded.

(2020): The reason for fewer negotiations and fewer agreements is mainly a stricter criminal framework for crimes that were still regulated in 2018 in such a way that they could be the subject of negotiations between the prosecutor and the defendant (illegal crossing of the state border or territory under Article 308 of Criminal Code). Due to the above, there was no interest on the part of the defendants as well as the state prosecutors to agree on guilt and criminal sanction as parties to criminal proceedings. In addition to this, an epidemiological reason for measures to prevent the spread of the covid-19 epidemic is cited as the reason for the reduction in negotiations and plea agreements concluded, furthermore, the poor staffing situation and the high workload of state prosecutors who are engaged in urgent matters in the on-call service and in attending court hearings and the prompt announcement of pre-trial hearings shortly after the indictment becomes final, which significantly shortened the time for conducting negotiations and concluding a plea deal.

(2016): From the enforcement of the provisions on guilty plea bargaining procedures in Criminal procedure act in 2012 there is a steady rise in the number of concluded agreements between the defendant and the prosecutor. The proportion of these agreements compared to filed indictments also grows (2012: 1,1 %, 2014: 2,0%, 2016: 3,8 %). The most general interpretation of this trend would be that the parties of criminal procedures have recognised these new instrument as beneficial in terms of speeding up the process of reaching the final decision and the reduction of the sanction that would be issued, if the complete trial took place.

Question 109

Austria

(General Comment): The courts only deal with damages to property and negligent bodily injuries caused by traffic accidents in civil and criminal proceedings; offences which do not lead to damages or injuries are punished by administrative bodies (e.g. speeding, having worn-out tires, drunk-driving).

Belgium

(General Comment): The data shown do not include traffic law cases, cases handled by the labor auditorates, or police appeals handled by the criminal prosecution department.

Estonia

(2020): Only the ones that are classified as criminal offences.

(2016): It includes only a minority of traffic offences that are punishable according to Penal code, these are more serious offences like causing an accident with injured victims, drunk driving above medium-intoxication level and repeated driving without licence.

(2014): The 2014 data encompasses only severe drunk driving and accidents with serious bodily casualties.

Hungary

(2012): In 2012, the total number of traffic offences cases was 3 084.

Ireland

(General Comment): In the vast majority of cases involving traffic offences, the police service (An Garda Síochána) will prefer charges without reference to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Only in the more serious of such cases, including causing death by dangerous driving, will the Office of the DPP receive files for a decision whether to prosecute or not. Any such traffic offence cases received by the Office of the DPP and decided upon would normally be included in the figures.

Latvia

(2016): In accordance with the Latvian legal system on traffic offenses, a person can also be punished administratively, for example, for driving a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, narcotic drugs or other intoxicating substances. Therefore, in this specific case, we would like to emphasize the fact that the indicated number of cases does not include any road traffic violations that are provided for by the Latvian Administrative Violations Code. At the moment, having evaluated the comment received from you, we consider that it is acceptable to rectify the previously given response in Q-109 by indicating "Yes", as it includes road traffic violations for the commission of which there is provided criminal liability

Lithuania

(General Comment): A traffic offence is qualified as criminal when it causes health impairment to another person, or the offender has been driving under influence of alcohol, narcotic, psychotropic or other psychoactive substances and his/her driving resulted in health impairment to or death of another person. Other traffic offences are qualified under the administrative legislation.

Malta

(2016): Traffic offences are listed with the 1st instance cases filed in front of the Court of Magistrates, Criminal Jurisdiction.

Netherlands

(2020): These include traffic offences, but NOT traffic violations. Only serious traffic issues are prosecuted as traffic offence, the less serious as violation of even administrative justice (wet Mulder).

Portugal

(2012): According to 2012 data, the figures include traffic offences which are criminally punished.

Romania

(2020): Only serious offenses that are considered crimes, such as drunk driving or involuntary manslaughter.

(2018): Only serious offenses that are considered crimes, such as drunk driving or involuntary manslaughter.

(2016): Only serious offenses that are considered crimes, such as drunk driving or involuntary manslaughter.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The communicated data include only traffic offences, stipulated as criminal offences (in the Penal Code) and therefore prosecuted by State prosecutors. There are two such criminal offences: causing a traffic accident through negligence whereby another person is seriously injured or died and audacious driving in road traffic which is committed by a serious breach of road safety regulations, while other cases of traffic offences are not criminal offences, but minor offences and are not included in the provided figures.

Indicator 5: Access to justice and all courts

Legal aid

Table 5.1 Coverage of / exemption from court fees included in legal aid in 2020 (Q12-2)

| States | Legal aid includes: | |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Coverage of court fees | Exemption from court fees |
| Austria | | |
| Belgium | | |
| Bulgaria | | |
| Croatia | | |
| Cyprus | | |
| Czech Republic | | |
| Denmark | | |
| Estonia | | |
| Finland | | |
| France | | |
| Germany | | |
| Greece | | |
| Hungary | | |
| Ireland | | |
| Italy | | |
| Latvia | | |
| Lithuania | | |
| Luxembourg | | |
| Malta | | |
| Netherlands | | |
| Poland | | |
| Portugal | | |
| Romania | | |
| Slovak Republic | | |
| Slovenia | | |
| Spain | | |
| Sweden | | |
| Yes | 14 | 19 |
| No/NAP | 13 | 8 |

Table 5.2 Type of legal aid in 2020 (Q16)

| States | Criminal Cases | | Other than criminal cases | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | Representation in court | Legal advice | Representation in court | Legal advice |
| Austria | | | | |
| Belgium | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | | |
| Denmark | | | | |
| Estonia | | | | |
| Finland | | | | |
| France | | | | |
| Germany | | | | |
| Greece | | | | |
| Hungary | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | |
| Italy | | | | |
| Latvia | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | |
| Malta | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | |
| Poland | | | | |
| Portugal | | | | |
| Romania | | | | |
| Slovak Republic | | | | |
| Slovenia | | | | |
| Spain | | | | |
| Sweden | | | | |
| Yes | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| No/NAP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.3 Legal aid coverage of enforcement and other costs in 2020 (Q18 and Q19)

| States | Enforcement of judicial decisions covered by legal aid | Other costs covered by legal aid | |
|-----------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Criminal cases | Other than criminal cases |
| Austria | | | |
| Belgium | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | |
| Croatia | | | |
| Cyprus | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | |
| Denmark | | | |
| Estonia | | | |
| Finland | | | |
| France | | | |
| Germany | | | |
| Greece | | | |
| Hungary | | | |
| Ireland | | | |
| Italy | | | |
| Latvia | | | |
| Lithuania | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | |
| Malta | | | |
| Netherlands | | | |
| Poland | | | |
| Portugal | | | |
| Romania | | | |
| Slovak Republic | | | |
| Slovenia | | | |
| Spain | | | |
| Sweden | | | |
| Yes | 21 | 18 | 23 |
| No/NAP | 6 | 9 | 4 |
| NA | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.4 (EC) Coverage of legal aid (other than criminal cases) in 2020 (Q16, Q18 and Q19)

| States | EC Code | Legal aid applies to representation in court | Legal aid applies to legal advice | Legal aid includes: | | Legal aid covers the fees that are related to the enforcement of judicial decisions | Legal aid covers other costs | |
|-----------------|---------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | Coverage of court fees | Exemption from court fees | | Criminal cases | Other than criminal cases |
| Austria | 20 | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Croatia | 11 | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | 13 | | | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Estonia | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Finland | 26 | | | | | | | |
| France | 10 | | | | | | | |
| Germany | 5 | | | | | | | |
| Greece | 8 | | | | | | | |
| Hungary | 17 | | | | | | | |
| Ireland | 7 | | | | | | | |
| Italy | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Latvia | 14 | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | 15 | | | | | | | |
| Luxembourg | 16 | | | | | | | |
| Malta | 18 | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | 19 | | | | | | | |
| Poland | 21 | | | | | | | |
| Portugal | 22 | | | | | | | |
| Romania | 23 | | | | | | | |
| Slovak Republic | 25 | | | | | | | |
| Slovenia | 24 | | | | | | | |
| Spain | 9 | | | | | | | |
| Sweden | 27 | | | | | | | |

Table 5.5.1 Number of cases for which legal aid has been granted in 2020 (Q20)

| States | Total of cases (1 + 2) | | | Criminal cases (1) | | | Other than criminal cases (2) | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Total (A + B) | Cases brought to court (A) | Cases not brought to court (B) | Total (A + B) | Cases brought to court (A) | Cases not brought to court (B) | Total (A + B) | Cases brought to court (A) | Cases not brought to court (B) |
| Austria | 18 959 | 18 959 | NAP | 4 958 | 4 958 | NAP | 14 001 | 14 001 | NAP |
| Belgium | 203 305 | NA | NA | 76 561 | NA | NA | 126 744 | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | NA | 31 866 | NA | NA | 29 002 | NA | NA | 2 864 | NA |
| Croatia | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 30 622 | 3 433 | 27 189 |
| Cyprus | 3 386 | 3 386 | NA | 2 351 | 2 351 | NA | 1 035 | 1 035 | NA |
| Czech Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Denmark | 918 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 12 421 | NA | NA | 7 067 | NA | NA | 5 354 | NA | NA |
| Finland | 82 628 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| France | 888 343 | NA | NA | 348 715 | NA | NA | 539 628 | NA | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 433 536 | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 5 748 | 2 006 | 3 742 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Ireland | NA | 85 963 | NA | NA | 73 611 | NA | 30 874 | 12 352 | 18 522 |
| Italy | 305 268 | 305 268 | NA | 154 234 | 154 234 | NA | 151 034 | 151 034 | NA |
| Latvia | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Lithuania | 76 914 | 36 544 | 40 370 | NA | 27 442 | NA | NA | 9 102 | NA |
| Luxembourg | 4 660 | NA | NA | 1 182 | NA | NA | 3 478 | NA | NA |
| Malta | 946 | 755 | 191 | 626 | 626 | NAP | 320 | 129 | 191 |
| Netherlands | 301 304 | 253 506 | 47 798 | 88 075 | 88 075 | NAP | 213 229 | 165 431 | 47 798 |
| Poland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 31 661 | NA |
| Portugal | 115 349 | 113 642 | 1 707 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Romania | 66 522 | 66 522 | NAP | 63 492 | 63 492 | NAP | 3 030 | 3 030 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 11 432 | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 9 876 | 9 138 | 738 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Spain | 1 599 883 | NA | NA | 1 103 860 | NA | NA | 496 023 | NA | NA |
| Sweden | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6 561 | 5 977 | 584 |
| Average | 217 437 | 77 296 | 15 758 | 168 284 | 49 310 | | 108 891 | 64 122 | 18 857 |
| Median | 66 522 | 34 205 | 2 725 | 63 492 | 29 002 | | 14 001 | 9 102 | 18 522 |
| Minimum | 918 | 755 | 191 | 626 | 626 | 0 | 320 | 129 | 191 |
| Maximum | 1 599 883 | 305 268 | 47 798 | 1 103 860 | 154 234 | 0 | 539 628 | 433 536 | 47 798 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 37% | 52% | 67% | 56% | 63% | 81% | 41% | 48% | 70% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 4% | 11% | 4% | 4% | 19% | 4% | 4% | 11% |

Table 5.5.2 Number of cases for which legal aid has been granted per 100 inhabitants in 2020 (Q20)

| States | Total of cases (1 + 2) | | | Criminal cases (1) | | | Other than criminal cases (2) | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Total (A + B) | Cases brought to court (A) | Cases not brought to court (B) | Total (A + B) | Cases brought to court (A) | Cases not brought to court (B) | Total (A + B) | Cases brought to court (A) | Cases not brought to court (B) |
| Austria | 0,21 | 0,21 | NAP | 0,06 | 0,06 | NAP | 0,16 | 0,16 | NAP |
| Belgium | 1,76 | NA | NA | 0,66 | NA | NA | 1,10 | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | NA | 0,46 | NA | NA | 0,42 | NA | NA | 0,04 | NA |
| Croatia | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,76 | 0,09 | 0,67 |
| Cyprus | 0,38 | 0,38 | NA | 0,26 | 0,26 | NA | 0,12 | 0,12 | NA |
| Czech Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Denmark | 0,02 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 0,93 | NA | NA | 0,53 | NA | NA | 0,40 | NA | NA |
| Finland | 1,49 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| France | 1,32 | NA | NA | 0,52 | NA | NA | 0,80 | NA | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,52 | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 0,06 | 0,02 | 0,04 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Ireland | NA | 1,73 | NA | NA | 1,48 | NA | 0,62 | 0,25 | 0,37 |
| Italy | 0,52 | 0,52 | NA | 0,26 | 0,26 | NA | 0,25 | 0,25 | NA |
| Latvia | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Lithuania | 2,75 | 1,31 | 1,44 | NA | 0,98 | NA | NA | 0,33 | NA |
| Luxembourg | 0,73 | NA | NA | 0,19 | NA | NA | 0,55 | NA | NA |
| Malta | 0,18 | 0,15 | 0,04 | 0,12 | 0,12 | NAP | 0,06 | 0,03 | 0,04 |
| Netherlands | 1,72 | 1,45 | 0,27 | 0,50 | 0,50 | NAP | 1,22 | 0,95 | 0,27 |
| Poland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,08 | NA |
| Portugal | 1,12 | 1,10 | 0,02 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Romania | 0,35 | 0,35 | NAP | 0,33 | 0,33 | NAP | 0,02 | 0,02 | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,21 | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 0,47 | 0,43 | 0,03 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Spain | 3,38 | NA | NA | 2,33 | NA | NA | 1,05 | NA | NA |
| Sweden | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,01 |
| Average | 1,02 | 0,68 | 0,31 | 0,52 | 0,49 | | 0,49 | 0,22 | 0,27 |
| Median | 0,73 | 0,45 | 0,04 | 0,33 | 0,33 | | 0,40 | 0,12 | 0,27 |
| Minimum | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,00 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,01 |
| Maximum | 3,38 | 1,73 | 1,44 | 2,33 | 1,48 | 0,00 | 1,22 | 0,95 | 0,67 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 37% | 52% | 67% | 56% | 63% | 81% | 41% | 48% | 70% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 4% | 11% | 4% | 4% | 19% | 4% | 4% | 11% |

Table 5.6 Timeframes of the procedure for granting legal aid, in relation to the duration (in days) from the initial legal aid request to the final approval of the legal aid request (Q20-1)

| States | Maximum duration prescribed in law/regulation (in days) | Actual average duration (in days) |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Austria | NA | NA |
| Belgium | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 14 | 7 |
| Croatia | 15 | NA |
| Cyprus | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | NAP | NA |
| Denmark | NA | NA |
| Estonia | NAP | NA |
| Finland | NAP | NA |
| France | 45 | 52 |
| Germany | NAP | NA |
| Greece | 15 | 3 |
| Hungary | NAP | NAP |
| Ireland | NAP | 14 |
| Italy | 10 | NA |
| Latvia | 21 | NA |
| Lithuania | 5 | NA |
| Luxembourg | NAP | NA |
| Malta | NA | 19 |
| Netherlands | 40 | 12 |
| Poland | NAP | NA |
| Portugal | 30 | 100 |
| Romania | NAP | NA |
| Slovak Republic | 30 | 30 |
| Slovenia | NAP | 30 |
| Spain | 30 | NA |
| Sweden | NAP | NA |
| Average | 23 | 30 |
| Median | 21 | 19 |
| Minimum | 5 | 3 |
| Maximum | 45 | 100 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 63% |
| % of NAP | 41% | 4% |

Portugal: Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the actual average duration of the procedure for granting legal aid exceeded the maximum duration prescribed in law/regulation.

System for compensating users

Table 5.7.1 System for compensating users: number of requests for compensations and condemnations by specific circumstances in 2020 (Q37)

| States | Total | | Excessive length of proceedings | | Non-execution of court decisions | | Wrongful arrest | | Wrongful conviction | | Other | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Number of requests for compensation | Number of condemnations | Number of requests for compensation | Number of condemnations | Number of requests for compensation | Number of condemnations | Number of requests for compensation | Number of condemnations | Number of requests for compensation | Number of condemnations | Number of requests for compensation | Number of condemnations |
| Austria | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | 70 | 13 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 332 | 180 | 138 | 48 | NAP | NAP | 194 | 132 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Cyprus | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Denmark | NA | NA | 93 | 17 | NA | NA | 125 | 82 | 27 | 25 | 2 193 | 1 286 |
| Estonia | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Finland | NA | NA | 56 | 40 | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| France | 908 | 249 | NA | 217 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | NAP | NAP | 15 855 | 12 778 | 6 914 | 4 966 | 1 107 | 408 | 12 | 8 | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 45 | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA | NAP |
| Lithuania | 78 | 35 | 22 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 25 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 19 | 4 |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 8 | 7 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | NA | NA | 15 852 | 1 706 | NA | NA | NA | 229 | NA | 19 | NA | NA |
| Portugal | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Romania | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovak Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 32 | 11 | 15 | 3 | NAP | NAP | 15 | 4 | 2 | 4 | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 605 | 29 | NA | 1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 28 |
| Sweden | 2 125 | 1 880 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 122 | 1 879 | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP |
| Average | 589 | 397 | 4 004 | 1 482 | 2 305 | 1 656 | 458 | 308 | 11 | 11 | 1 106 | 439 |
| Median | 332 | 108 | 75 | 29 | 0 | 2 | 98 | 82 | 12 | 8 | 1 106 | 28 |
| Minimum | 32 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 4 |
| Maximum | 2 125 | 1 880 | 15 855 | 12 778 | 6 914 | 4 966 | 2 122 | 1 879 | 27 | 25 | 2 193 | 1 286 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 67% | 67% | 67% | 56% | 63% | 63% | 63% | 56% | 78% | 70% | 56% | 48% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 11% | 4% | 7% | 26% | 26% | 7% | 11% | 4% | 7% | 37% | 41% |

Table 5.7.2 System for compensating users: amounts by specific circumstances in 2020 (Q37)

| States | Total amount | Excessive length of proceedings | | Non-execution of court decisions | | Wrongful arrest | | Wrongful conviction | | Other | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | | Absolute value | As % of the Total amount | Absolute value | As % pf the Total amount | Absolute value | As % pf the Total amount | Absolute value | As % pf the Total amount | Absolute value | As % pf the Total amount |
| Austria | 1 310 376 € | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | 150 905 € | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Bulgaria | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 1 290 594 € | 15 973 € | 1,2% | NAP | NAP | 1 274 621 € | 98,8% | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Cyprus | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Denmark | NA | 25 673 € | NA | NA | NA | 89 833 € | NA | 28 317 € | NA | 2 600 362 € | NA |
| Estonia | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Finland | NA | 154 264 € | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| France | 1 975 018 € | 1 388 393 € | 70,3% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Ireland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Latvia | 103 420 € | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Lithuania | 26 705 € | 6 000 € | 22,5% | 0 € | 0,0% | 5 690 € | 21,3% | 14 050 € | 52,6% | 966 € | 3,6% |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 125 599 € | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | NA | 1 007 710 € | NA | NA | NA | 3 217 799 € | NA | 629 105 € | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Romania | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovak Republic | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 389 871 € | 61 615 € | 15,8% | NAP | NAP | 242 108 € | 62,1% | 86 147 € | 22,1% | NAP | NAP |
| Spain | 569 858 € | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Sweden | 7 170 985 € | 985 € | 0,0% | 0 € | 0,0% | 7 170 000 € | 100,0% | 0 € | 0,0% | NAP | NAP |
| Average | 1 604 603 € | 332 577 € | 0 | 0 € | 0 | 1 534 569 € | 1 | 151 524 € | 0 | 1 300 664 € | 0 |
| Median | 930 226 € | 43 644 € | 0 | 0 € | 0 | 196 507 € | 1 | 28 317 € | 0 | 1 300 664 € | 0 |
| Minimum | 26 705 € | 985 € | 0 | 0 € | 0 | 5 690 € | 0 | 0 € | 0 | 966 € | 0 |
| Maximum | 7 170 985 € | 1 388 393 € | 1 | 0 € | 0 | 7 170 000 € | 1 | 629 105 € | 1 | 2 600 362 € | 0 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 63% | 67% | 78% | 67% | 67% | 63% | 78% | 78% | 85% | 56% | 59% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 4% | 4% | 26% | 26% | 7% | 7% | 4% | 4% | 37% | 37% |

Indicator 5: Legal aid

Comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by country

Question 012-2. Does legal aid include:

Question 016. Does legal aid apply to:

Question 018. Can legal aid be granted for the fees that are related to the enforcement of judicial decisions (e.g. fees of an enforcement agent)?

Question 019. Can legal aid be granted for other costs (different from those mentioned in questions 16 to 18, e.g. fees of technical advisors or experts, costs of other legal professionals (notaries), travel costs etc.)?

Question 020. Please indicate the number of cases for which legal aid has been granted:

Question 020-1. Please indicate the timeframes of the procedure for granting legal aid, in relation to the duration from the initial legal aid request to the final approval of the legal aid request:

Austria

Q012-2 (General Comment): In civil cases:

As far as civil cases are concerned, according to sec 64 of the Austrian Civil Procedure Code (Zivilprozessordnung, ZPO) legal aid may cover a (provisional) exemption from court fees, fees for witnesses, experts, interpreters and guardians, costs of the necessary

announcements and the cash expenditure of guardians or lawyers, representation by a court official or – if necessary – a lawyer.

In criminal cases:

In general the expenses of criminal proceedings that have to be reimbursed by the party required to do so include also a flat-rate

contribution as part of those costs of the criminal proceedings that are not further specified in the following provisions, including the

costs associated with the investigative work of the criminal investigation authority and the costs associated with the execution of

directions given by the prosecution authority or by the necessary official acts of the court (sec 381 para 1 subpara 1 CCP). In cases of a guilty verdict, the defendant must further be required to cover the costs of the criminal proceedings.

According to sec 391 para 1 CCP the enforcement of the court's decision on costs has to take into account the ability of the convicted person to bear the costs for the daily life for him/herself and the family as well as the obligation of compensation in regard of the offence. The court may, if the costs cannot be enforced because of an impecunious defendant, declare the costs unrecoverable. If the court assumes that in the future the costs will be recoverable but for the time being they are not, the economic capacity of the person concerned has to be re-examined after a certain period. The statute for limitation to recover the costs is five years after the final decision in the proceeding. If the court decides that the convicted person has to bear the costs of the proceeding and further on he or she is not able to pay the costs the authorities, responsible to recover costs, may prolong the payment deadline, allow to pay instalments, or to abate the costs.

As far as administrative cases are concerned, according to sec 8a of the Proceedings of Administrative Courts Act – VwGVG and the

Austrian Civil Procedure Order (Zivilprozessordnung, ZPO) legal aid may cover a provisional exemption from court fees, fees for

witnesses, experts, interpreters and guardians, costs of the necessary announcements and the cash expenditure of guardians or lawyers, representation by a court official or – if necessary – a lawyer.

Q016 (General Comment): In principle every person who retains a defence lawyer or another representative has to bear the costs him or herself even if the lawyer was appointed ex officio. By virtue of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the court has to decide on total or partial legal aid on the request of the defendant if the defendant cannot bear the total costs for the defence lawyer without impairment of his/her own or his/her family's maintenance which enables him/her to a simple lifestyle and if it is necessary in the interest of justice in particular in the interest of an adequate defence. Where in any case the defendant needs a defence lawyer, the court has to decide on legal aid ex officio even if the defendant does not request for it but further requirements to provide legal aid are given.

Q016 (2017): As far as civil cases are concerned, according to § 64 of the Austrian Civil Procedure Order (Zivilprozessordnung, ZPO) legal aid may cover a provisional exemption from court fees, fees for witnesses, experts, interpreters and guardians, costs of the necessary announcements and the cash expenditure of guardians or lawyers, representation by a court official or – if necessary – a lawyer.

In criminal cases:

According to sec 391 par 1 CCP the enforcement of the court's decision on costs has to take into account the ability of the convicted person to bear the costs for the daily life for him/herself and the family as well as the obligation of compensation in regard of the offence. The court may, if the costs cannot be enforced because of an impecunious defendant, declare the costs unrecoverable. If the court assumes that in the future the costs will be recoverable but for the time being they are not, the economic capacity of the person concerned has to be re-examined after a certain period. The statute for limitation to recover the costs is five years after the final decision in the proceeding. If the court decides that the convicted person has to bear the costs of the proceeding and further on he or she is not able to pay the costs the authorities, responsible to recover costs, may prolong the payment deadline, allow to pay instalments, or to abate the costs.

In principle every person who retains a defence lawyer or another representative has to bear the costs him or herself even if the lawyer was appointed ex officio (sec 393 par 1 of CCP). According to sec 61 para 2 CCP the court has to decide on total or partial legal aid on the request of the defendant if the defendant cannot bear the total costs for the defence lawyer without impairment of his/her own or his/her family's maintenance which enables him/her to a simple lifestyle and if it is necessary in the interest of justice in particular in the interest of an adequate defence. In any case legal aid has to be granted during the whole procedure if and as long as the defendant is held in pre trial detention; • during the entire procedure on the confinement in an institution for mentally abnormal offenders; • during the trial on the confinement in an institution for addicted offenders in need of curing and on the confinement in an institution for dangerous subsequent offender; • during the trial in front of a jury or of a court of lay assessors; • during the trial in front of a single judge if the sentence which may be imposed is more than three years of deprivation of liberty; • during the appeal procedure against a verdict of a court of jury or a court of lay assessors, in case the European Court for Human Rights has determined a violation of the European Convention on Human Rights or an additional Protocol to it for conducting the request for the reopening of the procedure and for the trial in public; • if the defendant is blind, deaf, mute or otherwise handicapped or is not able to conduct the defense by him/herself because he/she can do not understand the language at court, • for the appeal procedure, • if the factual and legal position is difficult.

Where in any case the defendant needs a defense lawyer, the court has to decide on legal aid ex officio even if the defendant does not request for it but further requirements to provide legal aid are given.

With regard to the decision on legal aid the court has to examine the defendant's economic capacity to bear the costs for a defense lawyer. The economic capacity is determined by the maintenance which enables the defendant and his/her family to a simple lifestyle, and can be identified at the bases of the minimum living wage which may not be garnished given by sec 5 of the act on garnishment of wages and the appropriate maintenance which is higher than the minimum living wage. In particular the income and other assets of the one hand and the number of persons who are entitled to maintenance on the other hand

Q018 (General Comment): If legal aid is granted in the main proceeding, the same also applies to the enforcement proceeding. According to the Austrian Civil Procedure Order, the requirements for granting legal aid have only to be re-examined, if the enforcement proceeding will be opened one year after the main proceeding has been closed.

Q018 (2019): According to § 64 of the Austrian Civil Procedure Order (Zivilprozessordnung, ZPO) legal aid extends to enforcement proceedings.

Q018 (2018): Legal aid according to § 64 of the Austrian Civil Procedure Order (Zivilprozessordnung, ZPO) extends to enforcement proceedings.

Q019 (General Comment): In civil matters, the Austrian Civil Procedure Order provides for that legal aid may cover not only the (provisional) exemption from court fees but also the exemption from fees for witnesses, experts, interpreters and guardians, costs of the necessary announcements and the cash expenditure of guardians or lawyers, representation by a court official or – if necessary – a lawyer. If the personal presence of the parties at a hearing is ordered by the court, their necessary travel expenses are also replaced. Where legal representation is provided, legal aid also covers the pre-trial advice given by the lawyer. If legal aid is granted in the main proceeding, the same also applies to the enforcement proceedings. A party which was granted legal aid for a particular legal dispute in another EU Member State is also entitled to legal aid in Austria for a proceeding concerning the recognition and enforcement of the decision given in that dispute. In criminal matters, there are no costs to bear for the parties, until the court has taken a final decision, which also encompasses a decision on the costs. In case of an acquittal, the State has to bear all the costs. The Public Prosecutor does not have to bear any costs in any case. The Code of Criminal Procedure pinpoints only one exception to this rule, if a person, different from the Public Prosecutor, i.e. “Privatankläger” holds the accusation and loses the case because of an acquittal. In this case, the so called Privatankläger (private prosecutor) has to bear the costs. In case of a false accusation, the person who knowingly accused the (acquitted) perpetrator would have to bear the costs of the trial.

Q019 (2019): see general comments

Q019 (2018): See above Point 016-1.

Q020 (2016): Legal aid can not be granted for cases that have not been brought to court. Analysis of the non-litigious cases for which legal aid has been granted is not available.

Q020-1 (General Comment): Where legal representation is provided, legal aid also covers the pre-trial advice given by the lawyer. Legal aid is granted only as the applicant - according to his income, assets and maintenance obligations - is unable to bear (any or part of) the costs mentioned above without endangering the minimum subsistence level necessary to allow a simple standard of living. Legal aid is denied if the claim or defence of the applicant is manifestly unfounded or manifestly not brought in good faith. Legal aid is granted in all civil and commercial court proceedings regardless of the applicant's nationality or place of residence.

If legal aid is granted in the main proceeding, the same also applies to the enforcement proceedings. A party which was granted legal aid for a particular legal dispute in another EU Member State is also entitled to legal aid in Austria for a proceeding concerning the recognition and enforcement of the decision given in that dispute. If an application for legal aid is submitted concerning an urgent case (e.g. legal representation in the case of interim measures) the court has to decide speedily. If the court decides that the legal aid includes the assistance of a lawyer, the regional Bar Association selects a lawyer from among its members, by alphabetical order.

Legal aid covers all stages of the proceedings. As long as it has not been withdrawn because of a change in the applicant's circumstances or annulled by the court if it is established that the conditions under which the aid was granted were not borne out, legal aid covers any appeal (or appeal procedure).

Q020-1 (2020): Actual average duration:

criminal law: 3,67 days; civil law 34,48 days; total: 24,87 days

supreme administrative court: 23 days

regional administrative courts: maximum duration prescribed in law/regulation: 6 months

Actual average duration: 40 days

Q037 (General Comment): The Public Authority's Liability Act (Amtshaftungsgesetz) provides for liability of the state (and other legal entities) for misconduct of their employees in the exercise of public authority, including court proceedings and court decisions, causing damage to persons or property by excessive length of proceedings, wrongful arrest and/or wrongful condemnation. The liability presupposes both wrongfulness and fault. In the case of wrongful arrest or wrongful criminal condemnation, compensation can also be obtained according to the Penal Law's Compensation Act (Strafrechtliches Entschädigungsgesetz) without proving fault of the Authorities. The compensation procedure is laid down in para. 8 ff. Amtshaftungsgesetz and para. 9 ff. Strafrechtliches Entschädigungsgesetz. The injured person may demand – free of costs - of the legal entity against which the claim for damages is to be raised to forward her/him within a three months' term a written statement indicating as to whether it accepts or partially or totally rejects the claim for damages. If the claim is partially or totally rejected, the complaint can still be filed at court.

The exclusive jurisdiction over the claim of the injured person against the legal entity rests in the first instance with the regional court (Landesgericht) in charge of civil matters in whose range of jurisdiction the infringement of law occurred. Compensation is funded by the Public Authority's general budget. The liability is unlimited, indemnity is to be paid in terms of money only. To make sure that compensation is paid following the concrete circumstances of each individual case, there is no such thing as a daily tariff or a flat compensation sum. The amount of compensation depends solely on the magnitude of damage suffered by the victim and the degree of fault attributable to the Public Authority.

According to sec 67 CCP victims have the right to claim reimbursement for the damage caused by the criminal act or compensation for the impairment of their legally protected interests. The extent of the damage or the impairment has to be established ex officio as far as this can be done on the basis of the results of the criminal proceeding or with the help of additional simple investigations. If for the assessment of a bodily injury or damage to the health of a person an expert is appointed, he/she also has to be requested to establish the periods of pain.

Q037 (2020): The payments according to the Public Authority's Liability Act and the Penal Law's Compensation Act cannot be quantified regarding the different circumstances. Only the total amount of the payments can be provided. On this basis the payments according to the Public Authority's Liability Act were 444.740,27 Euro and those according to the Penal Law's Compensation Act were 865.635,22 Euro.

Q037 (2016): The Public Authority's Liability Act (Amtshaftungsgesetz) provides for liability of the state (and other legal entities) for misconduct of their employees in the exercise of public authority, including court proceedings and court decisions, causing damage to persons or property by excessive length of proceedings, wrongful arrest and/or wrongful condemnation. The liability presupposes both wrongfulness and fault. In the case of wrongful arrest or wrongful criminal condemnation, compensation can also be obtained according to the Penal Law's Compensation Act (Strafrechtliches Entschädigungsgesetz) without proving fault of the Authorities. The compensation procedure is laid down in para. 8 ff. Amtshaftungsgesetz and para. 9 ff. Strafrechtliches Entschädigungsgesetz. The injured person may demand – free of costs - of the legal entity against which the claim for damages is to be raised to forward her/him within a three months' term a written statement indicating as to whether it accepts or partially or totally rejects the claim for damages. If the claim is partially or totally rejected, the complaint can still be filed at court.

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Belgium

Q016 (2017): In Belgium there are three types of "legal aid": first-line legal aid, second-line legal aid and legal assistance. First-line legal aid consists of practical information, legal information, a first legal opinion or referral to a specialised body (Article 508/1 of the Judicial Code).

Second-line legal aid: legal aid granted to a natural person in the form of a detailed legal opinion or legal assistance in or out of court proceedings or assistance in a trial, including legal representation.

Legal assistance consists in exempting, in whole or in part, those who do not have the necessary income to afford the costs of a procedure, from paying the related costs, which will therefore be covered by the State budget (Article 664 of the Judicial Code). Legal assistance may be obtained in civil or criminal matters and in any proceedings (judicial, administrative or arbitral).

Q016 (2016): In Belgium there are three types of "legal aid": front-line legal aid, second-line legal aid and legal assistance. Front-line legal aid consists of practical information, legal information, a first legal opinion or referral to a specialized body (section 508/1 of the Judicial Code).

Second-line legal aid: legal aid granted to a natural person in the form of a detailed legal opinion or legal assistance in the context or not of a procedure or assistance in the context of a trial including representation. Legal assistance consists in providing, in whole or in part, those who do not have the necessary income to meet the costs of a procedure, to pay the related costs which will therefore be borne by the budget of the State (Article 664 of the Judicial Code). Legal aid may be obtained in civil or criminal matters and in any proceeding (judicial, administrative or arbitral).

Q018 (General Comment): According to article 665,2 of the Belgian Judicial Code, legal aid is applicable to acts relating to the execution of judgments.

Q018 (2020): Legal aid consists in exempting, in whole or in part, those who do not have the necessary means of existence to meet the costs of a procedure, even an extrajudicial one, from paying the various fees, registration, clerk's office and dispatch fees and other costs that it entails. It also assures the interested parties that the ministry of public and ministerial officers is free of charge. It also allows the interested parties to benefit from the free assistance of a technical advisor during judicial expertises. According to article 665, 2° of the Belgian Judicial Code, legal aid is applicable to acts relating to the execution of judgments and decisions.

Q019 (General Comment): Legal aid is applicable:

- 1) to all acts related to claims to be brought or pending before a judge of the judicial or administrative order or before arbitrators;
- 2) to acts related to the execution of judgments;
- 3) to proceedings on request;
- 4) to procedural acts that fall within the jurisdiction of a member of the judiciary or require the intervention of a public or ministerial officer.
- 5) to mediation procedures, extrajudicial or judicial, conducted by an approved mediator.
- 6) to all extrajudicial proceedings imposed by law or by the judge;
- 7) for the enforcement of authentic instruments in another Member State of the European Union under the Article 11 of the Council Directive 2003/8/EC of the 27th of January 2003 to improve access to justice in cross-border disputes by establishing minimum common rules related to legal aid for such disputes, under the conditions defined by that Directive
- 8) to the assistance of a technical adviser when a legal expert is required.

Q019 (2020): "Legal aid is applicable:

- 1° to all acts relating to claims to be brought or pending before a judge of the judicial or administrative order or before arbitrators;
 - 2° to acts relating to the execution of judgments and decisions;
 - 3° proceedings on request;
 - 4° to procedural acts that fall within the competence of a member of the judicial order or require the intervention of a public or ministerial officer
 - 5° to mediation procedures, extrajudicial or judicial, conducted by a certified mediator
 - 6° to all extrajudicial procedures imposed by law or the judge
 - 7° for the enforcement of authentic instruments in another Member State of the European Union within the framework of Article 11 of Council Directive 2003/8/EC of 27 January 2003 to improve access to justice in cross-border disputes by establishing minimum common rules relating to legal aid for such disputes, under the conditions defined by this Directive
 - 8° to the assistance of a technical adviser in the case of judicial expertise.
- "

Q019 (2018): Legal aid is applicable:

- 1° to all acts relating to claims to be brought or pending before a judge of the judicial or administrative order or before arbitrators;
- 2° to the acts relating to the execution of judgments and decisions;
- 3° to the proceedings on request;
- 4° to the procedural acts that fall within the jurisdiction of a member of the judiciary or require the intervention of a public or ministerial officer;
- 5° to the mediation procedures, extrajudicial or judicial, conducted by an approved mediator;
- 6° to all extrajudicial proceedings imposed by law or by the judge;
- 7° for the enforcement of authentic instruments in another Member State of the European Union under Article 11 of Council Directive 2003/8/EC of 27 January 2003 aimed at improving access to justice in cross-border disputes by establishing minimum common rules relating to legal aid for such disputes, under the conditions defined by that Directive;
- 8° to the assistance of a technical adviser during judicial expert appraisals.

Q019 (2017): Legal assistance is applicable:

- (1) to all acts relating to claims to be brought or pending before a judge (civil, penal or administrative) or before arbitrators;
 - (2) to acts relating to the enforcement of judgments and court decisions;
 - (3) to proceedings on request;
 - (4) to procedural acts that fall within the jurisdiction of a member of the civil and penal order or require the intervention of a public or ministerial officer;
 - (5) voluntary or judicial mediation procedures conducted by a mediator approved by the commission referred to in section 1727;
 - (6) to all extrajudicial proceedings imposed by law or by the judge;
 - (7) to the enforcement of authentic acts in another Member State of the European Union under Article 11 of the Council Directive 2003/8/EC of 27 January 2003 aimed at improving access to justice in cross-border disputes by establishing minimum common rules relating to legal aid for such disputes, under the conditions defined by that Directive.
 - (8) to the assistance of a technical adviser during judicial expert appraisals.
- Articles 691 to 692bis of the Judicial Code set out a series of costs advanced by the State (transport and subsistence costs of judges and public or ministerial officials, witness taxes, interpreters' costs, disbursements of bailiffs, notaries, etc.) for the benefit of the person receiving legal assistance.

Q019 (2016): Legal assistance is applicable to:

- 1 ° all acts relating to applications to be made or pending before a judge of the judicial or administrative order or before arbitrators;
 - 2 ° acts relating to the execution of judgments and decisions;
 - 3 ° proceedings on request;
 - 4 ° proceedings that fall within the jurisdiction of a member of the Judicial Order or require the intervention of a public or ministerial officer;
 - 5 ° mediation procedures, whether voluntary or judicial, conducted by a mediator approved by the commission referred to in article 1727;
 - 6 ° [to all extrajudicial procedures imposed by law or by the judge;
 - 7 ° for the enforcement of authentic instruments in another Member State of the European Union within the framework of Article 11 of Council Directive 2003/8 / EC of 27 January 2003 on improving access to justice in cross-border cases by establishing common minimum rules on legal aid granted in such cases, under the conditions laid down in that directive.]
 - 8 ° to the assistance of a technical advisor during judicial appraisals.
- Articles 691 to 692bis of the Judicial Code set forth a series of costs advanced by the State (transportation and subsistence expenses of magistrates and public or ministerial officers, taxes of witnesses, interpreters' fees, disbursements of bailiffs, notaries etc ...); to the discharge of the person benefiting from legal aid.

Q020 (2020): For second-line legal aid, the number of cases closed for the year 2019-2020 amounts to 203,305 for Belgium. The figures for the 2018-2019 year were 196,840.

For the year 2019-2020, the number of cases closed in criminal matters is 76,561 and 126,744 for other matters.

Regarding legal aid, it can be noted that the figure of 16,266 corresponds to cases brought before the following courts: court of first instance (civil and family sections), enterprise court and labor court, court of appeal, criminal section (in criminal matters), and court of appeal, civil section, and labor court (in matters other than criminal). The number of closed cases for which legal aid was granted is included in the figures each time.

Q020 (2016): With regard to cases brought to courts, the only figure in our possession is the number of lawyers' appointments. This does not necessarily mean that the case will be closed or even brought to court (even if it is often the case). For the year 2015-2016, there has been 272,313 lawyers' designations (knowing that there may be several designations for a procedure). There is no distinction by subject.

With regard to second-line legal aid, however, the number of cases closed in criminal cases (excluding court work) for the 2015-2016 judicial year is available: 78172. For other subjects (year 2015- 2016): 155,769.

Regarding the number of cases (cases not brought to courts) that benefited from second-line legal aid, we have partial figures from the OVB (order of the Flemish Bars) for the year 2015- 2016: Cases that ended with an amicable settlement or transaction: 4097.

Q020 (2014): As for secondary legal assistance, for the judicial year 2013-2014 the number of cases solved which benefited from legal aid was 212 495. Regarding legal assistance, data are incomplete. Concerning 1st instance courts (civil cases), there were 20 033 orders granting or refusing legal assistance. In respect of commercial courts, 1 023 orders of the Legal Assistance Office granted legal assistance.

For the period 2013-2014 (September to September), secondary legal assistance has been allocated in favour of 212 495 resolved cases. As regards legal assistance, data are incomplete. And regarding first instance courts ruling on civil matter, 20 033 orders have been made, granting or refusing legal assistance. For commercial courts, 1 023 orders of the Judicial Assistance Office have approved the legal assistance.

Q020 (2012): For 2012, the number of non-litigious cases for which legal aid has been granted was 16 432 as regards the Order of the French and German Speaking Bars (Ordre des barreaux francophones et germanophones (OBFG)) and 41 618 as regards the Order of the Dutch Speaking Bars (Ordre des Barreaux néerlandophones (OVB)).

Q020-1 (2020): No data available.

Q037 (General Comment): "In Belgian law, we speak of "inoperative preventive detention" and not of "unjustified arrest".

Compensation via the civil liability procedure:

In Belgium, the liability of the state for damages resulting from faults committed by the public prosecutor's office or judges, falls under Article 1382 of the Civil Code (action in tort). According to article 1382 of the Civil Code: "Any act of man whatsoever which causes damage to another person obliges the person by whose fault it occurred to make reparation". The fault may consist of negligence according to the terms of article 1383 which provides that "everyone is responsible for the damage he causes not only by his own act but also by his negligence or imprudence". In order to obtain compensation, the plaintiff must demonstrate the existence of a fault, damage and a causal link between the fault and the damage. According to the Constitutional Court (see Constitutional Court ruling of June 30, 2014 (No. 99/2014)), a constitutionally correct interpretation of Article 1382 of the Civil Code implies that the state can be held liable for a fault of a judge body deciding in the final instance, even if the decision is not repealed, amended, annulled or revoked. It is necessary that the fault consists of a sufficiently serious violation of the applicable rule of law and that, given the limited remedies available against the erroneous decision, it is not possible to obtain an annulment of the decision. Such claims are brought before the civil courts.

Reference should also be made to the Act of 13 March 1973 on compensation for inoperative preventive detention. Article 28 of this law provides that "Any person who has been held in preventive detention for more than eight days without this detention or its continuation having been caused by his own conduct may claim compensation:

- a) if he or she has been directly or indirectly excluded from liability by a judicial decision that has become res judicata;
- b) if he/she has benefited from an order or a ruling of dismissal;
- c) if he/she has been arrested or kept in detention after the public prosecution has been extinguished by prescription;

The amount of such compensation shall be determined in equity, taking into account all the circumstances of public and private interest.

If the person concerned is unable to bring an action for compensation before the ordinary courts, the compensation must be requested in writing to the Minister of Justice, who shall decide within six months.

The compensation shall be awarded by the Minister of Justice at the expense of the Treasury, if the conditions provided for in § 1 are met.

If the compensation or the allocation is refused, if the amount of the compensation or the number of days allocated is deemed insufficient, or if the Minister of Justice has not taken a decision within six months of the request, the person concerned may apply to the Commission for Inoperative Preventive Detention.

With regard to the "number of convictions" for "unjustified arrests": it should be noted that the figure in the table does not correspond to "convictions" but represents the number of cases for which there has been a definitive grant of compensation. In "inoperative preventive detention" cases there is no conviction. It is either a grant of compensation or a refusal of compensation. Therefore, the title of the third column of the table does not correspond to the content (in any case for the ""inoperative preventive detention"")

"

Q037 (2019): 1. Reference should also be made to the Law of 13 March 1973 relating to compensation in the event of inoperative preventive detention. Article 28 stipulates the following:

Any person who has been held in preventive detention for more than eight days without this detention or its extension having been caused by his/her own conduct is entitled to compensation:

- a) if s/he has been exonerated directly or indirectly by a court decision that has the force of *res judicata*;
- (b) if s/he has benefited from an order or judgment of dismissal;
- (c) if s/he has been arrested or detained after the termination of the prosecution by prescription;

The amount of such compensation shall be fixed in equity and taking into account all circumstances of public and private interest.

If the person concerned is unable to bring an action for compensation before the ordinary courts, the compensation must be requested by written request addressed to the Minister of Justice, who shall decide within six months. If compensation or imputation is refused, if the amount of compensation or the number of days imputed is deemed insufficient, or if the Minister of Justice has not made a decision within six months of the request, the interested party may apply to the "Inoperative Preventive Detention" Commission.

2. Compensation through the civil liability procedure:

In Belgium, the State liability for damage resulting from faults made by the public prosecutor office or judges, falls under the article 1382 of the Civil Code (claims on the basis of tort). According to article 1382 Civil Code: "Any act whatever of man which cause damage to another obliges him by whose fault it occurred to make reparation". To obtain compensation, the plaintiff must demonstrate the existence of a fault, of damage and of a causal link between the fault and damage. According to the Constitutional Court a constitutionally correct interpretation of article 1382 of the Civil Code implies that the State may be held liable for a fault of a judicial body deciding in last instance, even if the decision is not repealed, amended, annulled or revoked. It is required that the fault consists in a sufficiently serious breach of the applicable legal rule and that, given the limited legal remedies available against the wrongful decision, it is not possible to obtain an annulment of the decision. These claims are brought before the civil courts.

Exceeding a reasonable time is also to be considered as a fault. However, article 21ter of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that as a consequence of a violation of the right to be tried within a reasonable time, the courts can either impose a penalty below the statutory minimum or simply pronounce a guilty verdict without imposing a sentence. In addition, the Court of Cassation has ruled that the *Chambre du conseil* (which is the investigative court that intervenes in case of a judicial inquiry) can declare the criminal claim inadmissible if the rights of the defence have been seriously and irretrievably damaged due to the violation of the right to be tried within a reasonable time. In other less serious cases, the *Chambre du conseil* may establish the violation of the right to be tried within a reasonable time and commit the case for trial, after which the trial court is bound to give a proper response to this violation, in accordance with Article 21ter of the Preliminary Title of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Q037 (2016): Compensation is only awarded for wrongful arrest. Excessive length may have consequences to the extent that a reduction of the sentence granted is possible: If the length of criminal proceedings exceeds a reasonable time, the judge may convict the offender simply by conviction or impose a sentence that is less than the minimum sentence prescribed by law.

Bulgaria

Q016 (General Comment): Legal aid is granted only to natural persons, in criminal, civil and administrative matters before courts of all instances. Legal aid authorities are the Ministry of Justice which conducts the State policy in the sphere of legal aid; the National Legal Aid Bureau /NLAB/ which provides general and methodological guidance of the activity concerning the granting of legal aid by issuing mandatory instructions on the application of the Act and the statutory instruments of secondary legislation; the Bar Councils which organize and administer legal aid within the respective geographical jurisdiction (network of Regional Counseling Centers / RCCs /, established at thirteen bar councils in the country); the authority directing the procedural steps, the court or the relevant police or customs authority which decide whether to grant legal aid or not in civil or administrative cases. Consultations are provided as well as through the National Telephone for Legal Aid at the NLAB. The NLAB grants or refuses granting legal aid for a consultation with a view to reaching a settlement prior to bringing legal proceedings or to bringing a case before a court and/or preparation of documents for a trial. The types of legal aid are: pre-litigation advice with a view to reaching a settlement prior to bringing legal proceedings or to bringing a case before a court; preparation of documents for bringing a case before a court; representation in court by legal counsel; representation upon detention under Article 72 of the Ministry of Interior Act and under Article 16a of the Customs Act and under Art. 124b, para. 1 of the Law on the State Agency for National Security. The legal aid system covers cases in which the assistance of a lawyer, a stand-by defence counsel or representation is mandatory as provided for by the Criminal Procedure Code, the Civil Procedure Code and the Administrative Procedure Code. Legal aid system covers also cases in which the applicant is unable to pay for a lawyer, wishes to benefit of a legal assistance, and the interests of the justice require such legal assistance. Legal aid for alternative dispute resolution (ADR) does not apply.

Q016 (2014): In 2014, changes were made in the Regulations of the organization and activities of the National Legal Aid Bureau. Since May 2015, within the NLAB are permanently operating the National Primary Legal Aid Hotline and the Regional Consultation Centers for vulnerable social groups.

Q016 (2012): Legislative changes in the Legal Aid Act have been carried out in several directions: increasing the powers of the legal aid system authorities and exercising control over granting legal aid; introduction of the stand-by defence counsel with the purpose of expediting court proceedings in criminal matters; changes in the order and circumstances for entering and striking from the National Legal Aid Register; introducing legislative requirements for reporting legal aid; the scope of the legal aid has been expanded.

Q019 (General Comment): The travel expenses of an official defence counsel are covered by the budget for legal aid administering.

Legal Aid Act: Art. 38 (5) The appointed lawyer shall furthermore be reimbursed for the necessary expenses on the defence, incurred for visit to the places of deprivation of liberty or to detention facilities and on defence in another nucleated settlement according to the procedure established by the Ordinance on Domestic Business Trips.

Q019 (2019): Art 38 ал.5 LAA The travel expenses of an official defence counsel are covered by the budget for legal aid administering.

Q019 (2017): The travel expenses of an official defense counsel are covered by the budget for legal aid administering.

Q020 (General Comment): According to the Bulgarian Law on Legal Aid / LPA / there are four types of legal aid: 1. preliminary legal aid for consultation with a view to reaching an agreement before the commencement of court proceedings or for filing a case; 2. preparation of documents for filing a case; 3. legal aid for procedural representation in an already initiated case in the court or in the pre-trial bodies; 4. legal assistance in case of detention under the Law on the Ministry of Interior and under the Law on Customs, which is a representation by a lawyer before pre-trial criminal proceedings are instituted. The provided data is only in respect of the legal aid for procedural representation in an already initiated case in the court or in the pre-trial bodies (3.)

Q020 (2020): The provided data is only in respect of the legal aid for procedural representation in an already initiated case in the court or in the pre-trial bodies.

Q020 (2018): The number of other than criminal cases brought to court for which legal aid has been granted increased due to the broadening of the net of Regional Centres for consultation functioning in some Bar Councils. The consultations in the centres are predominantly of civil matters and in most of the cases there are grounds for bringing legal proceedings.

Q020 (2016): The increasing of the number of cases other than criminal for which legal aid was provided is due to the amendments (in force from 19 March 2013) in the Legal Aid Act according to which the circle of persons entitled to legal aid was broadened. Foremost there was an increase of the number of cases for which legal aid was provided for seekers of international protection under the Asylum and Refugees Act; under the Law on Child Protection; for persons entitled to maintenance under Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in matters relating to maintenance obligations; for victims of domestic or sexual violence or of trafficking in human beings. Furthermore, there are two new forms for providing legal aid for consultation – the National Telephone Line for Legal Aid as well as Regional Centres for consultation functioning in some the the Bar Councils. Thanks to those two forms for providing legal aid the number of other than criminal cases increased. In respect to criminal cases not brought to court, they remain 0 as in 2014. The increase in the number of criminal cases brought to court for which legal aid has been granted stems also from the amendment to the Legal Aid Act and the extension of the legal aid scope.

Q020-1 (2020): The term of 14 days is provided in the Law on Legal Aid, in force from January 1, 2006 / SG no. 79 of 2005
Actual average duration- up to 7 days

Q037 (General Comment): The Act on the Liability for Damage Incurred by the State and the Municipalities sets out the procedure for liability for activity of the Administration, law-enforcement authorities, Commission for Forfeiture of Unlawfully Acquired Assets and Liability for actions of the judiciary bodies, for violation of the right to a hearing and pronouncement of judgment within a reasonable time.

Chapter Three "a" of the Judiciary System Act (JSA) establishes a procedure for the examination of applications submitted by citizens or legal persons against instruments, actions or omissions of the judicial authorities which infringe the right of the citizen or legal person to have the case thereof heard and disposed of within a reasonable time. The verification of the applications is carried out by the Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council, and after its completion the documents in the file are sent to the Minister of Justice. The Minister of Justice or a person authorized by him/her rejects the application as unfounded or determines the amount of compensation in accordance with the case law of the European Court of Human Rights and proposes an agreement with the applicant, in cases where the applicant's right to a hearing within a reasonable time is violated. The verification of the circumstances and the ruling on the application shall be carried out within 6 months from its receipt. The maximum amount of compensation may not exceed BGN 10,000. The persons who have received compensation under the Judiciary System Act may not seek compensation on the same grounds in court.

Pursuant to the Act on the Liability for Damage Incurred by the State and the Municipalities (ALDISM), the state and the municipalities shall be liable for any damage inflicted on individuals and legal persons by legally non-conforming acts, actions or omissions of State bodies and municipal authorities and officials upon or in connection with the performance of administrative activity, as well as for the damages caused by the action of repealed as illegal or declared as null and void legal acts (Art. 1, para 1).

Art. 2, para. 1 and para. 2 of the ALDISM, lists the cases in which the State shall be liable for any damage inflicted on citizens by criminal investigation authorities, public prosecution authorities or court.

The scope of the ALDISM includes the responsibility for illegal acts, actions or omissions of the bodies and officials under the Anti-Corruption and Confiscation of Illegally Acquired Property Act, performed during or on the occasion of exercising their powers or service, as well as the responsibility of the bodies of the judiciary for violation of the right to consider and resolve the case within a reasonable time.

Q037 (2019): Chapter Three "a" of the Judiciary System Act (JSA) establishes a procedure for the examination of applications submitted by citizens or legal persons against instruments, actions or omissions of the judicial authorities which infringe the right of the citizen or legal person to have the case thereof heard and disposed of within a reasonable time. The verification of the applications is carried out by the Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council, and after its completion the documents in the file are sent to the Minister of Justice. The Minister of Justice or a person authorized by him/her rejects the application as unfounded or determines the amount of compensation in accordance with the case law of the European Court of Human Rights and proposes an agreement with the applicant, in cases where the applicant's right to a hearing within a reasonable time is violated. The verification of the circumstances and the ruling on the application shall be carried out within 6 months from its receipt. The maximum amount of compensation may not exceed BGN 10,000. The persons who have received compensation under the Judiciary System Act may not seek compensation on the same grounds in court.

Pursuant to the Act on the Liability for Damage Incurred by the State and the Municipalities (ALDISM), the state and the municipalities shall be liable for any damage inflicted on individuals and legal persons by legally non-conforming acts, actions or omissions of State bodies and municipal authorities and officials upon or in connection with the performance of administrative activity, as well as for the damages caused by the action of repealed as illegal or declared as null and void legal acts (Art. 1, para 1).

Art. 2, para. 1 and para. 2 of the ALDISM, lists the cases in which the State shall be liable for any damage inflicted on citizens by criminal investigation authorities, public prosecution authorities or court.

The scope of the ALDISM includes the responsibility for illegal acts, actions or omissions of the bodies and officials under the Anti-Corruption and Confiscation of Illegally Acquired Property Act, performed during or on the occasion of exercising their powers or service, as well as the responsibility of the bodies of the judiciary for violation of the right to consider and resolve the case within a reasonable time.

Q037 (2016): The Act on the Liability for Damage Incurred by the State and the Municipalities sets out the procedure for liability for activity of the Administration, law-enforcement authorities, Commission for Forfeiture of Unlawfully Acquired Assets and Liability for actions of the judiciary bodies, for violation of the right to a hearing and pronouncement of judgment within a reasonable time.

Chapter Three A of the Judiciary System Act regulates the rules for reviewing applications against the right to be heard within a reasonable time, payment of compensation in case of violations and the relevant measures to remedy the breaches.

Croatia

Q012-2 (General Comment): Exemption from court fees in other than criminal cases is one of the forms of secondary legal aid proscribed by Law on Legal Aid ("Official Gazette", No. 143/13. & 98/19.).

Q016 (2014): The new Free Legal Aid Act entered into force in 2014. The procedure of exercising the right to primary legal aid (legal information, legal advice, drawing up submissions in procedures before public and international bodies, representation in proceedings in public bodies, legal aid in amicable, out-of-court dispute resolution) is substantially simplified. Involvement of civil society groups, legal clinics and government bodies in the system of primary legal aid and legal counseling increased the territorial availability of expert legal aid. As to the approval of secondary legal aid in court proceedings and exoneration from paying court costs and fees, the focus of the reform has been placed on increasing the property and income threshold for approving legal aid.

Q018 (General Comment): Exemption from court fees in other than criminal cases is one of the forms of secondary legal aid proscribed by the Law on Legal Aid and it may be granted in proceedings related to the enforcement of judicial decisions. The situation changed few times in the last years. While till 2014, the exemption from payment of court fees could be granted in all judicial proceedings, including enforcement procedures and security procedures, due to changes in the Legal Aid Act in 2014, there was no more this possibility to finally again reinstall it again in 2016 Free Legal Aid Act (Official Gazette 143/13) and allow to grant legal aid for the fees related to the enforcement of judicial decisions.

Q018 (2019): Legal aid may be granted for exemption of payment of fees related to the enforcement of judicial decisions.

Q018 (2018): Legal aid may be granted for exemption of payment of fees related to the enforcement of judicial decisions.

Q018 (2017): In enforcement proceedings legal aid is granted when it comes to enforcing a claim arising from a civil or administrative court procedure for which legal aid may be granted under the provisions of Free Legal Aid Act (Official Gazette 143/13).

Q018 (2016): In enforcement proceedings legal aid is granted when it comes to enforcing a claim arising from a civil or administrative court procedure for which legal aid may be granted under the provisions of Free Legal Aid Act (Official Gazette 143/13).

Q019 (General Comment): Exemption from court-proceeding-expenses in other than criminal cases is one of the forms of secondary legal aid proscribed by the Law on Legal Aid. It includes exemption from payment costs of witnesses, expert witnesses, court-sworn translators, costs of site visits and court advertisements. The exemption from payment of litigation costs depends on the material conditions and the type of procedure.

Q019 (2018): Legal aid may be granted in the form of exemption from payment of court proceeding costs (costs of witnesses, expert witnesses, court-sworn translators, costs of site visits and court advertisements).

Q019 (2017): The legal aid can be granted in civil and administrative court proceedings (other than criminal cases) for exemption from payment of court proceedings. The exemption from payment of court proceedings includes the exemption from payment of an advance for the costs of witnesses, expert witnesses, investigation and judicial announcements.

Q019 (2016): The legal aid can be granted in civil and administrative court proceedings (other than criminal cases) for exemption from payment of court proceedings. The exemption from payment of court proceedings includes the exemption from payment of an advance for the costs of witnesses, expert witnesses, investigation, judicial announcements.

Q020 (2018): In 2018. the annual approved and implemented public budget for provision of legal aid in other than criminal cases for cases not brought to court has been increased. This is the result of the increased number of financed projects (NGO's and Legal Clinics) for providing primary legal aid and, subsequently, number of cases in which primary legal aid has been provided increased in this period.

Q020 (2016): The difference between data for 2014 and 2016 occur because data for 2014 only covered the period from 1 September to 31 December 2014, since keeping the record started on 1 September, while data for 2016 include the period of 1 January to 31 December 2016.

Q020 (2014): In 2014, the most of the cases for which free legal aid was granted were family law cases. In total of 374 cases, an exemption from paying costs of court proceedings was granted. In 1167 cases, an exemption from payment of court fees was approved.

In the frame of the 2014 exercise, the attention was drawn on the entry into force of a new Free Legal Aid Act in January 2014. Accordingly, the range of legal issues in which primary free legal aid (cases not brought to court) can be granted has been expanded (with certain exceptions, in proprietary rights, labour relations, enforcement and insurance proceedings, amicable dispute resolution, administrative and civil proceedings). On the contrary, in 2012, primary free legal aid could have been granted only with regard to the citizen status rights, retirement and/or health insurance, exceptionally, in all the other administrative proceedings and the protection of employees' rights with regard to the employer. Due to this expansion and the fact that primary free legal aid is available to a wider range of users, there is a significant increase of the number of cases for which legal aid has been granted (1018 in 2014 in comparison to 465 in 2012).

Q020 (2012): In the frame of the 2012 exercise, it has been specified that from 1st February 2009 until 7 November 2013, legal aid has been granted in 18,905 other than criminal cases (both brought to the court and not brought to the court). In 2012, it has been granted in 5,872 other than criminal cases (both brought to the court and not brought to the court). In the frame of the 2012 evaluation cycle, it has been specified that from 1st February 2009 until 7 November 2013, legal aid was granted in 2,900 cases that were not conducted before a court. In 2012, legal aid was granted in 465 such cases.

Q020-1 (2020): Eviseaged timeframe for granting legal aid in other then criminal cases is set out in Law on Legal Aid. However, the proceeding for obtaining legal aid for cases not brought to court in other than criminal cases (primary legal aid) is initiated by directly contacting the primary-legal-aid-provider and there is no proscribed timeframe, that is to say the primary-legal-aid-provider shall provide legal aid imeddiately upon contact with free-legal-aid-recipient. To obtain legal aid for cases brought to court in other than criminal cases (secondary legal aid) an application must be submitted to one of the county-administrative-bodies or Administrative Body of the City of Zagreb and they shall render decision in 15 days of the subbmision of the application.

According to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 121/11, 91/12, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13, 152/14, 70/17, 126 / 19, 126/19) the defendant shall submit a reasoned request for the appointment of a defense counsel at the expense of budgetary funds to the State Attorney until the indictment is filed, or to the court after the indictment is filed. The State Attorney or the President of the Council or a judge shall decide on the merits of the request for the appointment of a defense counsel at the expense of the budget. An appeal against the decision of the State Attorney shall be decided by the investigating judge, while an appeal against the decision of the president of the panel or an individual judge shall be decided by the panel.

Q037 (2020): The data in the table refer to the compensation for unjustified arrest and unjustified conviction. An application for compensation for unjustified arrest and unjustified conviction shall be submitted to the Ministry of Justice and Public Administration. . If the applicant does not accept the offer of the Ministry of Justice and Public Administration, he has a right to sue at the competent court. The amount of compensation offered by the Ministry to the parties as just financial compensation in all cases is in the amount of HRK 280.00 per day of deprivation of liberty. The amount paid for 2020 refers to payments based on decisions rendered in amicable procedure and court judgments, cases and from previous years in which the payment was made in 2020. For excessive length of proceedings, the compensation can not exceed 35.000 Croatian kunas (cca 4.600 EUR) per case.

Q037 (2018): * The information in the table also refers to compensation for wrongful arrest and unjustified conviction. An application for compensation for unjustified arrest and unjustified conviction shall be submitted to the Ministry of Justice. If the applicant does not accept the offer of the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Justice has the right to bring an action before the competent court. The amount of compensation offered by the Ministry to the parties as just financial compensation on that basis is unique in all cases and ranges from the following amounts - up to 30 days in custody in the amount of HRK 200.00 per day of deprivation of liberty, for custody of 30 to 90 days in the amount of HRK 160.00 per day of imprisonment, for detention of more than 90 days in the amount of HRK 120.00 per day of imprisonment. The amount paid for 2018 relates to payments made under the amicable settlement and court rulings.

Q037 (2016): Number of requests for compensation and number of condemnation is 167 and refers both to compensation for wrongful arrest and wrongful conviction.

The amount of compensation that the Ministry offers to the injured parties as a fair monetary compensation for claim for damages for wrongful and unjustified conviction is unique in all cases and ranges in the following amounts - for a custody of up to 30 days in the amount of 200,00 HRK per day of deprivation of liberty, for a custody from 30 to 90 days in the amount of HRK 160,00 HRK per day of deprivation of liberty, for a custody of more than 90 days in the amount of HRK 120,00 HRK per day of deprivation of liberty. The amount paid in 2016 (3 155 925 EUR) refers to payments based on decisions issued in a friendly settlement and on court judgements.

- Excessive length of proceedings

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, everyone shall be entitled have his/her rights and obligations, or suspicion or accusation of a criminal offence decided upon fairly before a legally established, independent and impartial court within a reasonable period.

According to the Courts Act, a party considering that the competent court has not reached a decision within a reasonable time on the party's right or obligation or criminal suspicion or charge, can file an application to the Court President where the proceedings is conducted, for the right to trial within reasonable time. The Court President shall demand from the judge conducting the case the report on the file and determine the term by which the case has to be resolved. Conduct term shall not be longer than 6 months. If the case is not resolved within set time, the judge conducting the case is obliged to deliver a written report to the Court President, President of the immediately superior court and to the Ministry of Justice on the reasons for not resolving the case.

If the court does not decide within the set time, the party can address the request for right to trial within reasonable time to the immediately superior court. If the court decides positively on the merits of the application filed by the applicant, it shall determine a time framework for the court before which the case is heard to decide on the right or obligation or suspicion or criminal charge against the applicant, and shall determine a just compensation to the applicant for violation of the right to trial within reasonable time.

The compensation shall be paid out from the State budget within 4 months from the day the party submits the request for payment of the compensation. The amount of the compensation for the proceeding concerned cannot exceed the amount of 35.000,00 Croatian kunas.

The number of requests for compensation provided in the table above is the total number of the requests received in the 2016 for the compensation for violation of the right to trial within reasonable time (in county courts, High Commercial Court of RoC, Supreme Court of RoC); the number of condemnation is the number of requests that were considered founded by the courts and the total amount is the amount of the just compensation awarded in the judgments.

- Non-execution of court decisions The Republic of Croatia provides the compensation in cases related to the non-execution of final decisions of the European court of Human Rights, according to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental freedoms. If this question refers to non-execution of court decisions only of domestic courts, then we can confirm that there is no compensation system for non-execution of court decision.

Q037 (2014): According to 2014 data and in respect of the excessive length of proceedings, the right to a fair trial within a reasonable time is enshrined in the Constitution. Besides, according to the Courts Act (2013), a party considering that the competent court has not reached a decision within a reasonable time, can file an application to the Court President (according to the previous Courts Act, a party could file an application with the immediately superior court). The latter shall demand from the judge conducting the case the report on the file and determine the term by which the case has to be resolved (not longer than 6 months). If the case is not resolved within the set time, the judge conducting the case has to deliver a written report to the Court President, the President of the immediately superior court and the Ministry of Justice on the reasons for not resolving the case. If the court does not decide within the set time, the party can apply to the immediately superior court. If the latter decides positively on the merits of the application, it shall determine a time framework for the court before which the case is heard, and shall determine a just compensation to the applicant for violation of the right to a trial within a reasonable time. The compensation shall be paid out from the State budget within 4 months from the day the party submits the request and the amount cannot exceed 35000 Croatian kunas.

As for the non-execution of court judgments, compensation can be granted in case of non-execution of final decisions of the European Court of Human Rights, according to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental freedoms. Conversely, there is no compensation system for non-execution of domestic courts' judgments.

With regard to wrongful arrest, detention or condemnation, the Constitution provides for the right to an indemnification and a public apology, in compliance with the law. According to the Criminal Procedure Act (2008), a person unjustifiably convicted of a criminal offence or unfoundedly arrested shall be entitled to full rehabilitation, compensation of damage from the State budget and other rights established by law. No compensation is possible if the proceedings were discontinued or the charge rejected because in the new proceedings the subsidiary prosecutor or private prosecutor desisted from prosecution on the basis of an agreement with the defendant. Moreover, a person who caused his arrest by illicit acts is not entitled to compensation of damages.

The compensation can be requested within three years from the day the first instance judgment of acquittal or judgment rejecting the charge became final or from the day the first instance ruling discontinuing the proceedings became final, and if a higher court decided on an appeal, from the day of receipt of the decision of the higher court.

Before bringing a civil action for the compensation of damages, the injured person is bound to submit his request to the Ministry of Justice in order to reach a settlement on the existence of damage and the type and amount of compensation. The Ministry of Justice annually receives an average of between 200 and 250 requests for compensation, while the settlement is reached in approximately 50%.

A person who was unjustifiably detained is entitled to all types of monetary and non-monetary damages according to the provisions of the Obligations Act (OG 35/05, 41/08 and 125/11), for the full amount of damages suffered. An injured person may be awarded compensation for non-monetary damages in case of harm inflicted on his/her individual rights, namely the right to freedom, honor, reputation and respect. Monetary compensation is usually awarded as a result of the loss of earnings or income. The amount of monetary compensation offered to injured persons on the basis of non-monetary damages depends

Cyprus

Q016 (2017): x

Q018 (2017): x

Q019 (2019): in 2019 the legal aid law was amended and European arrest warrant procedure was included. These costs include interpreter fees, translation costs, travel expenses of witnesses.

Q019 (2017): x

Q020 (2020): Other cases include civil cases for serious violations of human rights and family court cases. In the last cycle we did not have available statistics on the family court cases, and in this cycle we have included these cases.

Q037 (2019): The law providing effective remedies for exceeding reasonable time in identifying civil rights and obligations provides for the filing of an action against the government for undue delay in the hearing of a case. The cases are still pending.

Czech Republic

Q012-2 (General Comment): The law regulates exceptions to the duty to pay court fees. On the one hand, the legislator has established a list of certain persons exempt from paying court fees (e.g. the State, diplomatic representations of foreign States, foundations). On the other hand, the law refers to specific types of procedures in respect of which there is an exemption from paying court fees (e.g. proceedings on guardianship, adoption, probate proceedings, election proceedings). Besides these situations, there is a possibility for participants in proceedings to ask for waiver of court fees ordered by the court. Such release should be justified by the participant's personal situation in order to avoid arbitrary or apparently unsuccessful application or protection of law.

Q018 (General Comment): Legal aid could be granted at every stage of the proceedings – it could be granted even only for enforcement of judicial decision.

Q018 (2017): Legal aid can be granted in any stage of the proceeding.

Q018 (2016): Legal aid can be granted in any stage of the proceeding.

Q019 (General Comment): If legal aid is granted, it covers all costs, including lawyer's fees, fees of judicial experts, etc.

Denmark

Q016 (General Comment): Criminal cases:

Defendants are in all cases appointed a defence attorney. Victims of certain criminal offences (e.g. sexual offences, homicide and acts of violence) have access to representation in court by a support attorney. Basic legal advice is available to all persons in criminal cases. Further legal advice is only available subject to certain economic criteria.

Q018 (General Comment): The bailiff's court can grant legal aid if the person appearing before the court is deemed to need a lawyer's assistance (Danish Administration of Justice Act, article 500(2)).

Q019 (General Comment): With regard to other than criminal cases, legal aid can be granted for all necessary costs associated with the proceedings. The court decides which expenses are covered by legal aid. E.g. expenses that with good reason have been held in connection with a trial.

Under special circumstances fees for technical advisors or experts are covered in criminal cases.

Q020 (2016): The 2.071 cases mentioned above is the number of civil cases in district courts where it is noted on the case that one or all parties have been granted legal aid.

Q020 (2014): In 2014, the overall number of finalized civil cases has decreased about 15% and the number of cases granted with legal aid follows the same trend. The number of petty cases where parties are not supposed to have a lawyer – and therefore do not need legal aid - did not overall fall that much. Accordingly, cases where legal aid does not apply constitute a bigger part of the total, while the number of cases granted with legal aid decreased.

According to 2014 data, there are several voluntary organizations as well as law students etc., offering free assistance in legal matters. It is also possible to pay an insurance to safeguard oneself if a situation arises where help is needed. It is not a part of the "system" as such but it is definitely a part of the overall picture.

Q020-1 (2020): The Ministry of Justice Civil Affairs Department has provided information that there is no binding legislation on the maximum duration in cases of granting legal aid. The average processing time in cases of legal aid requests was 60 days in 2020.

Q037 (2020): Data in the table (Q37) has been created outside the standard model. Specifically developed data models are tested, but there is a greater risk of unidentified errors than when using the standard model. Data in the table are thus associated with considerable uncertainty. All figures indicating condemnations of requests and total amount are the sum of cases and amounts fully or partially granted. In regards to the "Other" category, the figures given are total numbers minus the numbers in the three categories for which separate figures are given (excessive length of proceedings, wrongful arrest and wrongful conviction).

Q037 (2019): The Danish Administration of Justice Act contains rules concerning the possibility to obtain compensation for criminal prosecution. These rules allow for compensation under certain circumstances for example due to the excessive length of proceedings, wrongful arrest and wrongful conviction. The Prosecution Service decide on requests for compensation for criminal prosecution and these decisions can be brought before the courts. The Prosecution Service annually decides on approximately 2000 requests for compensation of which approximately 100 are brought before the courts. The budget for the total amount of compensation due criminal prosecution paid in accordance with the rules of the Danish Administration of Justice Act was approximately DKK 31.400.000. This amount is however revised at the end of the year.

Q037 (2018): The Danish Administration of Justice Act contains rules concerning the possibility to obtain compensation for criminal prosecution. These rules allow for compensation under certain circumstances for example due to the excessive length of proceedings, wrongful arrest and wrongful conviction. The Prosecution Service decide on requests for compensation for criminal prosecution and these decisions can be brought before the courts. The Prosecution Service annually decides on approximately 2000 requests for compensation of which approximately 100 are brought before the courts. In 2018 the total amount of compensation due criminal prosecution paid in accordance with the rules of the Danish Administration of Justice Act was approximately DKK 23.000.000.

Estonia

Q018 (General Comment): Legal aid cannot be granted for fees related to the enforcement of judicial decisions (except for representing a person in enforcement proceedings), but procedural assistance can be granted to release a person from all or a part of the expenses related to enforcement proceedings.

Q018 (2019): Partial or full coverage of the costs related to the enforcement of judicial decisions (incl. fees of an enforcement agent) depending on the financial situation of the claimant. The advance payment of enforcement costs shall not be demanded by the bailiff from the claimant who is a natural person and who has received legal aid for the payment of procedural costs (incl. court fees) as well as in case of collection of compensation for damage caused by a criminal offence as well as in case of collection of maintenance support.

Q018 (2018): Partial or full coverage of the costs related to the enforcement of judicial decisions (incl. fees of an enforcement agent) depending on the financial situation of the claimant. The advance payment of enforcement costs shall not be demanded by the bailiff from the claimant who is a natural person and who has received legal aid for the payment of procedural costs (incl court fees) as well as in case of collection of compensation for damage caused by a criminal offence as well as in case of collection of maintenance support.

Q018 (2017): Partial or full coverage of the costs related to the enforcement of judicial decisions (incl. fees of an enforcement agent) depending on the financial situation of the claimant. The advance payment of enforcement costs shall not be demanded by the bailiff from the claimant who is a natural person and who has received legal aid for the payment of procedural costs (incl court fees) as well as in case of collection of compensation for damage caused by a criminal offence as well as in case of collection of maintenance support.

Q018 (2016): Partial or full coverage of the costs related to the enforcement of judicial decisions (incl. fees of an enforcement agent) depending on the financial situation of the claimant. The advance payment of enforcement costs shall not be demanded by the bailiff from the claimant who is a natural person and who has received legal aid for the payment of procedural costs (incl court fees) as well as in case of collection of compensation for damage caused by a criminal offence as well as in case of collection of maintenance support.

Q019 (General Comment): At the request of a lawyer who has provided state legal aid, the court, investigative body or prosecutor's office shall determine the reimbursable travel and accommodation expenses incurred by the lawyer or the manager of the law firm in connection with the provision of state legal aid. Travel and accommodation expenses shall be reimbursed only if the State legal aid has been provided in a place other than the town or municipality where the law firm or the structural unit through which the lawyer provides legal services is located.

Q020 (General Comment): The number of cases referred to court for which legal aid has been granted and the number of cases for which legal aid has been granted only for legal advice cannot be separated.

Q020 (2014): The total number of cases for which legal aid has been granted in 2014 is 16 110.

Q020 (2012): The total number of cases for which legal aid has been granted in 2012 is 17 031.

Q020-1 (2020): The data of legal aid is in two separate information systems and it is not possible to collect data on actual average duration.

Q037 (General Comment): The data is not collected.

Q037 (2016): There is now a system for excessive length of proceedings or non-execution of court decision, but we do not have the numbers.

Finland

Q018 (General Comment): The fees related to the enforcement of a judgment or a court order and any costs that need to be paid in advance are waived for a recipient of legal aid. All necessary costs of enforcement are covered from the state funds, if they cannot be collected from the opposing party.

Q018 (2020): The granting of legal aid exempts the recipient from liability for the enforcement fees pertaining to the judgment or the court order and any expenses payable in advance. All necessary costs of enforcement are covered from state funds, if they cannot be collected from the opposing party. (Legal Aid Act, Section 4(4)).

Q018 (2019): The granting of legal aid exempts the recipient from liability for the enforcement fees pertaining to the judgment or the court order and any expenses payable in advance. All necessary costs of enforcement are covered from state funds, if they cannot be collected from the opposing party. (Legal Aid Act, Section 4(4)).

Q018 (2017): Legal aid covers exemption from execution fees resulting from court's decision.

Q019 (General Comment): The fees and compensations arising from the interpretation and translation services required in the consideration of the matter are waived for a recipient of legal aid. Compensation for a witness called by a party receiving legal aid are paid from the state funds. Other costs arising from presenting evidence by a party receiving legal aid are paid from the state funds if the evidence was necessary for deciding the case. If a party receiving legal aid, other than the defendant in a criminal case, has been summoned to the court in person, the compensation for the costs of appearing before the court are paid from the state funds.

Q019 (2020): Legal aid can be granted for travel and lodging costs for the lawyer, as well as for the expenses of witnesses, expert witnesses included. A state-covered support person may be appointed to a victim of violent or sexual crimes, in addition to his/her legal representation.

Q019 (2019): Legal aid can be granted for travel and lodging costs for the lawyer, as well as for the expenses of witnesses, expert witnesses included. A state-covered support person may be appointed to a victim of violent or sexual crimes, in addition to his/her legal representation.

Q019 (2017): Legal aid can include, for example, fees from interpretation services and costs from adducing evidence.

Q020 (General Comment): Legal aid decisions are done by the State Legal Aid Offices. Legal aid can be provided in respect of almost any sort of legal matter. In court cases the applicant has a choice of lawyers: (1) a public legal aid lawyer (working at the State Legal Aid Office) or (2) a private lawyer, who can be an advocate (member of the Finnish Bar Association) or a licensed lawyer (lawyer who has been granted a permit by the Licensed Lawyers Board to act as an licensed lawyer). In certain matters legal aid is only given by public legal aid lawyers.

Q020 (2020): At the moment, the requested data cannot be provided because the reporting system of the legal aid is currently being renewed.

Q020 (2018): The public legal aid offices received a total of 48 045 cases of which 6 751 were criminal cases and 41 294 other than criminal cases. 20 % of cases dealt with by the legal aid offices were closed with court proceedings. Private lawyers received 32 683 legal aid cases of which 22 040 were criminal cases and 10 643 other than criminal cases.

Q020 (2016): The public legal aid offices received a total of 50,369 cases (2014: 46734), of which 6,762 were criminal cases and 43,607 other than criminal cases. Of the 50,369 cases dealt with by the legal aid offices 20 per cent were closed with court proceedings.

Private lawyers handled 41,315 legal aid cases, of which 54 per cent were criminal cases and 46 per cent other than criminal cases.

Q037 (2020): In criminal cases the primary means to compensate excessive length of proceedings for a convicted person is to reduce the sentence. Therefore the number of compensation paid does not reflect the whole picture of the cases where the proceeding has taken too long. For excessive length the compensation is 1500 euro/unduly delayed year, maximum 10.000 euro, which may be exceeded if there are special circumstances.

The information on wrongful arrest and wrongful conviction are compiled together. There were 437 requests. A total of 2 916 000 euros has been paid as compensation. For wrongful arrest the compensation is in practice approximately 120 euro/day but it can be higher due to the circumstances. For wrongful conviction the compensation covers fair legal costs.

Q037 (2019): Correction: Excessive length of proceedings number of Number of condemnations in year 2018 should have been 41, not reported 28. The number reported was the number of rejected.

France

Q012-2 (2020): "Article 24 of the law n°91-647 of July 10, 1991 relating to legal aid states that "the expenses that would fall to the beneficiary of legal aid if he did not have this aid are borne by the State."
"

Q018 (General Comment): Enforcement agents may be appointed to enforce any legal decision for a beneficiary of legal aid, either as a continuation of the proceedings or separately. Moreover, according to article 10 of the Law of 10 July 1991 on Legal Aid, legal aid may be granted on the occasion of the enforcement, on French territory, of a court decision or any other enforceable title, including if they emanate from another Member State of the European Union except for Denmark.

Q018 (2020): Article 11 of the aforementioned law provides that legal aid "shall apply as of right to proceedings, acts or measures for the enforcement of legal decisions obtained with its benefit, unless enforcement is suspended for more than one year for a reason other than the exercise of an appeal or a decision to suspend enforcement."

Q018 (2019): Article 11 of the aforementioned law provides for that legal aid "applies automatically to procedures, acts or measures for the enforcement of court decisions obtained with its benefit, unless enforcement is suspended for more than one year for a reason other than the exercise of a remedy or a decision to suspend enforcement".

Q018 (2018): Article 11 of the aforementioned Act provides that legal aid "shall automatically apply to proceedings, acts or measures for the enforcement of court decisions obtained with its benefit, unless enforcement is suspended for more than a year for a cause other than the exercise of a remedy or a stay order. "

Q019 (General Comment): Articles 40 and 40-1 of the Act of the 10th of July 1991 on legal aid provide that the beneficiary of legal aid is entitled to the assistance of a lawyer and any public or ministerial officials (bailiffs, solicitors, and notaries in particular). He is also exempt from the payment of advance or deposit of all costs relating to the proceedings, procedures or acts for which it has been granted (expertise, social inquiry, family mediation, etc.), with the exception of a hearing right of €13.

Q019 (2020): Legal aid covers all legal costs related to a case (in case of total legal aid); notaries, bailiffs, experts can be paid.

Q019 (2019): Legal aid covers all the legal costs related to an instance (in case of total legal aid); can thus be covered notaries', bailiffs' and experts' fees.

Q019 (2018): Legal aid covers all legal costs related to a case (in the case of a total AJ); notaries, bailiffs, experts may thus be paid.

Q019 (2016): Legal aid may be granted for notary, bailiff and expert fees in the frame of legal proceedings. It may also be granted for the assistance of a lawyer during mediation or settlement.

Q020 (General Comment):

The data provided is the number of admissions to legal aid per year.

Q020 (2020): We do not have the information to distinguish between the number of cases brought and not brought to court. The decrease in the number of cases that received legal aid is explained by the particular context of the health crisis in 2020.

Q020 (2014): In 2012, 52 transactional negotiations were the subject of a mission of assistance under legal aid. In addition, for information or legal advice but also for measures of settlement of disputes, 741,459 people were received in a House of Justice and Law, including by associations in the field of access to the law or lawyers, notaries and bailiffs for legal consultations or by justice conciliators.

Q020 (2012): In 2012, 68 transactional negotiations were the subject of a mission of assistance under legal aid. In addition, for information or legal advice but also for measures of settlement of disputes, 713,319 people were received in a House of Justice and Law, including by associations in the field of access to the law or lawyers, notaries and bailiffs for legal consultations or by justice conciliators.

Q020-1 (2020):

"The processing time for legal aid applications has been set at less than 45 days in the 2020 Annual Performance Project indicators. The actual average time is the time between the filing of the application and the date of the admission or rejection decision, calculated from the time limits maintained by each legal aid office

There is no distinction provided for criminal and non-criminal cases.

"

Q037 (2020): "The sub-directorate for legal affairs of the Ministry of Justice, in conjunction with the State judicial agent, monitors liability actions relating to the defective operation of the public justice service (essentially based on Article L. 141-1 of the Code of Judicial Organization, with regard to users of this service).

The State's judicial agent directly follows up actions for compensation for pre-trial detention undergone in the context of criminal proceedings that have ended with a decision to dismiss, discharge or acquit (Articles 149 et seq. of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

1. With regard to liability actions relating to the defective functioning of the public service of justice:

The vast majority of them are based on article L. 141-1 of the Code of Judicial Organization.

Under the terms of this article, the State is obliged to repair the damage caused by the defective functioning of the judicial service. Except in the case of specific provisions, this liability is only incurred by gross negligence or by a denial of justice. This system of liability concerns only the user of the public service of justice, the third party to the legal proceedings being able to engage only the liability without fault of the State for breach of equality before public charges.

During the year 2020, the number of new liability actions brought against the State for gross negligence or denial of justice is 908 compared to 510 in 2019. During the same year 2020, 249 decisions condemned the State for malfunctioning of the public service of justice against 352 in 2019, out of a total of 398 decisions on the merits rendered in this matter.

Of the 249 condemnation decisions, 217 decisions implicated the responsibility of the State due to the excessive length of the proceedings, of which 17 decisions concerned proceedings in criminal matters and 200 in civil matters.

The amount of the sentences pronounced is 1,388,393 euros for excessive length of proceedings out of a total amount of 1,975,018 euros. 2. Article 149 of the Code of Criminal Procedure gives the right, under certain conditions, to full compensation for the damage suffered as a result of detention in the context of proceedings that have been dismissed, acquitted or discharged.

Any person who has been remanded in custody in the course of proceedings that have ended in a decision to dismiss, discharge or acquit that has become final, is entitled, with the exceptions specifically defined by Article 149 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, at his or her request, to full compensation for the moral and material damage caused by this detention. The compensation awarded is to be paid by the State.

It is the first president of the court of appeal in whose jurisdiction the decision to dismiss the case, acquit or acquit the detainee was handed down, which results in the detainee's innocence, who decides, after a public and contradictory procedure, by a reasoned decision that can be appealed to the national commission for compensation for detentions placed at the Court of Cassation (CNRD).

According to data from the State Judicial Agent (Sillage application and follow-up tables), the key data for the year 2020 are as follows

- 423 new cases registered.
- 436 decisions rendered by the first presidents of the courts of appeal.
- 8 settlements reached.
- 83 decisions rendered by the CNRD with an average length of compensated detention of less than 400 days.

27 appeals to the CNRD in 2020 (4 at the initiative of the CJEU and 23 at the initiative of the claimants)

Q037 (2019): 1) The Legal Affairs Sub-Directorate of the Ministry of Justice monitors, in conjunction with the State's judicial agent, liability actions relating to the defective operation of the public service of justice. The vast majority of them are based on Art. L. 141-1 of the Judicial Organization Code. The State is required to repair the damage caused by the defective functioning of the justice system. Except in the case of special provisions, this liability is engaged in respect of court users in case of gross negligence or denial of justice. The third party in the proceedings can engage only the no-fault liability of the State for breach of equality.

In 2019, the number of new liability actions brought against the State for gross negligence or denial of justice is 510, compared with 482 in 2018. 352 decisions condemned the State for malfunctioning of the justice against 393 in 2018 (out of a total of 513). Of the 352 convictions, 302 decisions involved State responsibility due to the excessive length of proceedings (20 in criminal matters and 283 in civil matters) and the amount of 1,599,340 euros was paid out of a total amount of 5 292 676, 47 euros.

2) Article 149 of the Criminal Procedure Code entitles the accused to full compensation from the State, under certain conditions, for damages suffered as a result of detention in connection with proceedings that have been dismissed, discharged or acquitted. It is the first president of the court of appeal in whose jurisdiction the decision of dismissal/ acquittal was pronounced, who decides, after a public and contradictory procedure, by a motivated decision that can be appealed to the national commission for reparation of detentions before the Court of Cassation (CNRD). The State's judicial officer directly follows such actions for compensation. The key data for the year 2019 are as follows: 519 new cases registered; 408 decisions handed down by the first presidents of courts of appeal; 4 transactions concluded. 83 decisions handed down by CNRD with an average compensated detention period of less than 400 days. 55 appeals to the CNRD in 2019 (7 at the initiative of the AJE and 48 at the initiative of the claimants).

Q037 (2016): The category "other" refers to compensation for pre-trial detention. Indeed, article 149 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides for the right, under certain conditions, to full compensation for the damage suffered as a result of detention in the context of proceedings which have been the subject of a decision of dismissal, release or acquittal. Any person who has been detained in custody in the frame of proceedings terminated by a decision of dismissal, release or acquittal that has become final is entitled, subject to exceptions specifically pinpointed by article 149 of the Criminal Procedure Code, at his/her request, to full compensation for the moral and material damage caused by such detention. The compensation awarded shall be borne by the State. It is the first president of the Court of Appeal in whose jurisdiction the decision of dismissal, release or acquittal resulting in the innocence of the detainee has been pronounced, who rules, after a public and contradictory procedure, by a reasoned decision subject to appeal before the National Commission for Compensation of Detentions placed within the Court of Cassation (CNRD).

According to the computer application of the State judicial officer, the latter would have recorded 468 requests in 2012, 480 in 2013, 553 in 2014, 521 in 2015 and 491 in 2016. In 2015, 528 decisions were rendered by the First Presidents of Courts of Appeal. Of these 528 decisions, 84 resulted in rejection and 444 in compensation. 499 decisions were rendered in 2016 (the rejection/compensation ratio is not available). The number of appeals brought before the National Commission for Reparation of Detentions is stable in 2015 and 2016 since the NCRD registered 62 and 61 appeals respectively for these two years. CNRD rendered 84 decisions for the year 2015 and 64 decisions for the year 2016.

Germany

Q012-2 (General Comment): An application for legal aid is decided upon by the court that also decides the lawsuit. Where legal aid is approved, this will have the effect that the Federal or Land cash office can assert the court costs against the recipient of legal aid only in accordance with the provisions made by the court (Section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure - ZPO). The court can decide that the recipient of legal aid can be fully or partially exempt of the obligation to pay court fees or a delay of payment can be granted.

Q016 (General Comment): With regard to criminal cases: there is a kind of legal aid for legal representation in criminal cases in the form of the so called "necessary defense" implying mandatory legal representation which is initially financed by the state. As to witnesses and victims of crimes it has to be differentiated between situations, when a lawyer is attributed by the criminal court free of charge without the necessity of having to check that the victim is in financial need (comparable to "necessary defense") and legal aid, which might be granted in certain situations to persons who cannot afford a lawyer themselves. The different possibilities are explained below in the answer to question 16-1.

Q016 (2017): In Germany there is no legal aid for legal representation in criminal cases because the law provides for the so called "necessary defense" implying mandatory legal representation.

Q018 (General Comment): In civil matters, legal aid in compulsory enforcement is granted for the entire enforcement proceeding and not for individual enforcement measures.

Q018 (2018): -

Q018 (2016): Legal aid in compulsory enforcement is granted for the entire enforcement proceedings and not for individual enforcement measures.

Q019 (General Comment): The approval of legal aid includes the costs for the taking of evidence (e.g. witnesses, experts), as well as travel expenses of the recipient to attend a court hearing if personal attendance at the hearing is necessary. Expenditure for the preparation of the proceedings (e.g. expert witnesses, interpreters) may be refundable as necessary expenditure of the appointed solicitor.

Q019 (2017): If granted, legal aid covers all of the costs of the legal dispute. In particular, this includes the cost of a court-ordered taking of evidence, as well as the costs for compensating witnesses or obtaining expert reports.

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Q020 (General Comment): In criminal cases, legal aid is granted. However, this is not separately statistically recorded. Therefore: "NA".

Q020 (2012): The information provided for 2012 included approvals of legal aid with installment payments.

The 2012 data referred to the number of cases where legal advice and assistance was granted by the local courts, including the certificates issued by the local courts entitling the applicant to legal advice and assistance, upon application filed directly by the person seeking redress and/or with the support of a lawyer. Data from Bremen and Hamburg are not included since these Länder have public legal advice offices.

Q020-1 (General Comment): Regarding the statement of the opposing party:

According to the Code of Civil Procedure (Section 118 Approval Procedure), the opponent is to be given the opportunity to state his position as to whether or not he believes the prerequisites for the approval of legal aid have been met, unless this is deemed inappropriate for special reasons (e.g. in the case of a claim for an injunction). The Act on Proceedings in Family Matters and in Matters of Non-contentious Jurisdiction includes a similar provision (Section 77).

Q020-1 (2020): The duration of the proceedings depends, among other things, on when the evidence for the means test is submitted in full, whether a statement by the opposing party has to be considered and whether the court has to issue legal notices if necessary.

Q037 (2020): According to the Act on Legal Redress for Excessive Length of Court Proceedings and of Criminal Investigation Proceedings (Gesetz über den Rechtsschutz bei überlangen Gerichtsverfahren und strafrechtlichen Ermittlungsverfahren) a person affected may file a complaint about undue delay (censure of delay) to the court seized of the case if proceedings seem unreasonably long. Subsequently, the person affected may bring a court action claiming compensation. The claim may be brought even before completion of the main proceedings. Adequate compensation is granted for pecuniary and non-pecuniary disadvantages.

In criminal proceedings, the passage of time between the offence and the conviction, as well as the length of the proceedings, must also be taken into account and compensated *ex officio* by the court and the public prosecutor's office in favour of the accused. Depending on the extent of the delay and the disadvantages suffered by the accused as a result, compensation may be provided by a ruling that a quantified part of the sentence imposed is already deemed to have been enforced (this will be stated in the operative part of the judgment). In individual cases, it may suffice – even at the investigation stage by the public prosecutor's office – to discontinue proceedings (e.g. pursuant to Sections 153, 153a or 154 of the German Code of Criminal Procedure [Strafprozessordnung – StPO]), to dispense with imposing a penalty (Section 60 of the German Criminal Code [Strafgesetzbuch – StGB]) or, in the event of minor delays, to establish in the grounds of the judgment that the proceedings have been delayed in breach of the rule of law. In extreme cases, undue delay may constitute a procedural impediment that requires the court to terminate proceedings. If compensation has been provided in the criminal proceeding, except for compensation for material damage, the accused has received sufficient redress and is not further entitled to compensation in accordance with the Act on Legal Redress for Excessive Length of Court Proceedings and of Criminal Investigation Proceedings.

If parties to a legal dispute suffer damage due to the excessive length of court proceedings, a compensation claim may also ensue under Section 839 of the German Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch – BGB) in conjunction with Article 34 of the German Basic Law (Grundgesetz – GG). A claim under these provisions requires that an official intentionally or negligently breaches the official duty incumbent upon him in relation to a third party. If the official breaches his duties in a judicial decision in a legal matter, then the state is only liable if the breach of duty consists in a criminal offence. This limitation does not apply if the official refuses or delays the exercise of his duty. However, the manner in which a judge conducts the legal proceedings may only be examined for its justifiability due to the constitutional principle of judicial independence.

If the official responsible for the execution of the court decision has delayed compulsory enforcement intentionally or negligently and in breach of his official duty, a compensation claim may ensue under Section 839 of the German Civil Code in conjunction with Article 34 of the German Basic Law.

A claim may also exist under Section 839 of the German Civil Code in conjunction with Article 34 of the German Basic Law in cases of wrongful arrest if the official responsible intentionally or negligently breaches the official duty. Decisions by the judge responsible for matters of custody, as well as discretionary decisions by the public prosecution office in criminal investigation proceedings, may, however, only be examined for their justifiability.

In the case of a wrongful conviction a state liability claim requires that the judge responsible intentionally or negligently breaches the official duty in such a way that the breach of duty consists in a criminal offence.

A person who has suffered damage from a criminal conviction is compensated by the Treasury if the conviction is quashed or

Q037 (2019): According to the Act on Legal Redress for Excessive Length of Court Proceedings and of Criminal Investigation Proceedings (Gesetz über den Rechtsschutz bei überlangen Gerichtsverfahren und strafrechtlichen Ermittlungsverfahren) a person affected may file a complaint about undue delay (censure of delay) to the court seized of the case if proceedings seem unreasonably long. Subsequently, the person affected may bring a court action claiming compensation. The claim may be brought even before completion of the main proceedings. Adequate compensation is granted for pecuniary and non-pecuniary disadvantages.

If parties to a legal dispute suffer damage due to the excessive length of court proceedings, a compensation claim may also ensue under Section 839 of the German Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch – BGB) in conjunction with Article 34 of the German Basic Law (Grundgesetz – GG). A claim under these provisions requires that an official intentionally or negligently breaches the official duty incumbent upon him in relation to a third party. If the official breaches his duties in a judicial decision in a legal matter, then the state is only liable if the breach of duty consists in a criminal offence. This limitation does not apply if the official refuses or delays the exercise of his duty. However, the manner in which a judge conducts the legal proceedings may only be examined for its justifiability due to the constitutional principle of judicial independence.

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In the case of a wrongful conviction a state liability claim requires that the judge responsible intentionally or negligently breaches the official duty in such a way that the breach of duty consists in a criminal offence.

Anyone who has suffered damage from a criminal conviction is compensated by the Treasury if the conviction is quashed or reduced in reopened proceedings or otherwise in criminal proceedings after having become final and binding (Section 1(1) of the Act on Compensation for Criminal Prosecution Measures [Gesetz über die Entschädigung für Strafverfolgungsmaßnahmen – StrEG]). The same applies if a measure of correction and prevention or an ancillary measure has been ordered without a conviction (Section 1(2) of the Act on Compensation for Criminal Prosecution Measures). In cases of acquittal, discontinuation of the proceedings or refusal to initiate the main proceedings, Section 2(1) of the Act on Compensation for Criminal Prosecution Measures provides for compensation for the damage suffered due to the execution of remand detention or temporary arrest. Where the proceedings are discontinued in accordance with a discretionary provision, compensation may be granted ex bono (Section 3 of the Act on Compensation for Criminal Prosecution Measures).

The subject of the compensation is the property damage caused by the criminal prosecution measure. In cases of deprivation of liberty on the basis of a court ruling, this can also be immaterial damage (section 7(1) of the Act on Compensation for Criminal Prosecution Measures). The current immaterial compensation is €25 for each day of deprivation of liberty commenced. Currently, legislative proceedings are ongoing to raise this amount of compensation up to €75 per day (BT-Drs.

16/17002)

Q037 (2018): As a general rule, in the case of excessively long court proceedings, the person concerned has to file a complaint about undue delay (*Verzögerungsrüge*) with the court at which the proceedings seem excessively long. If necessary, he or she can then file an application for compensation even if the original proceedings have not yet been concluded. Adequate compensation is granted for pecuniary disadvantages. To the extent that an alternative form of redress would appear insufficient, a fixed amount of €1,200 per year is granted as a general rule for non-pecuniary disadvantages. The law of state liability is only partly regulated by national law (see below). In addition, there are provisions of Land law, as well as customary and judge-made law.

Provisions of federal law

If the parties to a legal dispute suffer damage because of the excessive length of proceedings, a compensation claim may ensue from section 839 of the Civil Code (*Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch*, BGB) in conjunction with Article 34 of the Basic Law (*Grundgesetz*, GG) if there is a case of an official being culpable of refusal or delay in exercising a public function in breach of duty (section 839 (2), second sentence, of the Civil Code). However, the manner in which a judge conducts the proceedings within the scope of section 839 (2), second sentence, of the Civil Code may only be examined for its justifiability due to the constitutional principle of judicial independence.

A creditor's first port of call in procedural terms against the non-execution of a court decision by a bailiff is to lodge a reminder in accordance with section 766 (2) of the Code of Civil Procedure. The court responsible for execution rules on the reminder. If a senior judicial officer of the court responsible for execution wholly or partially rejects a creditor's motion to issue a compulsory enforcement measure, the creditor may lodge an immediate complaint (section 567 (1) no. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure). If the organ responsible for execution has delayed compulsory enforcement culpably and in breach of duty, there may be a compensation claim under section 839 (1) of the Civil Code in conjunction with Article 34 of the Basic Law.

A claim may also exist under section 839 of the Civil Code in conjunction with Article 34 of the Basic Law in the case of wrongful arrest if the acting official can be accused of a culpable breach of official duty. As regards rulings by the judge responsible for matters of custody, as well as discretionary decisions by the public prosecution office in the investigation proceedings, the decision may only be examined for its justifiability.

In the case of a wrongful judgment, there is an official liability claim under section 839 of the Civil Code in conjunction with Article 34 of the Basic Law if the breach of duty consists of a criminal offence (section 839 (2), first sentence, of the Civil Code).

The claim under section 839 of the Civil Code in conjunction with Article 34 of the Basic Law is to be asserted in the courts of ordinary jurisdiction.

Distinct from these claims are compensation claims under provisions of special statutes, which as a rule are not intended to compensate for the entire damage, but provide lump sums instead.

In cases of acquittal, discontinuation of the proceedings or refusal to initiate the main proceedings, section 2 (1) of the Act on Compensation for Criminal Prosecution Measures (*Gesetz über die Entschädigung für Strafverfolgungsmaßnahmen*, StrEG) provides for compensation for the damage suffered due to the execution of remand detention or temporary arrest. Where the proceedings are discontinued in accordance with a discretionary provision, compensation may be granted ex lege (section 2 of the Act on Compensation for Criminal Prosecution Measures). The

Q037 (2016): As a general rule, in the case of excessively long court proceedings, the person concerned has to file a complaint about undue delay (*Verzögerungsrüge*) with the court at which the proceedings seem excessively long. If necessary, he can then file a complaint for compensation even if the original proceedings have not yet been concluded. Adequate compensation is granted for pecuniary disadvantages. To the extent that an alternative form of redress would appear insufficient, a fixed amount of € 1,200 per year is granted as a general rule for non-pecuniary disadvantages.

The law of state liability is only partly regulated by national law (see below). There are in addition provisions of Land law, as well as common and judges' law.

Provisions of federal law

If the parties to a legal dispute suffer damage because of excessive length of proceedings, a damage claim may ensue from section 839 of the Civil Code (*Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch, BGB*) in conjunction with Article 34 of the Basic Law (*Grundgesetz, GG*) if a case of culpable refusal or delay of execution of the office in breach of duty applies, section 839 (2), second sentence, of the Civil Code. However, the manner in which a judge pursues the proceedings within the scope of section 839 (2), second sentence, of the Civil Code may only be examined for justifiability because of the constitutional principle of judicial independence.

A creditor's first port of call in procedural terms against the non-execution of court decisions by a bailiff is to lodge a reminder in accordance with section 766 (2) of the Code of Civil Procedure. The execution court rules on the reminder. If a senior judicial officer of the execution court rejects a creditor's motion completely or in part to issue a compulsory enforcement measure, the creditor may lodge an immediate complaint (section 567 (1) no. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure). If the execution organ has delayed compulsory enforcement culpably and in breach of duty, there may be a compensation claim under section 839 (1) of the Civil Code in conjunction with Article 34 of the Basic Law.

A claim may also exist under section 839 of the Civil Code in conjunction with Article 34 of the Basic Law in the case of wrongful arrest if the acting official can be accused of a culpable breach of official duty. With rulings of the judge responsible for matters of custody, as well as with discretionary decisions of the public prosecution office in the investigation proceedings, the decision may only be examined for its justifiability.

In the case of a wrongful judgment, there is an official liability claim under section 839 of the Civil Code in conjunction with Article 34 of the Basic Law if the breach of duty consists of a criminal offence, section 839 (2), first sentence, of the Civil Code. The claim under section 839 of the Civil Code in conjunction with Article 34 of the Basic Law is to be asserted in the courts of ordinary jurisdiction.

Distinct from these claims are compensation claims under provisions of special statutes, which as a rule are not intended to compensate for the entire damage, but provide lump sums.

Section 2 (1) of the Act on Compensation for Criminal Prosecution Measures (*Gesetz über die Entschädigung für Strafverfolgungsmaßnahmen, StrEG*) provides in cases of acquittal, discontinuation of the proceedings or refusal to initiate the main proceedings for compensation for the damage suffered by

remand detention or temporary arrest that have been carried out. Where the proceedings are discontinued in accordance with a discretionary provision, compensation can be granted *ex bono*, section 3 of the Act on Compensation for Criminal Prosecution Measures. The subject of the compensation is the property damage caused by the criminal prosecution measures in the case

Greece

Q018 (General Comment): Exoneration from paying court fees in civil and commercial cases covers court bailiffs' fees.

Q018 (2019): article 9 par. 2 and 3 of law 3226/2004: Exemption of court fees in civil and commercial cases, of payment of a bailiff as well as the costs of the enforcement procedure

Q018 (2018): Exoneration from paying court fees in civil and commercial cases covers court bailiffs' fees.

Q018 (2017): Legal aid also includes the bailiff's remuneration.

Q019 (General Comment): Furthermore, if an expert's opinion is considered by the court to be necessary then the relevant costs are covered by the State.

With regard to administrative courts, there is not any such legislative provision, while in civil and commercial cases legal aid is granted for expert fees.

Q019 (2019): appointment of a lawyer, notary, bailiff
payment of a lawyer, notary, bailiff, witness

Q019 (2017): Regarding "criminal cases", the *ex officio* appointment of a lawyer is provided. Furthermore, if an expert's opinion is considered by the court to be necessary then the relevant costs are covered by the State. As far as "civil and commercial cases" are concerned, legal aid also includes notaries, bailiffs and services of judicial documents cost.

With regard to Administrative courts, there is no specific legislative provision, except Articles 199 and 200 of the code of civil procedure.

Q020 (2020): Evidence has been provided by different courts, but not by their totality, so there is not enough data to give a full answer.

Q020 (2018): From the 657 cases, 637 correspond to cases from administrative disputes in general, while 20 cases correspond to the Council of State (the same 20 cases that were brought to court). More specifically, for the Council of State and for 2018, 52 applications were submitted, 20 of which were accepted.

Q020 (2016): Statistical data may be available next year.

Q020-1 (2020): Law 3226/2004 (as amended and in force with articles 41-47 Law 4689/2020).

Q037 (2018): Chapter C L.4055/2012 and Articles 1-7 L.4239/2014 provide for the compensation system for the cases brought before administrative, Civil and Criminal courts.

Furthermore, according to Criminal Procedure Court there is a provisional compensation between 8,804 euro and 29,347 euro per day, for the wrongly convicted, which is granted by a relevant judicial decision.

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Furthermore, according to Criminal Procedure Court there is a provisional compensation between 8,804 euro and 29,347 euro per day, for the wrongly convicted, which is granted by a relevant judicial decision.

Hungary

Q016 (General Comment): According to the Legal Aid Act LXXX of 2003, the Legal Aid Service may grant legal aid in judicial and extrajudicial cases. The county justice services, as offices of first instance and in charge of receiving the applications for legal aid, do not merely assess the eligibility for aid but, in simple cases, provide legal assistance directly as well – without prior screening of the clients' financial capabilities. However, legal aid (legal advice, drafting a document) is primarily provided by legal aid providers (attorneys, notaries public, non-governmental organizations etc.) who are recorded into the Register of legal aid providers who have contractual relation with the Legal Aid Service. The latter provides professional legal assistance for socially disadvantaged people. The law defines the situations in which legal aid can be granted and those in which no legal aid may be provided.

Q018 (General Comment): If legal aid is authorized, it extends to all stages of the proceedings, including the enforcement phase. However, it concerns only the fee of the legal aid provider. Besides, legal representation cannot be granted in such cases, but only extrajudicial assistance (legal advice, drafting of documents).

Q020 (2016): Official statistics of the Ministry of Justice

Q037 (General Comment): Excessive length: If the court is not able to finish the cases within reasonable time a compensation may be awarded to the parties. The court decides about the compensation in a fast track procedure. Non-execution of court decisions: Usually the court orders a 15 day deadline for fulfilling its final decision. If the party that is obliged to do so does not fulfil this obligation he/she also has to pay an interest from that day. Wrongful arrest: The damages occurred for wrongful arrest, house arrest or preliminary detention at a psychiatric institution shall be compensated. Wrongful condemnation: If the person was convicted, but later - as a result of an extraordinary review procedure - he/she was not found guilty or received a lenient punishment. Any pecuniary punishment or cost of the procedure that was paid by the accused person should be repaid with interest included. Other: the court awards a compensation if the circumstances of the imprisonment of a convicted or arrested person violate his/her fundamental rights.

Q037 (2020): There is no national level database containing the data for the question.

Q037 (2019): Excessive length:

If the court is not able to finish the cases within reasonable time a compensation may be awarded to the parties. The court decides about the compensation in a fast track procedure. The government given before the Parliament in October 2018 a bill proposal on the financial compensation related to the prolongation of certain court proceedings.

Non-execution of court decisions:

Usually the court orders a 15 day deadline for fulfilling its final decision. If the party that is obliged to do so does not fulfil this obligation he/she also has to pay an interest from that day.

Wrongful arrest:

The damages occurred for wrongful arrest, house arrest or preliminary detention at a psychiatric institution shall be compensated.

Wrongful condemnation:

If the person was convicted, but later - as a result of an extraordinary review procedure - he/she was not found guilty or received a lenient punishment. Any pecuniary punishment or cost of the procedure that was paid by the accused person should be repaid with interest included.

Other: the court awards a compensation if the circumstances of the imprisonment of a convicted or arrested person violate his/her fundamental rights.

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If the person was convicted, but later - as a result of an extraordinary review procedure - he/she was not found guilty or received a lenient punishment. Any pecuniary punishment or cost of the procedure that was paid by the accused person should be repaid with interest included.

Other: the court awards a compensation if the circumstances of the imprisonment of a convicted or arrested person violate his/her fundamental rights.

Ireland

Q016 (2017): Under Irish law, there is a distinction between "legal aid" which refers specifically to "representation in court" and "legal advice". This question is being answered on the basis that the words "legal aid" refers to "legal aid and legal advice" and "Representation in Court" means "Legal Aid".

Q018 (General Comment): Civil legal aid does not generally include fees in respect of enforcement by an enforcement agent (this is distinct from enforcement of proceedings in a court which may be covered).

Q019 (General Comment): In criminal cases, legal aid can cover the cost of expert witnesses (medical and technical), interpreters, translation service providers, travel costs, disbursements i.e. photocopying costs, prison visits.

In civil cases, fees of other professionals may be covered where it is necessary having regard to the circumstances of the case.

Q019 (2017): In criminal cases, legal aid can cover the cost of expert witnesses (medical and technical), interpreters, translation service providers, travel costs, disbursements i.e. photocopying costs, prison visits.

In other than criminal cases, a legally aided person may apply through their solicitor for the fees of expert witnesses and other experts to be covered.

Q020 (General Comment): In Criminal Cases - this represents the number of criminal legal aid certificates which originated from the criminal prosecutions in the District Court.

In "other than criminal cases" the 'number of cases brought before the court' is the number of legal aid certificates granted.

The number of 'cases not brought to court/non-litigious cases' is the number of applications for civil legal aid and advice.

However please note that any advice case may progress to being an aid case and the Legal Aid Board does not keep a record of what specific cases never progressed beyond advice stage (i.e. this figure includes all of the cases which eventually became aid cases).

Q020 (2020): We have data for the total criminal legal aid certificates issue, but the necessary breakdown is not available.

Q020 (2018): In Criminal Cases - this represents the number of criminal legal aid certificates, which originated from the criminal prosecutions in the District Court.

In "other than criminal cases" the 'number of cases brought before the court' is the number of legal aid certificates granted.

The number of 'cases not brought to court/non-litigious cases' is the number of applications for civil legal aid and advice.

However please note that any advice case may progress to being an aid case and the Legal Aid Board does not keep a record of what specific cases never progressed beyond advice stage (i.e. this figure includes all of the cases which eventually became aid cases).

Q020 (2012): The 2012 data does not include asylum cases where legal aid was granted.

Q020-1 (2020): Legal Aid Certificates for Emergency / Priority applications (including Child Abduction applications and applications under Sex Offenders Acts) are addressed within 24 hours. Legal Aid Certificates for Standard applications (including foreign applications and non urgent Central Authority cases) are addressed within 2 weeks i.e. granted, refused or further information requested

Italy

Q012-2 (General Comment): The parties do not pay any court fees. These are amounts that are “paid” in advance by the public administration. Since the public administration is paying itself, it does not represent an actual payment and from a strictly technical financial point of view this is called “prenotazione a debito” literally a debit note booking.

Q016 (General Comment): Legal advice does not exist as such in Italy, but lawyers play a role in ADR procedures.

Q018 (General Comment): Legal aid also covers expenses related to the enforcement of judicial decisions.

Q019 (General Comment): Legal aid can also be granted for costs related to private detectives, interpreters and expert witnesses.

Q020 (General Comment): On the occasion of the 2012 evaluation cycle, it has been explained that the higher number of cases for which legal aid had been granted compared to 2010 was due to the fact that the threshold concerning the income and assets evaluation had been slightly increased. Owing to that, since 2012, Italy is experiencing a positive trend in this respect. Additionally, more and more people are living under the threshold under which legal aid can be granted.

Q020 (2020): The number of cases not brought to court is not available because this figure is not registered anywhere. Since these cases are not brought to court, these events are outside the sphere of competence/vision of the Ministry of Justice.

However, the vast majority of legal aid cases is ascribed to cases brought to court. For this reason, even though the total is composed of both components, when calculating the total we can omit cases not brought to court.

Covid19 has deeply affected the flow of the incoming cases. Not only the courts were temporary closed but other than that we went through a long period of lockdown and therefore most existing proceedings were delayed and incoming cases drastically fell. The fall of LA cases is the obvious consequence of the above-described scenario.

Q020 (2018): The above figure included number of legal aid granted to administrative proceedings.

Q037 (2019): Unfortunately, the total amount in € is not available at this stage. This is a figure whose source is external to our administration (Ministry of Economy and Finance), hence we cannot guarantee its reliability.

Q037 (2018): Please note that the last two columns at Q.37 (number of condemnations and total amount in euros) refer to those compensating procedures cleared (actually paid) in 2018. Therefore, not necessary they refer to compensation procedures initiated in 2018 (first column).

PS: Given the wide diversity of such procedures we believe that the total doesn't make much sense, hence NA.

Latvia

Q018 (General Comment): In the Republic of Latvia there is another mechanism – a legal framework that provides for exemptions from payment of enforcement of the judgment expenditures on the basis of the law (Section 567 of the Civil Procedure Law). Moreover, in accordance with Section 11 of the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No 454 of 26 June 2012 “Regulations on the Remuneration Rates of Sworn Bailiffs”, a sworn bailiff has the right to reduce the remuneration fees.

Q018 (2020): Answer for Q18 is “No”, but in the Republic of Latvia there is another mechanism how persons receive support at the enforcement of judicial decisions stage – a legal framework that provides for exemptions from the payment of enforcement of the judgment expenditures on the basis of law and in addition sworn bailiffs right to reduce the remuneration fees in another cases.

Q018 (2019): Answer for Q18 is “No”, but in the Republic of Latvia there is another mechanism how persons receive support at the enforcement of judicial decisions stage – a legal framework that provides for exemptions from the payment of enforcement of the judgment expenditures on the basis of law and in addition sworn bailiffs right to reduce the remuneration fees in another cases.

Q018 (2017): Answer for Q18 is “No”, but in the Republic of Latvia there is another mechanism how persons receive support at the enforcement of judicial decisions stage – a legal framework that provides for exemptions from the payment of enforcement of the judgment expenditures on the basis of law and in addition sworn bailiffs right to reduce the remuneration fees in another cases.

Q018 (2016): Answer for Q18 is “No”, but In the Republic of Latvia there is another mechanism how persons receive support at the enforcement of judicial decisions stage – a legal framework that provides for exemptions from the payment to sworn bailiffs of enforcement of the judgment expenditures on the basis of law and in addition sworn bailiffs right to reduce the remuneration fees in another cases.

Q019 (General Comment): In the Republic of Latvia there is another mechanism - a legal framework that provides for exemptions from payment of court costs granted on the basis of the law by the judge in civil proceedings (Section 43 of the Civil Procedure Law). Besides, the Criminal Procedure Law stipulates which costs, for example, conducting of inspections, shall be assumed by the State. The mentioned regulation is applying to court proceedings and exemptions rules in their respect (for example concerning the expertise costs etc).

In addition, according to the State Ensured Legal Aid Law, in cross-borders cases a person has the right to receive the following: 1) services of an interpreter; 2) translation of documents requested by the court or the competent authority and submitted by the recipient of legal aid, which are necessary for adjudication of the matter; 3) payment of expenses related to the attendance at court sittings, if the presence of the person in court is provided for by the law or if the court requests so, deciding that the relevant person cannot be heard in another way (the Legal Aid Administration makes a decision).

In accordance with the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No 1493 of 22 December 2009 "Regulations Regarding the Amount of State-ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of Payment, Reimbursable Expenses and the Procedures for Payment Thereof", if legal aid is provided outside the place of practice of the provider of legal aid, his or her travelling (transport) expenses and hotel (accommodation) expenses shall be covered from the State budget. It is relevant for all cases – civil, administrative and criminal. In asylum cases and cases related to foreigners who are obligated to be returned, the responsible institution – the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs or the Legal Aid Administration – shall ensure the communication of the applicant for legal aid with the provider of legal aid, which covers costs of the interpretation services.

In questions 16-18 it is indicated that the state provides representation in court and legal advice, but in Latvia it is provided and paid also for preparation of procedural documents in all types of cases and in criminal cases for representation in the pre-trial criminal proceedings.

Q019 (2020): We can indicate that additional persons are exempted, for example, from expertise, interpreters and travel expenses (in cross border disputes). If the legal aid is provided outside the place of practice of the provider of legal aid, his or her travelling (transport) expenses and hotel (accommodation) expenses also shall be covered from the State budget. In questions 16-18 it is indicated that the state provides representation in court and legal advice, but in Latvia it is provided and paid also for preparation of procedural documents in all types of cases and in criminal cases for representation in the pre-trial criminal proceedings.

Q019 (2019): We can indicate that additional persons are exempted, for example, from expertise, interpreters and travel expenses (in cross border disputes). If the legal aid is provided outside the place of practice of the provider of legal aid, his or her travelling (transport) expenses and hotel (accommodation) expenses also shall be covered from the State budget. In questions 16-18 it is indicated that the state provides representation in court and legal advice, but in Latvia it is provided and paid also for preparation of procedural documents in all types of cases and in criminal cases for representation in the pre-trial criminal proceedings.

Q019 (2017): We can indicate that additional persons are exempted, for example, from expertise, interpreters and travel expenses (in cross border disputes). If the legal aid is provided outside the place of practice of the provider of legal aid, his or her travelling (transport) expenses and hotel (accommodation) expenses also shall be covered from the State budget. In questions 16-18 it is indicated that the state provides representation in court and legal advice, but in Latvia it is provided and paid also for preparation of procedural documents in all types of cases and in criminal cases for representation in the pre-trial proceedings.

Q019 (2016): indicates that additional persons are exempted, for example, from expertise, interpreters and travel expenses. In accordance with the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No 1493 of 22 December 2009 "Regulations Regarding the Amount of State-ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of Payment, Reimbursable Expenses and the Procedures for Payment Thereof" the State shall pay to the provider of legal aid also for drawing up procedural documents in all kind of legal aid cases and for representation in pre-trial criminal proceedings.

Q020 (General Comment): The Legal Aid Administration is the competent authority for providing State ensured legal aid in civil matters and certain types of administrative cases. It cannot identify data on legal aid granted specifically to cases referred to court. It is noteworthy that one case can last for several years. Consequently, in a given year the Legal Aid Administration shall provide legal aid both in cases undertaken in the previous years and new cases. In criminal proceedings, the advocate shall provide the State ensured legal aid upon a request from the person directing the criminal proceedings to the elder of the sworn advocates or if urgent in conformity with the schedule of the advocates on duty compiled by the elder of the sworn advocates. In these cases, the Legal Aid Administration shall perform payments to an advocate regarding the legal assistance provided. The Legal Aid Administration cannot identify data on legal aid granted specifically to cases referred to court.

Q020 (2020): Legal Aid Administration is the competent authority of providing the State ensured legal aid in a Constitutional Court process, in civil matters and certain types of administrative cases. In 2020 the Legal Aid Administration received 1146 applications for request of State ensured legal aid in a Constitutional Court process, in civil matters and certain types of administrative cases, decisions on ensuring legal aid were adopted in 847 cases, legal aid was ensured in 54 asylum and return cases. It must be noted that one case can last for several years, depending on the duration of proceedings, consequently, in a given year the Legal Aid Administration shall provide the legal aid both in cases undertaken in the previous years and new cases. The advocate shall provide the State ensured legal aid in criminal proceedings upon a request from the person directing the criminal proceedings to the senior of the sworn advocates or in urgent in conformity with the schedule of the advocates on duty compiled by the elder of the sworn advocates. In these cases, the Legal Aid Administration shall perform payments to an advocate regarding the legal assistance provided. According to the data available to the Legal Aid Administration legal aid was provided in approximately 7286 criminal proceedings. Legal Aid Administration alone cannot select data on legal aid in cases existing directly in proceedings.

Q020 (2018): Legal Aid Administration is the competent authority of providing the State ensured legal aid in a Constitutional Court process, in civil matters and certain types of administrative cases. The Legal Aid Administration alone cannot select data on legal aid in existing cases directly in proceedings. In 2018 the Legal Aid Administration received 1665 applications for request of State ensured legal aid, decisions on ensuring legal aid in civil cases were adopted in 1253 cases, legal aid was ensured in 31 asylum cases. It must be noted that one case can last for several years, depending on the duration of proceedings, consequently, in a given year the Legal Aid Administration shall provide the legal aid both in cases undertaken in the previous years and new cases. The advocate shall provide the State ensured legal aid in criminal proceedings upon a request from the person directing the criminal proceedings to the senior of the sworn advocates or in urgent in conformity with the schedule of the advocates on duty compiled by the elder of the sworn advocates. In these cases, the Legal Aid Administration shall perform payments to an advocate regarding the legal assistance provided. According to the data available to the Legal Aid Administration legal aid was provided in approximately 8 347 criminal proceedings. Legal Aid Administration alone cannot select data on legal aid in cases existing directly in proceedings.

Q020 (2016): In the Republic of Latvia there is another mechanism - the Civil Procedure Law and the Criminal Procedure Law stipulates which costs, for example, conducting of inspections, costs of the services of an interpreter shall be assumed by the State.

According to the State Ensured Legal Aid Law in cross border cases in addition a person has the right to receive the following:

- 1) services of an interpreter;
- 2) a translation of such document requested by the court or the competent authority and submitted by the recipient of legal aid, which is necessary for adjudication of the matter; and
- 3) the payment of such expenses which are related to attendance at court sittings, if the presence of the person in court is provided for in law or if the court requests it, deciding that the relevant person cannot be heard in another way.

In accordance with the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No 1493 of 22 December 2009 "Regulations Regarding the Amount of State-ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of Payment, Reimbursable Expenses and the Procedures for Payment Thereof", if the legal aid is provided outside the place of practice of the provider of legal aid, his or her travelling (transport) expenses and hotel (accommodation) expenses shall be covered from the State budget.

In accordance with the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No 1493 of 22 December 2009 "Regulations Regarding the Amount of State-ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of Payment, Reimbursable Expenses and the Procedures for Payment Thereof" the State shall pay to the provider of legal aid also for drawing up procedural documents in all kind of legal aid cases and for representation in pre-trial criminal proceedings.

Q020 (2014): For 2014, the Legal Aid Administration received 2 318 applications requesting State ensured legal aid which was granted to 1 850 civil cases and 9 administrative cases. In criminal matters, legal aid was provided in approximately 10 300 cases.

Q020-1 (General Comment): Application on legal aid in a Constitutional Court process, in civil matters and certain types of administrative cases shall be reviewed and decision on granting or refusal to grant legal aid shall be adopted by the Administration within 21 days, but in matters affecting children's rights - within 14 days from the date of receipt of an application for legal aid, as well as in partial legal aid cases, the Legal Aid Administration takes a decision within one month. The advocate shall provide the state ensured legal aid in criminal proceedings upon a request from the person directing the criminal proceedings to the senior of the sworn advocates (process takes maximum 3 days, the estimated term in criminal cases is fixed in the Criminal Procedure Law) or in urgent in conformity with the schedule of the advocates on duty compiled by the elder of the sworn advocates.

Q037 (2020): The Ministry of Justice informs that it does not have a separate statistic about circumstances mentioned in Article 037.

The Ministry of Justice informs that the total amount of compensation in 2020 consists of non-pecuniary damages 69 889,70 euros, damages 31 471,31 euros, state social insurance contributions 1867,12 euros and personal income tax compensation 820,09 euros.

The Ministry of Justice also informs that the compensation procedure and the calculation method for the compensation is regulated in a Law on compensation for damage caused in criminal proceedings and administrative violations. According to Article 15 the compensation calculation method of non-pecuniary damages for one unjustified detention day is minimum wage for month divided by 30, then the result without decimal places is multiply by 2. For example compensation for one unjustified detention day in 2020 was 28 euros ((430 euros : 30 = 14,33 euros); 14 euro x 2 x 1 day = 28 euros).

In Latvia, there is no compensation in the categories "Non-execution of court decisions" and "Number of condemnations".

Q037 (2019): For 2019 the number of requests is almost the same than for 2018, while the amount decreased considerably. In 2018, in respect of separate legal proceedings and damages decisions, significant amounts of compensation have been determined compared to other cases. In 5 cases the amount of compensations was bigger than 10 000 euro, representing together 118,687.31 euro. Among those 5 cases, one compensation amount was 50 000 euro. Important compensations are an exception, not a routine, but sometimes they are and have a significant impact on the amount of reimbursement paid.

Q037 (2018): Cost increase exist because in 2016 there was less disbursement than in previous five years as well as the lowest expense rate since 2010. It is alleged that there was simply a coincidence in the cost of the claims, where no serious infringement of the rights of the individual could be established to determine a high level of non-pecuniary damage, or the amount of the loss was not high.

Q037 (2016): The Law on Compensation for Damages Caused by Unlawful or Unfounded Actions of Investigators, Prosecutors or Judges (Par izziņas izdarītāja, prokurora vai tiesneša nelikumīgas vai nepamatotas rīcības rezultātā nodarīto zaudējumu atlīdzināšanu; hereafter – "the Law on Compensation") determines the extent and the procedure of recovering losses, which as a result of the unlawful or groundless action of an investigator, prosecutor or judge in the course of fulfilling their official duties, are caused to natural

persons, as well as establishes the procedure in which the offended social and employment guarantees of such persons are ensured.

Article 2 of the Law on Compensation determines that legal basis for compensation for losses is: 1) a judgment of acquittal, regardless of the reason for acquittal; 2) termination of a criminal case due to person's exonerating circumstances; 3) recognition of an administrative apprehension as unlawful, and termination of the administrative proceedings.

Paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the Law on Compensation determines that the requests for damages must be submitted to the Ministry of Justice or the Office of the Prosecutor General, depending on the stage in which the proceedings have been terminated.

Paragraph 3 of Article 5 of the Law on Compensation determines that the in relation to non-pecuniary damages, a person is entitled to submit a civil claim to a court of general jurisdiction. The court of general jurisdiction determines the amount of the compensation in civil cases considering the severity of the non-pecuniary damage and other circumstances, for example, excessive length of proceedings.

The Ministry of Justice collects information only about the total number of requests for compensation and the total paid amount.

Lithuania

Q018 (General Comment): The costs of secondary legal aid cover the costs of the execution process (Article 2(1) of the Law on State-guaranteed legal aid). However, the costs incurred by the debtor in the execution process are not covered.

Q019 (General Comment): The costs of secondary legal aid from which the applicant is exempted are: litigation costs incurred in civil proceedings, the costs incurred in administrative proceedings, the costs related to the hearing of a civil action brought in a criminal matter, the costs related to defence and representation in court (including the appeal and cassation proceedings, irrespective of the initiator) as well as the costs of the execution process, the costs related to the drafting of procedural documents and collection of evidence, interpretation, representation in the event of preliminary extrajudicial consideration of a dispute, where such a procedure has been laid down by laws or by a court decision (Article 14(2) of the Law on State-guaranteed legal aid). The costs of state-guaranteed legal aid cover also the costs of interpretation of communication between the lawyer and the applicant where, in the cases provided for in treaties of the Republic of Lithuania, it is impossible to ensure that a person providing state-guaranteed legal aid communicates with the applicant in the language which the latter understands (Article 14(10) of the Law on State-guaranteed legal aid).

Where the physical presence of an applicant is required by the law or by the court, the travel costs to be borne by an applicant are borne by the State-guaranteed legal aid service (Article 20(2) of the Law on State-guaranteed legal aid).

Q020 (General Comment): The number provided for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court indicates the number of matters when primary legal aid (legal information, legal advice, drafting of the documents to be submitted to State and municipal institutions, with the exception of procedural documents, advice on the out-of-court settlement of a dispute, actions for the amicable settlement of a dispute and drafting of a settlement agreement) was granted.

Q020 (2020): The number provided for cases not brought to court indicates the number of matters when primary legal aid was granted. The number for cases brought to court indicates the number of matters when secondary legal aid was granted. In total 36544 cases: 27442 criminal cases (26102 cases by decisions of a pre-trial investigation officer, prosecutor or the court when the presence of a lawyer is mandatory and 1340 cases by decisions of State-guaranteed legal aid service where the presence of a lawyer is not mandatory) and 9102 in other than criminal cases by decisions of State-guaranteed legal aid service. The number of decisions to grant secondary legal aid decreased due to the Covid-19 related extreme situation and quarantine. The number of applications decreased despite the fact that it was possible to submit an application by electronic means or mail.

Q020 (2018): Primary legal aid (cases not brought to court) was granted for 41791 legal enquires. Secondary legal aid (cases brought to court) was granted in total in 42248 cases: - 26833 criminal cases (24944 cases by decisions of a pre-trial investigation officer, prosecutor or the court when the presence of a lawyer is mandatory and 1889 cases by decisions of State-guaranteed legal aid service where the presence of a lawyer is not mandatory); - 15415 civil and administrative matters by decisions of State-guaranteed legal aid service.

Q020 (2016): It is not possible to calculate and separate the cases where persons who were granted secondary legal aid have eventually brought their cases to courts. Only the total number of secondary legal aid provided is available. In total secondary legal aid was granted in 41063 cases: 24609 criminal cases (22777 cases by decisions of a pre-trial investigation officer, prosecutor or the court when the presence of a defence lawyer is mandatory and 1832 cases by decisions of State-guaranteed legal aid service where defence is not mandatory or the person is an aggrieved party). Secondary legal aid was granted for 16454 civil and administrative matters by decisions of State-guaranteed legal aid service.

Q020 (2014): In criminal cases, litigants have the right to legal aid in pre-trial investigation procedures. However, the latter may be terminated due to various reasons. Accordingly, it is impossible to identify the number of cases granted with legal aid and referred to court. Only the total number of secondary legal aid provided is available: 32 699 criminal cases (30879 cases by decisions of a pre-trial investigation officer, prosecutor or the court when the presence of a defence lawyer is mandatory and 1820 cases by decisions of State-guaranteed legal aid services where defence is not mandatory or the person is an aggrieved party); 14 206 civil and 722 administrative matters by decisions of State-guaranteed legal aid services. In 2014, primary legal aid (legal information, legal advice and drafting of the documents to be submitted to state and municipal institutions, with the exception of procedural documents) was granted for 45443 legal enquires.

The Law on State-guaranteed Legal Aid has been amended from 1st of January 2014, enabling easier access to secondary legal aid (e.g. applicants are no longer obligated to address local tax administrator for a stamp on their annual declaration of income and assets; they may choose any practising lawyer for the provision of secondary legal aid).

Q020 (2012): For 2012, the number of criminal cases subsumes: cases for which the presence of a defence lawyer is mandatory and for which legal aid was granted by a decision of a pre-trial investigation officer (17 853), prosecutor or the court (15 312); cases for which defence is not mandatory or the person is an aggrieved party and for which legal aid was granted by a decision of State-guaranteed legal aid services (2 146). The number of other than criminal cases includes cases where legal aid was granted in civil (13 595) or administrative (786) matters by a decision of State-guaranteed legal aid services.

Q020-1 (2020): According to the Law on State-guaranteed legal aid, primary legal aid must be provided as soon as the person applies to the municipality. If it is not possible to provide primary legal aid immediately, the applicant will be notified of the time available, which must be no later than 5 working days from the date of application.

Decisions on the provision of secondary legal aid shall be adopted by the SGLAS not later than within 7 working days from the date of receipt of the required documents and information. In cases when in the interests of the applicant the decision to grant secondary legal aid must be taken urgently, the decision shall be taken immediately, but not later than the date of the procedural step which requires lawyers assistance.

There is no timeframe for the decisions of pre-trial investigation officer, prosecutor or court on state guaranteed legal aid (when presence of lawyer is mandatory in criminal cases).

Q037 (2020): Total - compensation for damage caused by public authorities + compensation for damage caused by public prosecutors and courts;

Other - compensation for damage caused by public authorities;

Q037 (2019): In category "other" the data on the number of requests for compensation is from the Ministry of Justice only, and the number of condemnations data is related to the judgements of all the State institutions, thus the number of condemnations is that much higher. The major part of applicants apply against the State to the court directly, thus the Ministry of Justice has information about the claims against the State in cases where it is the representative of the State only. Also the Ministry of Justice has data on satisfied claims in courts as it is responsible for the enforcement of these judgements.

Category "other" includes damage awarded because of the illegal actions of state institutions or officers and damage awarded because of improper imprisonment conditions.

Q037 (2018): Under the Civil Code and the Law on the Compensation of the Harm Caused by Illegal Actions of Public Authorities and Representation of the State of the Republic of Lithuania the damage resulting from the unlawful condemnation, unlawful arrest, unlawful detention, unlawful application of procedural coercive measures, illegal application of administrative penalty – arrest has to be reimbursed by the state in full, regardless of pre-trial investigation officers, prosecutors and court officials' fault. Compensations for unlawful arrest and unlawful condemnation are paid from separate budgetary program on compensation of damages operated by the Ministry of Justice. These compensations may be paid according to court decisions on damages as well as through out-of-court procedure.

Damages can be compensated after court trial and without court trial (the property damage cannot exceed 1500 EUR, the moral damage cannot exceed 2900 EUR). Information above has been given on both cases.

N.B. In 2016 there was provided information about out-of-court procedure only. In 2018 in order to disclose the complete situation the data is provided also including situations when applicants take an application to the court directly. This can cause some differences in two periods (2016 and 2018).

Q037 (2016): Under the Civil Code and the Law on the Compensation of the Harm Caused by Illegal Actions of Public Authorities and Representation of the State the damage resulting from the unlawful condemnation, unlawful arrest, unlawful detention, unlawful application of procedural coercive measures, illegal application of administrative penalty – arrest has to be reimbursed by the state in full, regardless of pre-trial investigation officers, prosecutors and court officials' fault.

Compensations for unlawful arrest and unlawful condemnation are paid from separate budgetary program on compensation of damages operated by the Ministry of Justice. These compensations may be paid according to court decisions on damages as well as through out-of-court procedure. Damages can be compensated after court trial and without court trial (the property damage can not exceed 1500 EUR, the moral damage can not exceed 2900 EUR).

Luxembourg

Q012-2 (General Comment): In Luxembourg, litigants are not subject to the payment of taxes/legal fees. No judicial body collects any tax or other payment in connection with the introduction or processing of a case in court. This answer does not include any fees charged by other entities (e.g. bailiffs) in connection with court cases.

Q016 (2017): /

Q018 (2018): An enforcement agent may be required to have a judicial decision executed.

Q018 (2017): An enforcement agent can be mandatory to get a judicial decision executed.

Q019 (2017): /

Q020-1 (General Comment): The Luxembourg Bar Association has informed us that the average response time to an application for legal aid (LA) is impossible to determine. According to the bar association, the majority of the applications for legal aid received are incomplete and will have to be returned before a final decision can be taken. The date of this decision depends on how quickly the applicant responds. The bar association does not have statistics on this point. The processing time of an application for legal aid by the Legal Aid Department of the Luxembourg Bar is on average +/- 1 month, i.e. after receipt of an application for legal aid until a decision is taken, which can be either an agreement or a refusal or a return in case of an incomplete application. However, it should be noted that urgent requests are treated as a priority by the service.

Q037 (2020): The law of September 1, 1988 on the civil liability of the State and public authorities allows the State to be held civilly liable before the ordinary courts if a person believes that he or she has been the victim of a defective operation of the judicial bodies. Excessive length of proceedings or a conviction resulting from such malfunctioning could be grounds for such an action. These complaints are brought before the courts of first instance. However, complaints about excessive length of proceedings can also be brought before the European Court of Human Rights (violation of Article 6 of the Convention on Human Rights) or result in a procedural sanction during the proceedings. However, these last approaches do not appear in our systems. Thus, the diversity of the actors involved makes it difficult to identify the claims and decisions on compensation for the different categories and does not allow us to provide figures that reflect reality. However, it was possible to complete the table concerning compensation for unjustified arrest, provided for by the law of December 30, 1981, concerning compensation for inoperative preventive detention. The figures available for compensation for wrongful arrest represent the requests and decisions granting compensation for inoperative preventive detention (IPD) (<https://mj.gouvernement.lu/fr/service-citoyens/detentionpreventive.html>) as well as the total amount paid. We would like to point out, however, that in the context of the aforementioned law of December 30, 1981, it is not appropriate to speak of convictions, but of administrative decisions.

Q037 (2019): The law of September 1, 1988 on the civil liability of the State and public authorities allows the State to be held civilly liable before the ordinary courts if a litigant considers that s/he has been the victim of a malfunctioning of the judicial bodies. An excessive length of proceedings or a conviction resulting from such a malfunction could motivate such an action. Such complaints are brought before first instance courts. However, complaints concerning the excessive length of proceedings may also be brought before the European Court of Human Rights (violation of article 6 of the ECHR) or result in a procedural sanction during the proceedings. However, these latter steps do not appear in our systems. Thus, the diversity of the actors involved makes the identification of claims and compensation decisions for the different categories difficult and does not allow for the provision of figures reflecting reality. However, it was possible for us to complete the table concerning compensation for unjustified arrest, provided for by the law of December 30, 1981 on compensation for inoperative pre-trial detention. The figures available for compensation for unjustified arrest represent the claims and decisions granting compensation in the context of inoperative preventive detention (IPR) (<https://mj.gouvernement.lu/fr/service-citoyens/detention-preventive.html>) as well as the total amount paid. However, we would like to point out that, in the framework of the above-mentioned law of December 30, 1981, we should not speak of convictions, but of administrative decisions.

Q037 (2016): In all cases compensation, in particular on the basis of the civil liability of the State, is possible, but there is no data.

Malta

Q012-2 (2020): In Malta, Legal Aid does not cover court fees because it is totally exempt from paying them.

Q016 (2017): Despite the fact that our current legal aid system does not provide for clients to use the service specifically for legal advice without the requirement of representation in court, in actual practice clients using the services of the Agency are still voluntarily provided with legal advice when solicited.

Q016 (2014): In 2014, Malta implemented a major reform in the provision of legal aid, by establishing it as an independent Agency with its own budget and management structure. Prior to this, legal aid was a function falling within the remit of the office of the Attorney General.

Q018 (General Comment): Eligible candidates can enforce foreign judgements in Malta through legal aid as long as the procedure is carried out through court representation.

Q018 (2018): Eligible candidates can enforce foreign judgements in Malta through legal aid as long as the procedure is carried out through court representation.

Q018 (2017): Eligible candidates can enforce foreign judgements in Malta through Legal Aid as long as the procedure is carried out through court representation.

Q018 (2016): Eligible candidates can enforce foreign judgements in Malta through legal aid as long as the procedure is carried out through court representation.

Q020 (General Comment): The figures quoted for civil and criminal cases do not refer to the actual number of cases but to the number of nominations (requests) for legal aid. For example, if a case is brought to court having 5 accused people requiring legal aid, then this would count as 5 requests but just 1 case.

Q020 (2020): In Other than Criminal Cases, the low figure quoted as compared to previous evaluations relates to the disruptive effect that the COVID-19 pandemic had on court operations. During 2020, most services at the Legal Aid Agency were limited to the provision of services and the Courts of Law were closed for non-urgent court applications.

It is important to note that towards the end of April 2020, Legal Aid Malta started offering legal advice (not representation in courts) to clients experiencing domestic violence. In addition to the 129 cases brought to court, Legal Aid Malta offered legal advice to 191 clients experiencing DV. Each client referred to or requiring assistance from Legal Aid Malta Agency in relation to domestic violence is being assigned a legal aid lawyer for the necessary legal advice required. Such clients do not always want to pursue assistance at Court. This service has fulfilled the obligation set in the Istanbul Convention and has been incorporated in domestic law under Article 57 of the schedule attached to Chapter 581 of the Laws of Malta.

Q020 (2018): The figures quoted for civil and criminal cases do not refer to the actual number of cases but to the number of nominations (requests) for legal aid. For example, if a case is brought to court having 5 accused people requiring legal aid, then this would count as 5 requests/ nominations. Legal Aid in Malta is mainly granted for court representation but it also provides legal advice in the circumstances outlined in Q16.

Q020 (2016): The above data reflects the number of requests (nominations) made for legal aid in both the civil and criminal fields. These figures do not necessarily reflect the number of cases in which legal aid was granted.

Q020 (2014): Regard being had to the peculiarity of the methodology of presentation of data, the number 607 provided in 2014 in respect of the category "criminal cases brought to court" is a more representative figure of the number of individuals requesting for legal aid.

Q020 (2012): In criminal matters, statistics started being collected with effect from August 2012. Accordingly, the 2012 data refers to the period August - December 2013. Between January and October 2013, the number of criminal cases granted legal aid amounted to 463.

Q020-1 (2020): The average number of days indicated above (19 days) refers to Other than Criminal cases and is computed as follows:

> 5 days: from the time a person asks for legal aid information up to the presentation of the actual means test documents.

> between 7 to 14 days (avg: 10.5 days): from the presentation of the documents by the client to the day set for an appointment with the Advocate for Legal Aid.

> 3 days: from date a Court application is presented at the Court's registry up to the day the Judge gives a decree.

In criminal cases:

No means test is required. When a person is referred to Legal Aid for a criminal case assistance and court representation, the Agency only requires the summons issued by the Police to draft the necessary Court applications, or a copy of the judgment in case of appeals. The average duration of the procedure for the granting of Legal Aid in Criminal Cases, from the point of referral to the day when a Court application is filed, is 4 days.

Q037 (2020): Under article 3 of the 7th protocol of the European Convention for Human Rights there is the right to compensation for wrongful conviction whilst under article 5(5) of the European Convention of Human Rights (transposed as Chapter 319 of the Laws of Malta), there is the right to compensation for unlawful detention.

However no data is available.

Q037 (2018): The items listed at Q37 form the basis of constitutional remedies on the basis of breaches of fundamental human rights. In this respect, such grievances are not covered by our compensation procedure and legislation.

Q037 (2016): The above requested data is not available, as in accordance with our system, an individual has to institute constitutional redress proceedings in order for the court to declare that the individual suffered a violation of his fundamental human rights resulting from length of proceedings or arbitrariness through detention. The compensation awarded by the domestic courts depends on the length of proceedings and the gravity of the case, and whilst such cases are instituted in accordance to Maltese law, this data is not available.

Netherlands

Q018 (General Comment): It is noteworthy that the court fees are lower in respect of litigants with lower incomes.

Q018 (2020): Article 12, criminal law on prosecution (wetboek van strafvordering)

Q018 (2019): Article 12, Law on Legal Aid (Wet op de Rechtsbijstand)

Q018 (2018): Article 12, criminal law on prosecution (wetboek van strafvordering)

Q018 (2017): Article 12, criminal law on prosecution (wetboek van strafvordering)

Q019 (General Comment): Legal aid can also be granted for the following costs: travel costs, interpreter and translation costs, administrative costs, medical expert costs in injury cases for which a special regulation exists.

Q019 (2018): Legal aid can also be granted for the following costs: travel costs, interpreter and translation costs, administrative costs, special regulation for medical expert costs in injury cases.

Q020 (General Comment): At the outset, it should be recalled that the Netherlands have a policy which makes a distinction between primary and secondary legal aid. Primary legal aid aims at solving judicial problems of citizens without necessarily going to court. There is for example a Legal Service Counters, where people get free legal advice on simple, judicial problems. There is also primary legal aid for citizens who want an advice by a lawyer for more complicated legal problems, without going to court directly. Secondary legal aid covers specifically lawyer's costs in the frame of court proceedings. The provided figures relate to legal aid certificates. It is worth noticing that besides legal aid certificates, the Legal Aid Board also provides stand-by duty lawyers. Each criminal suspect, alien or psychiatric patient who has been lawfully deprived of his liberty against his will is visited by a subsidized lawyer. The bulk of such cases are criminal cases. Cases for which stand-by duty lawyers have been assigned are excluded. The number of stand-by duty lawyers assigned was respectively 110 000 in 2010, 127 000 in 2012, 126 000 in 2014, 108500 in 2020.. Cases dealt with by Legal Service Counters (one of the providers of primary legal aid) are not counted.

Q020 (2020): The number of cases in 2020 is considerably lower than previous years, probably in part due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Due to the pandemic, criminal cases had been paused, waiting to be handled.

Q020 (2016): Criminal cases: The discrepancy with previous cycle can be explained by the fact that recently a different distinction in cases is made. Now certain cases (bopz) are categorized as civil cases and immigration cases are categorized as administrative cases.

Q020-1 (2020): 40 working days, so eight weeks. 12 days was the average in 2020.

The maximum duration is 8 weeks (40 working days). This is based on statutory law (the AWB: the General Administrative Law Act). However, this only applies to approximately 20% of the applications. Around 80% of the applications falls under the High Trust regime (see below) in which the application is granted automatically within 7 days (after the income and assets-check with the tax authorities). High Trust: Many lawyers and mediators regarded the application for a certificate as burdensome and time consuming, and the verification as bureaucratic. Therefore alternatives were considered to simplify the verification of applications and expense statements. The LAB introduced a High Trust method for dealing with the applications for certificates. This High Trust method implies that the LAB and lawyers and mediators work together on the basis of transparency, trust and mutual understanding. The High Trust method involves greater compliance on the part of the legal profession, both as to administrative proceedings of rules and working in accordance with the law, fixed procedures and support facilities such as Kenniswijzer (an online tool of the LAB with information about legislation, jurisprudence and guidelines for the application of certificates). The LAB developed specific tools for compliance assistance, such as information and instruction meetings, which are free of charge for lawyers and mediators under High Trust. The basic philosophy underlying High Trust is that trust among a larger group of people will more readily lead to positive cooperation and compliance than institutionalised distrust. In 2009, the Board started with its first High Trust pilot. Since 2011, the Board has been implementing High Trust across the country in phases. At the end of 2020, more than three quarters of the certificates are issued to lawyers and mediators who work based on the principles of High Trust. It has become easier for providers of legal aid to apply for certificates without having to send documents along with their applications. The Board grants the certificate shortly after assessing the client's eligibility for legal aid. The applications of the lawyers and mediators that work together with the Board according to High Trust are accepted automatically. This means that the client will very soon receive confirmation on whether or not the application has been granted. Verification takes place after the provider of legal aid has submitted the statement of expenses. There are two ways of verification: either verification on the basis of a random sample, or verification on a one-on-one basis of certificates granted.

Q037 (General Comment): Numbers cannot be provided for this question, as the compensation may involve people who have been in custody but were not accused or found guilty, it may involve damages due to an arrest, or possessed goods that have been damaged/sold/destroyed/gone missing. Numbers for compensation for wrongful arrest or wrongful conviction used to be generated by the Statistics Bureau (CBS), but that line of research was discontinued after 2016.

Q037 (2019): It's not possible to give specific numbers for these categories.

Compensation may involve people who were in custody, but were not accused or found guilty, it may involve damages due to an arrest, or possessed goods that have been damaged, sold, destroyed or have gone missing. Numbers for compensation for wrongful arrest or wrongful conviction used to be generated by the Statistics Bureau (CBS), but that line of research was discontinued after 2016.

Q037 (2018): Numbers cannot be provided for this question, as the compensation may involve people who have been in custody but where not accused or found guilty, it may involve damages due to an arrest, or possessed goods that have been damaged / sold / destroyed / gone missing. I don't have numbers specific to the categories you ask for. Also, this involves only a restricted group of 'users'.

Q037 (2012): In 2012, in 4 783 cases compensation was awarded for wrongful detention.

Poland

Q016 (General Comment): Civil cases: Each party may request that a professional attorney be appointed by the court. In order to do so, you must make a statement before the court that you are unable to pay the fees of an advocate or a legal advisor without the loss of the necessary support for yourself and your family. An application for a court-appointed attorney is independent of an application for exemption from court costs and may be filed at any stage of the proceedings (also prior to their commencement), until the case is finally resolved in the court having jurisdiction over the case. The court decides on the appointment of the attorney, taking into account the need for his/her participation in the case and the ability of the party to cover his/her remuneration. The appointed attorney represents the party in court and gives him/her appropriate legal advice in the case. In criminal proceedings, unless the Code of Criminal Procedure stipulates otherwise, all expenses are temporarily lectured by the State Treasury.

Q016 (2016): Regulations of the act on free legal aid and legal advise were implemented starting 1 January 2016 with some exceptions which were implemented starting 31 August 2015.

Q018 (General Comment): Civil cases:

Exemption from court fees to which a party is entitled by virtue of the law or granted to a party in preliminary proceedings extends to enforcement proceedings. Additionally, it is possible to apply for exemption from court fees only at the stage of enforcement proceedings.

Criminal cases: If the convicted person fails to comply with the obligation to pay the monetary performance or reparation to the injured party, the judgment together with the enforcement order is sent to the court executive officer who initiates the proceedings. The procedure for pursuing such claims is governed by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (claims based on Article 196 § 2 of the Executive Penal Code).

In accordance with the Law on court executive officer fees of 28 February 2018. (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 210), the exemption from court costs to which a party is entitled by virtue of the law or which has been granted to a party in the court proceedings extends to the bailiff's costs (Article 45(1) of the Act). If a party does not exercise this right, the party may apply to the district court by which the judicial officer acts for exemption in whole or in part from enforcement costs. The applicant must prove that he or she is unable to pay the bailiff's fees without prejudice to the necessary maintenance of themselves, or their family (Article 45(2) of the Act).

Q018 (2018): The exemption from court costs granted to the party by the court in the exploratory proceeding or from which the party uses the power of the act extends also to enforcement proceedings (Article 771 of the Code of Civil Procedure). In addition, applications: for exemption from court costs and for the appointment of an attorney - an attorney or legal counsel ex officio may also be submitted during enforcement proceedings.

Q018 (2017): The cost are connected to the enforcement agent fees and actions.

Q018 (2016): The cost are connected to the enforcement agent fees and actions.

Q019 (General Comment): *In civil proceedings, exemption from court costs may relate to fees and expenses. Expenses include in particular: travel costs of a party who is exempt from court costs related to a personal appearance ordered by a court; reimbursement of travel and accommodation costs as well as lost earnings or witness income; remuneration and reimbursement of costs incurred by experts, translators and probation officers established for a party in a given case; lump-sum costs of taking evidence from the opinion-giving opinion of a team of court specialists; remuneration due to other persons or institutions and reimbursement of costs incurred by them; costs of carrying out other evidence; the costs of transporting animals and goods, keeping them or storing them; advertising costs; costs of detention and custody; lump sums due to probation officers for conducting environmental interviews in cases of: annulment of marriage, for divorce and separation, as well as for participation in parents' contacts with children determined by the court; the cost of issuing a certificate by a forensic doctor; the cost of mediation conducted as a result of referral by the court.

*In criminal proceedings, unless the Code of Criminal Procedure stipulates otherwise, all expenses are temporarily lectured by the State Treasury. A witness shall be entitled to reimbursement of travel expenses from his place of residence to the place where the court proceedings are to be conducted upon the order of the court or the authority conducting the pre-trial proceedings. The witness shall be entitled to reimbursement of travel costs from his place of residence to the place where the procedural activities are to be performed at the request of the court or the authority conducting preparatory proceedings. The witness shall also be entitled to reimbursement of earnings or income lost in connection with appearance at the summons of the court or the authority conducting the pre-trial proceedings. A person summoned as a witness is also entitled to reimbursement of the costs of travel and accommodation on condition of appearance. *If a party to a notary's activity is not able to incur the remuneration required by a notary public for its own and for the family, it may apply to the district court competent for its place of residence to release in full or in part from this remuneration. This provision shall apply accordingly to a legal person that proves that he has insufficient funds to incur the remuneration demanded by a notary public.

The court, after determining that there is a need to perform a notarial act, takes into account the application and appoints a notary to perform the requested notarial activity (Article 6 of the Act of 14 February 1991 on Notary Public Rights).

Q019 (2017): Expert fees and travel cost reimbursement.

Q019 (2016): Expert fees and travel cost reimbursement.

Q020 (2020): Data on the number of cases in which a proxy was appointed ex officio (legal adviser, advocate)

Q020-1 (2020): The provisions of the procedure do not specify a time limit for examining the application for appointing a legal representative. However, it should be considered without undue delay.

Q037 (General Comment): The rules for granting a sum of money in case of finding excessive length of proceedings are specified in the Act of 17 June 2004 on complaints of violation of the right of a party to hear a case in preparatory proceedings conducted or supervised by a prosecutor and court proceedings without unreasonable delay. According to art. 12 para. 4 of this Act, having regard to the complaint on (excessive), the court adjudicates from the Treasury, and in the case of complaints about the length of the proceedings conducted by the bailiff - from the bailiff, a sum of PLN 2,000 to PLN 20,000. The amount of the monetary sum, within the limits specified in the first sentence, is not less than PLN 500 for each year of the current duration of the proceedings, regardless of the number of stages of proceedings related to the excessive length of proceedings. The court may award a sum of money higher than PLN 500 for each year of the current duration of the proceedings, if the case is of particular importance to the applicant, who by his attitude did not contribute in a manner to prolonging the proceedings. This sum includes the amounts already awarded 16 to the applicant as a sum of money in the same case. No monetary sum is granted in the event of a complaint filed by the State Treasury or public sector units of the public finance sector.

The accused, who was acquitted or condemned to a more lenient punishment as a result of the resumption of the proceedings or cassation, serves the State Treasury for damages and compensation for the harm suffered resulting from the execution of all or part of the punishment he was not supposed to incur. This provision shall also apply if the proceedings were discontinued after the convicting decision was abrogated as a result of circumstances which were not taken into account in the earlier proceedings. The right to compensation and redress also arises in connection with the application of a safeguard measure under the conditions laid down in those circumstances. Compensation and redress also apply in the event of undoubtedly unjustified detention or detention (Article 552 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

Q037 (2020): *229 - number of persons

*19 - number of persons

Regarding the content of question 37, we would like to inform you that the Ministry of Justice, within its jurisdiction has the following data on the amount of compensation payments also from Section 15 of the State Budget, Chapter 75595, adjudged by the State Treasury in 2020

Specification of compensation from Chapter 75595 in 2020 in euro: 1. On the basis of the Act of 23 February 1991 on the recognition of invalid rulings issued against persons repressed for activities for the benefit of the independent state of Poland - EUR 13 123 0002 On the basis of Article 552 of the Act of 6 June 1997 Code of Criminal Procedure (Journal of Laws of 2018, item 1987) 4 552 000 euro3. pursuant to the Act of 17 June 2004 on a complaint for violation of a party's right to examine a case in preparatory proceedings conducted or supervised by a prosecutor and court proceedings without undue delay (Journal of Laws of 2018, item 75) EUR 1 005 0004. other compensations: inter alia, compensatory pensions, compensation in property damage, unlawful eviction 114 000 euro

5. under the Act of 7 July 2005 on State Compensation to victims of certain criminal acts 32 000 euro

Total compensations from chapter 75595 - 18 826 000 euro

The amount of funds spent on compensation payments to entitled persons results directly from the content of judgments of independent courts deciding on the legitimacy of claims and the amount of awarded compensation. The course of implementation of the expenditure plan in chapter 75595 during the budget year is therefore independent of the actions of the financial services of individual courts, because the payment of funds by the financial branch of the court, occurs only on the basis of a final court decision to pay compensation to the entitled person.

Q037 (2019): The course of the implementation of the expenditure plan in chapter 75595 during the financial year is therefore independent of the actions of the financial services of individual courts, because the payment of funds by the financial department of the court takes place only on the basis of a final court ruling on the payment of compensation to the entitled person.

*Non execution of decision - 317- number of persons

*Wrongful conviction - 26- number of persons

Portugal

Q012-2 (General Comment): - Total or partial exemption from court fees and other charges relating to the proceedings;
- Deferment of payment of court fees and other charges relating to the proceedings;
- Appointment and payment of the legal representative's fees, or alternatively, payment of fees to the legal representative chosen by the applicant.

Q018 (General Comment): The Portuguese law foresees the total or partial exemption from court fees and other expenses related to the case, such as fees for the enforcement of judicial decisions.

Q019 (General Comment): The Portuguese law provides for the total or partial exemption from court fees and other expenses related to the case.

Q019 (2020): Legal aid may also include fees of technical advisors or experts, costs of other legal professionals (notaries) and travel costs. In addition, all applications, certificates and any other documents requested for legal protection purposes are exempt from taxes, fees and charges.

Q019 (2019): Legal aid may also include fees of technical advisors or experts, costs of other legal professionals (notaries) and travel costs. In addition, all applications, certificates and any other documents requested for legal protection purposes are exempt from taxes, fees and charges.

Q019 (2018): Legal aid may also include fees of technical advisors or experts, costs of other legal professionals (notaries) and travel costs. In addition, all applications, certificates and any other documents requested for legal protection purposes are exempt from taxes, fees and charges.

Q020 (2020): The reduction in the number of total legal aid cases may be the result of the measures taken during the COVID pandemic: on the one hand, the suspension of court deadlines and the expiry and prescription periods, and on the other hand, the reduction of conflicts as a result of the confinements. In any case, it should be emphasized that this is merely a perception, since we do not have the tools to perform a sociological analysis of the requests.

Q020 (2016): Data on cases not brought to court concerns only cases of legal advice. It is not possible to determine how many cases terminated at this time.

In 2014, there was an increase in the number of cases brought to court explained by the economic and financial situation that increased the number of labour conflicts as well as family and criminal disputes. The same reasoning and the economy recovery of the following years may explain the present decrease.

Q020 (2014): The increase in the number of cases brought to court in 2014 can be explained by the current economic and financial situation which resulted in the increase in the number of labour conflicts as well as the number of family and criminal disputes.

Q020-1 (2020): The maximum duration of the procedure for granting legal aid is 30 days (article 25 (1) of Law No. 34/2009, of 29 of July. Regarding the actual average duration, it should be noted that in the context of the COVID Pandemic, procedural deadlines were suspended, which has influenced the duration of the procedural timeframes.

Q037 (General Comment): There is no data with these levels of disaggregation in Portugal.

Romania

Q018 (General Comment): For the enforcement phase, legal aid may be granted as facilities at the payment of judicial duties. Moreover, according to Article 6 letter c) of the Government Emergency Ordinance 51/2008, it can also be the payment of the bailiff's fee.

Q018 (2017): According to the definition at question 17, for the enforcement phase, legal aid may be granted as facilities at the payment of judicial duties, but, according to Article 6 letter c) of GEO no. 51/2008, it can also be the payment of the bailiff's fee.

Q018 (2016): According to the definition at question 17, for the enforcement phase, legal aid may be granted as facilities at the payment of judicial duties, but, according to Article 6 letter c) of GEO no. 51/2008, it can also be the payment of the bailiff's fee.

Q019 (General Comment): According to Article 6 letter b) of the Government Emergency Ordinance 51/2008, public aid may also cover costs of the expert, translator or interpreter services during the trial, with the consent of the court or of the jurisdictional authority, if this payment is the obligation of the one requiring judicial public aid, according to law.

Q019 (2020): According to the Article 6 letter b) GEO no. 51/2008, public aid may be also the payment of the expert, translator or interpreter used during the trial, with the consent of the court or of the jurisdictional authority, if this payment is the obligation of the one requiring judicial public aid, according to the law.

Q019 (2017): According to the Article 6 letter b) GEO no. 51/2008, public aid may be also the payment of the expert, translator or interpreter used during the trial, with the consent of the court or of the jurisdictional authority, if this payment is the obligation of the one requiring judicial public aid, according to the law.

Q019 (2016): According to the Article 6 letter b) GEO no. 51/2008, public aid may be also the payment of the expert, translator or interpreter used during the trial, with the consent of the court or of the jurisdictional authority, if this payment is the obligation of the one requiring judicial public aid, according to the law.

Q020 (2020): In criminal cases data also include ex officio layers.

Q020 (2012): In 2012, data was available only for the Courts of Appeal and Tribunals. The database Ecris was not functional for first instance courts and the High Court.

Q020-1 (2020): There is no timeframe set for the procedure of granting legal aid by the court. The procedure is urgent as a general rule, being decided in chambers.

Q037 (2020): There is no mechanism for calculating the compensation. The courts take into consideration the national case law and the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights in similar cases.

Even if the civil regulations of material and procedural law do not provide special mechanisms for the compensation of individuals in case of excessive duration of procedures and non-enforcement of judgments, there are norms guaranteeing the right to a fair trial and at case settlement within a reasonable time-limit. In such circumstances, there is a possibility to pay certain sums of money as fines or even as a compensation. In criminal matters, the only possibility to obtain damages in case of procedural delays is the civil claim for damages, based on the provisions of the Civil Code. The new Civil Procedure Code (the Law 134/2010) provides for a much more efficient mechanism to this effect, respectively the contestation concerning the protraction of the case settlement. Thus, according to Article 522 para. (1) of the NCPC, any party, as well as the prosecutor attending the trial may make contestation by which, invoking the infringement of the right to the settlement of the trial within an optimal and reasonable time-limit, he/she solicits the adoption of legal measures remedying to this situation. Please, refer to the regulations of the NCPC as concerns the guarantee of the right to a fair trial and a case settlement within a reasonable time-limit.

The non-observance of judgments is incriminated as offence by Art. 287 of the Criminal Code. Within the criminal trial there may be also formulated the civil claim for damages for the non-enforcement of the judgment. The civil action may be also introduced separately, at the civil court. Both actions shall be judged according to the provisions of the Civil Code, regulating the delictual civil responsibility.

Illegal arrest and illegal conviction are situations circumscribed to judicial errors for which the Romanian state is responsible according to Art. 538-539 and the following of the Criminal Procedure Code (the Law 135/2010). For the appreciation in substance of the civil responsibility, common law rules laid down by the Civil Code apply. According to the provisions of the art. 538 of the Criminal Procedure Code, any person who suffered a wrongful condemnation or was, during a criminal trial, illegally deprived of his/her liberty is entitled to receive a compensation. The compensation should cover both the material and moral prejudices caused to that person. The amount of the compensation is to be determined by the court (the tribunal) in whose district the entitled person has its domicile. The entitled person should introduce a civil action against the state (which is represented by the Ministry of Public Finances), action which is exempted of any judicial fees.

Regarding the excessive duration of the criminal procedures, there is a remedy, but it is not compensatory - see art. 488 (index1) and the following of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Q037 (2019): There is no mechanism for calculating the compensation. The courts take into consideration the national case law and the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights in similar cases.

Even if the civil regulations of material and procedural law do not provide special mechanisms for the compensation of individuals in case of excessive duration of procedures and non-enforcement of judgments, there are norms guaranteeing the right to a fair trial and at case settlement within a reasonable time-limit. In such circumstances, there is a possibility to pay certain sums of money as fines or even as compensation. In the criminal matter, the only possibility to obtain damages in the case of the procedural delays is the civil claim for damages, made on the provisions of the Civil Code. In the new Civil Procedure Code (the Law 134/2010), there is stipulated a much more efficient mechanism to this effect, respectively the contestation concerning the protraction of the case settlement. Thus, according to Article 522 para. (1) of the NCPC, any party, as well as the prosecutor attending the trial may make contestation by which, invoking the infringement of the right to the settlement of the trial within an optimal and reasonable time-limit, to solicit the taking of the legal measures for the removal of this situation. See, for completion, the regulations stipulated in the civil matter (the NCPC) as concerns the guarantee of the right to a fair trial and at the case settlement within a reasonable time-limit.

The non-observance of judgments is incriminated as offence by Art. 287 of the Criminal Code. Within the criminal trial there may be also formulated the civil claim for damages for the non-enforcement of the judgment. The civil action may be also introduced separately, at the civil court. Both actions shall be judged according to the provisions of the Civil Code, regulating the delictual civil responsibility.

Illegal arrest and illegal conviction are situations circumscribed to judicial errors for which the Romanian state is responsible according to Art. 538-539 and the following of the Criminal Procedure Code (the Law 135/2010). For the appreciation in substance of the civil responsibility, there shall apply the common law rules laid down by the Civil Code. According to the provisions of the art. 538 of the Criminal Procedure Code, any person who suffered a wrongful condemnation or was, during a criminal trial, illegally deprived of his/her liberty is entitled to receive a compensation.

The compensation should cover both the material and moral prejudices caused to that person.

The amount of the compensation is to be determined by the court (the tribunal) in whose district the entitled person has its domicile.

The entitled person should introduce a civil action against the state (which is represented by the Ministry of Public Finances), action which is exempted of any judicial fees.

Regarding the excessive duration of the criminal procedures, there is a remedy, but it is not compensatory - see art. 488 (index1) and the following of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Q037 (2018): There is no mechanism for calculating the compensation. The courts take into consideration the national case law and the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights in similar cases.

Even if the civil regulations of material and procedural law do not provide special mechanisms for the compensation of individuals in case of excessive duration of procedures and non-enforcement of judgments, there are norms guaranteeing the right to a fair trial and at case settlement within a reasonable time-limit. In such circumstances, there is a possibility to pay certain sums of money as fines or even as compensation. In the criminal matter, the only possibility to obtain damages in the case of the procedural delays is the civil claim for damages, made on the provisions of the Civil Code. In the new Civil Procedure Code (the Law 134/2010), there is stipulated a much more efficient mechanism to this effect, respectively the contestation concerning the protraction of the case settlement. Thus, according to Article 522 para. (1) of the NCPC, any party, as well as the prosecutor attending the trial may make contestation by which, invoking the infringement of the right to the settlement of the trial within an optimal and reasonable time-limit, to solicit the taking of the legal measures for the removal of this situation. See, for completion, the regulations stipulated in the civil matter (the NCPC) as concerns the guarantee of the right to a fair trial and at the case settlement within a reasonable time-limit.

The non-observance of judgments is incriminated as offence by Art. 287 of the Criminal Code. Within the criminal trial there may be also formulated the civil claim for damages for the non-enforcement of the judgment. The civil action may be also introduced separately, at the civil court. Both actions shall be judged according to the provisions of the Civil Code, regulating the delictual civil responsibility.

Illegal arrest and illegal conviction are situations circumscribed to judicial errors for which the Romanian state is responsible according to Art. 538-539 and the following of the Criminal Procedure Code(the Law 135/2010) For the appreciation in substance of the civil responsibility, there shall apply the common law rules laid down by the Civil Code. According to the provisions of the art. 538 of the Criminal Procedure Code, any person who suffered a wrongful condemnation or was, during a criminal trial, illegally deprived of his/her liberty is entitled to receive a compensation.

The compensation should cover both the material and moral prejudices caused to that person.

The amount of the compensation is to be determined by the court (the tribunal) in whose district the entitled person has its domicile.

The entitled person should introduce a civil action against the state (which is represented by the Ministry of Public Finances), action which is exempted of any judicial fees.

Regarding the excessive duration of the criminal procedures, there is a remedy, but it is not compensatory - see art. 488 (index1) and the following of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Q037 (2016): There is no mechanism for calculating the compensation. The courts take into consideration the national case law and the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights in similar cases.

Even if the civil regulations of material and procedural law do not provide special mechanisms for the compensation of individuals in case of excessive duration of procedures and non-enforcement of judgments, there are norms guaranteeing the right to a fair trial and at case settlement within a reasonable time-limit. In such circumstances, there is a possibility to pay certain sums of money as fines or even as compensation. In the criminal matter, the only possibility to obtain damages in the case of the procedural delays is the civil claim for damages, made on the provisions of the Civil Code. In the new Civil Procedure Code (the Law 134/2010), entered into force on the 15th of February 2013), there is stipulated a much more efficient mechanism to this effect, respectively the contestation concerning the protraction of the case settlement. Thus, according to Article 522 paragraph (1) of the NCPC, any party, as well as the prosecutor attending the trial may make contestation by which, invoking the infringement of the right to the settlement of the trial within an optimal and reasonable time-limit, to solicit the taking of the legal measures for the removal of this situation. See, for completion, the regulations stipulated in the civil matter (the NCPC) as concerns the guarantee of the right to a fair trial and at the case settlement within a reasonable time-limit.

The non-observance of judgments is incriminated as offence by Art. 287 of the Criminal Code. Within the criminal trial there may be also formulated the civil claim for damages for the non-enforcement of the judgment. The civil action may be also introduced separately, at the civil court. Both actions shall be judged according to the provisions of the Civil Code, regulating the delictual civil responsibility.

Illegal arrest and illegal conviction are situations circumscribed to judicial errors for which the Romanian state is responsible according to Art. 538-539 and the following of the Criminal Procedure Code(the Law 135/2010) For the appreciation in substance of the civil responsibility, there shall apply the common law rules laid down by the Civil Code. According to the provisions of the art. 538 of the Criminal Procedure Code, any person who suffered a wrongful condemnation or was, during a criminal trial, illegally deprived of his/her liberty is entitled to receive a compensation.

The compensation should cover both the material and moral prejudices caused to that person.

The amount of the compensation is to be determined by the court (the tribunal) in whose district the entitled person has its domicile.

The entitled person should introduce a civil action against the state (which is represented by the Ministry of Public Finances), action which is exempted of any judicial fees.

Slovakia

Q012-2 (General Comment): The beneficiaries of legal aid are freed from obligation to pay court fees, when their income is below a certain level.

Q019 (General Comment): Other costs provided by Centre for Legal Aid are costs for lawyers who represent the client at courts and these lawyers has been provided by Centre for Legal Aid. All costs paid by Centre are established in law no. 655/2004 Z. z.

Under the section 5c of the Act on Providing Legal Aid to persons in material need No. 327/2005: Legal aid shall also include: appointment of an interpreter; translation of documents necessary for decision on merits.

Q019 (2017): Under the section 5c of the Act on Providing Legal Aid to persons in material need (No. 327/2005): Legal aid shall also include: -appointment of an interpreter
-translation of documents necessary for decision on merits
-inevitable travel costs of foreign applicant

Q020 (2020): The 2020 was specific due the COVID 19 pandemic situation, there where smaller amount of request for legal aid.

Q020 (2018): According to the Annual report of the Legal Aid Center, in 2018, out of the total number of applications, the Center granted legal aid to applicants in 17,497 legal cases; of which 2,741 in the civil matters (including 16 in the form of legal advice) and 14,756 in the personal bankruptcy agenda

The number of cases where legal aid was granted in criminal proceedings is not available.

Q020-1 (General Comment): If the application for legal aid contains all the documents needed to issue a decision for granting legal aid then a decision is issued within 30 days. The applicant must meet the requirements for granting legal aid established by Act no. 327/2005 Z. z.. If the application is not complete then the proceeding is suspended for min. 8 days max. 30 days till the application is not complete. When the application is complete according to Act no. 327/2005 Z. z. the proceeding continues and decision is issued if the legal aid will or will not be granted.

Q037 (General Comment): The compensations for the excessive length of proceedings can awarded by the Constitutional court in the finding on violation of the right to trial in the reasonable time. The compensation for wrongful arrest or conviction, non-execution of court decisions can be awarded by the court in the civil procedure. The aggrieved person can seek compensation against the state according to the Act on State Liability for Damage in Exercise of the Public Power.

Q037 (2019): The compensations for the excessive length of proceedings can awarded by the Constitutional court in the finding on violation of the right to trial in the reasonable time. The compensation was awarded in the amount of 375 912 eur in 2019.

The compensation for wrongful arrest or conviction, non-execution of court decisions can be awarded by the court in the civil procedure. The aggrieved person can seek compensation against the state according to the Act on State Liability for Damage in Exercise of the Public Power.

The number of requests for compensation delivered on the Ministry of Justice of the SVK was 214. Out of these only 4 request were satisfied:

one non-execution of court decisions (allocated amount 8.640,65 €),

one wrongful conviction (167,78 €),

two other (administrative mistake of the court, allocated amount 980,16 €).

Some of the unsatisfied request end up on the court in the civil procedure. During 2019 Ministry of Justice of SVK compensated in addition (due the court decision) in 45 cases in the amount of 553 395 euros. In these cases, we do not provide precise information on the reason for compensation, but we can say that in most cases it was compensation for wrongful conviction, in which the applicant was not found guilty.

Q037 (2018): The compensations for the excessive length of proceedings can awarded by the Constitutional court in the finding on violation of the right to trial in the reasonable time.

The compensation for wrongful arrest or conviction can be awarded by the court in the civil procedure. The aggrieved person can seek compensation against the state according to the Act on State Liability for Damage in Exercise of the Public Power.

Slovenia

Q012-2 (General Comment): Exemption from court fees is regulated outside the free legal aid system by the Court Fees Act (see answer to Q16-1 and 8).

Q012-2 (2020): The situation did not change. In previous years, the answer at Exemption from court fees was NO, as exemption from court fees was (is) regulated outside the free legal aid system by another law. However, it was (is) still possible (as was explained in the general comment). This year, in line with the updated explanatory note, the answer is changed.

Q018 (General Comment): In the proceeding of enforcement of judicial decisions the exemption from court fees (according to the Court Fees Act) and legal aid in the form of legal advice, legal representation and the exemption from payment of the procedural costs (the Free Legal Aid Act) is possible.

Q018 (2020): See general comment.

Q018 (2014): In the previous cycle, the answer was No, while for 2014 it changed to Yes, because the question was interpreted as regarding the court fees, exemption of which is regulated under the Court Fees Act and not under the legal aid as regulated by the Free Legal Aid Act (fees related to the enforcement of judicial decisions are still not paid by the party, but the legal ground for the exemption from payment is not legal aid).

Q019 (General Comment): The Free Legal Aid Act (FLAA) prescribes that legal aid shall mean the right of the eligible person to the entire or partial provision of funds necessary to cover the costs of legal assistance and the right to exemption of payment of the costs of the judicial proceeding. Further on the law defines that legal aid may be approved for legal advice, legal representation and other legal services, for all forms of judicial protection before all courts of general jurisdiction and specialised courts based in the Republic of Slovenia, before the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia, and before all authorities, institutions or persons in the Republic of Slovenia authorised for out-of-court settlement, as well as in the form of exemption from payment of the costs of the judicial proceeding.

The law specifically lists the costs that can be covered by the approved legal aid: for legal advice; for the formulation, verification and certification of documents on legal relations, facts and statements; for legal advice and representation in cases of out-of-court settlement; for legal advice and representation before courts in the first and second instances; for legal advice and representation involving extraordinary appeals; for legal advice and representation involving constitutional action; for legal advice and representation before international courts; for legal advice and representation involving the filing of a petition for the assessment of constitutionality; in the form of exemption from payment of the costs of the judicial or extrajudicial proceeding. Legal aid may also be granted in the form of an exemption from payment of the costs of proceedings before courts, particularly in the form of an exemption from payment of: costs of experts, witnesses, interpreters, servicing orders and translations, costs of external operations of the court or other authority in the Republic of Slovenia, and other justified costs; security deposits for the costs or of the costs, of the implementation of the proceeding (advance payments); costs of public documents and receipts required for the proceeding before a court; other costs of the proceeding. The legal aid system does not cover the costs of the proceeding and actual expenditure of and remuneration for the person representing the opposing party.

Q019 (2020): See general comment.

Q020 (General Comment): The reported values for Q20 use the categorisation by forms of legal aid granted. In a single legal aid case, the request can be granted for multiple forms of legal aid, therefore the reported numbers at Q20 can be higher than the number of resolved legal aid cases. For list of all possible forms of legal aid, please see comment to Q12. The data on the number of resolved legal cases is not reported, since one or more forms of legal aid can be granted in a single resolved case, making impossible the distinction to "cases brought to court" or "cases not brought to court". Cases brought to court include: 1) legal advice and representation before courts in the first and second instances and 2) involving extraordinary appeals. Cases not brought to court include: 1) legal advice; 2) legal advice and representation in cases of out-of-court settlement; 3) formulation, verification and certification of documents on legal relations, facts and statements.

The following forms of legal aid are not included in figures at Q20: 1) legal advice and representation involving constitutional action; 2) legal advice and representation before international courts; 3) legal advice and representation involving the filing of a petition for the assessment of constitutionality and 4) exemption from payment of the costs of the judicial or extrajudicial proceedings.

Q020 (2020): No particular explanation can be given regarding difference in number of Cases not brought to court between the years.

Q020 (2016): The following forms of legal aid are not included in the figures above:

- 1) legal advice and representation involving constitutional action: 16
- 2) for legal advice and representation before international courts: 1
- 3) for legal advice and representation involving the filing of a petition for the assessment of constitutionality: 1
- 4) exemption from payment of the costs of the judicial or extra judicial proceedings: 2.118

Q020 (2014): The figure provided for 2014 for cases not brought to court for which legal aid has been granted represents all the granted forms of legal aid. Please note that in a single legal aid case, the request can be granted for multiple forms of legal aid, therefore the given number can be greater than the number of resolved legal aid cases, where the request was granted. The number of cases not brought to court for which legal aid has been granted includes: legal advice (469), formulation, verification and certification of documents on legal relations, facts and statements (332); and legal advice and representation in cases of out-of-court settlement (47).

Q020 (2012): The number of cases not brought to court for which legal aid has been granted in 2012 includes: first legal advice (218), legal advice surpassing initial legal advice (207), formulation, verification and certification of documents on legal relations, facts and statements (244); legal advice and representation in cases of out-of-court settlement (29).

Q020-1 (General Comment): If the applicant would miss the deadline or would lose a right in the time it takes to process the application for free legal aid, the court can approve an "urgent" free legal aid, without taking in regard the material criteria for eligibility (however, the lack of merits is still checked). The material criteria are subsequently checked at a later time.

Q037 (General Comment): The Protection of Right to Trial without Undue Delay Act gives a party to court proceedings the right to have his rights, duties and any charges brought against him in his case before the court to be decided upon by the court without undue delay, as well as a right to compensation, if the aforementioned right was infringed.

The procedure for compensation in the case of wrongful arrest and wrongful condemnation is regulated by the Criminal Procedure Act.

Before filing the claim for compensation with the court, the injured person has to address his claim to the Office of the State Attorney General to try and reach agreement about the existence of the damage and the type and extent of compensation. If the request for compensation is not granted or the Office of the State Attorney General and the injured person do not reach accord within three months of the filing of the request, the injured person may file a claim for compensation with the court. The compensation, offered by the State Attorney's Office for wrongful arrest varies from case to case, since circumstances of the individual case (e.g. length of wrongful arrest, effect on the injured person's family life and his closest social circle, effects of media exposure, effect to injured person's health, etc.), as well as court decisions in similar cases, are taken into account.

Q037 (2020): *The figures above represent cases, closed in 2020, with compensations to be paid in 2020 or later. The figures above represent cases before courts only.

Data for procedures at the State Attorney for 2020 (before filing law-suit at court):

1. Excessive length of proceedings - Number of requests for compensation: 60;

Number of settlements: 10;

Total amount (in €): 23.222;

2. Wrongful arrest - Number of requests for compensation: 30;

Number of settlements: 8

Total amount (in €): 140.330

3. Wrongful conviction - Number of requests for compensation: 8;

Number of settlements: 1;

Total amount (in €): 1.260.

Q037 (2019): *The figures above do not include cases at ECHR.

*The figures above represent cases, closed in 2019, with compensations to be paid in 2019 or later. The figures above represent cases before courts only.

Data for procedures at the State Attorney for 2019 (before filing law-suit at court):

1. Excessive length of proceedings - Number of requests for compensation: 69;

Number of settlements: 22;

Total amount (in €): 35.956;

2. Wrongful arrest - Number of requests for compensation: 44;

Number of settlements: 16;

Total amount (in €): 99.493;

3. Wrongful conviction - Number of requests for compensation: 5;

Number of settlements: 1;

Total amount (in €): 36.460.

Q037 (2018): *The figures above do not include cases at ECHR.

*The figures above represent cases, closed in 2018, with compensations to be paid in 2018 or later. The figures above represent cases before courts only.

Data for procedures at the State Attorney for 2018 (before filing law-suit at court):

1. Excessive length of proceedings - Number of requests for compensation: 68;

Number of settlements: 17;

Total amount (in €): 31.105;

2. Wrongful arrest - Number of requests for compensation: 15;

Number of settlements: 9

Total amount (in €): 36.213,22

3. Wrongful conviction - Number of requests for compensation: 9;

Number of settlements: 2;

Total amount (in €): 68.648,98.

Q037 (2016): *The figures above do not include cases at ECHR.

*The figures above represent cases, closed at the State Attorney in 2016, with compensations to be paid in 2016 or later. *The figures above represent cases before courts only. Before filing the claim for damages with the court, the injured person has to address his claim to the Office of the State Attorney General to try and reach agreement about the existence of the damage and the type and extent of compensation. If the request for recovery of damages is not granted or the Office of the State Attorney General and the injured person do not reach accord within three months of the filing of the request, the injured person may file a claim for damages with the court. The compensation, offered by the State Attorney's Office for wrongful arrest varies from case to case, since circumstances of the individual case (e.g. length of wrongful arrest, effect on the injured person's family life and his closest social circle, effects of media exposure, effect to injured person's health, etc.), as well as court decisions in similar cases, are taken into account. Data for procedures at the State Attorney for 2016: 1. Excessive length of proceedings - Number of requests for compensation: 71; Number of settlements: 37; Total amount (in €): 430.262; 2. Wrongful arrest - Number of requests for compensation: 50; Number of settlements: 31 Total amount (in €): 144.881 3. Wrongful conviction - Number of requests for compensation: 0; Number of condemnations: 0; Total amount (in €): 0.

The Protection of Right to Trial without Undue Delay Act gives a party to court proceedings the right to have his rights, duties and any charges brought against him in his case before the court to be decided upon by the court without undue delay. For detailed explanation on Excessive length of proceedings see Q40.

The procedure for compensation in the case of wrongful arrest and wrongful condemnation is regulated by the Criminal Procedure Act.

Spain

Q018 (General Comment): The legal aid supposes the exemption of the taxes for the judicial procedure. The proceeding for the enforcement of judicial decisions is not subject to taxes or judicial fees. In any case, the concepts and costs covered by legal aid in the enforcement would be the same as in the trial.

In relation to enforcement agents, this role is performed by public officials in Spain.

Q019 (General Comment): According to Legal Aid Act: Legal assistance to the arrested, prisoner or accused who had not appointed a lawyer, for any police action; Free insertion of announcements, during the process, in official newspapers; Free expert assistance; Free collection (or reduction of 80% of fees depending on cases) of copies, testimonies, instruments and notarial acts; Reduction of 80% of fees for notes, certifications, annotations, in the Property and Commercial Registries.

Q020 (2020): The methodology of presentation of data, namely the model of calculation, has been changed between 2019 and 2020.

Source 2020 data: "XV Informe del Observatorio de la Justicia Gratuita"

Criminal cases = arrested person assistance of a lawyer (page 31) + genre violence (page 28) + officio lawyer criminal cases (page 30)

Q020 (2014): The total indicated for 2014 includes cases brought to court as well as cases not brought to court.

Q020 (2012): In 2012, 662 434 applications have been granted legal aid. This total includes cases brought to court as well as cases not brought to court.

Q037 (2020): In 2020, 320 files were initiated for abnormal functioning of the Administration of Justice, 62 for preventive detention, 223 for judicial error. € 124.367,5 were paid for administrative condemnations and €445.491,3 for judicial condemnations.

It is noteworthy that in Spain the causes of civil liability of the Administration of Justice are divided into a number of categories greater

than the one proposed by the CEPEJ. The answer tries to group the Spanish categories into those of the CEPEJ.

Q037 (2019): In 2019, 347 files were initiated for abnormal functioning of the Administration of Justice, 151 for preventive detention, 79 for judicial error. € 3.484.896 were paid for administrative condemnations and €934.491,7 for judicial condemnations.

It is noteworthy that in Spain the causes of civil liability of the Administration of Justice are divided into a number of categories greater than the one proposed by the CEPEJ. The answer tries to group the Spanish categories into those of the CEPEJ. In the section 'wrongful conviction', we give the cases of the Spanish category of 'judicial error'. Possibly, other years these cases have simply been included in 'other'. It is a change of criteria with no effect on the total.

Q037 (2018): In 2018, 332 files were initiated for abnormal functioning, 104 for preventive detention, 94 for judicial error. € 722,888.06 were paid for administrative condemnations and € 1,210,585.35 for judicial condemnations

Q037 (2016): According Article 293 of the Organic Law of the Judicial Power: The interested party will direct his indemnification petition directly to the Ministry of Justice, processing it according to the regulatory norms of the patrimonial responsibility of the state. A contentious-administrative appeal will be available against the resolution. The right to claim compensation shall expire a year, from the day on which it could be exercised. The number of requests because of "judicial error" (non exactly the same concept as Wrongful conviction) that were estimated in 2016 was ONE (1).

Indicator 5: Legal aid

Comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by question no.

Question 012-2. Does legal aid include:

Question 016. Does legal aid apply to:

Question 018. Can legal aid be granted for the fees that are related to the enforcement of judicial decisions (e.g. fees of an enforcement agent)?

Question 019. Can legal aid be granted for other costs (different from those mentioned in questions 16 to 18, e.g. fees of technical advisors or experts, costs of other legal professionals (notaries), travel costs etc.)?

Question 020. Please indicate the number of cases for which legal aid has been granted:

Question 020-1. Please indicate the timeframes of the procedure for granting legal aid, in relation to the duration from the initial legal aid request to the final approval of the legal aid request:

Question 012-2

Austria

(General Comment): In civil cases:

As far as civil cases are concerned, according to sec 64 of the Austrian Civil Procedure Code (Zivilprozessordnung, ZPO) legal aid may cover a (provisional) exemption from court fees, fees for witnesses, experts, interpreters and guardians, costs of the necessary announcements and the cash expenditure of guardians or lawyers, representation by a court official or – if necessary – a lawyer.

In criminal cases:

In general the expenses of criminal proceedings that have to be reimbursed by the party required to do so include also a flat-rate

contribution as part of those costs of the criminal proceedings that are not further specified in the following provisions, including the

costs associated with the investigative work of the criminal investigation authority and the costs associated with the execution of

directions given by the prosecution authority or by the necessary official acts of the court (sec 381 para 1 subpara 1 CCP). In cases of a guilty verdict, the defendant must further be required to cover the costs of the criminal proceedings.

According to sec 391 para 1 CCP the enforcement of the court's decision on costs has to take into account the ability of the convicted person to bear the costs for the daily life for him/herself and the family as well as the obligation of compensation in regard of the offence. The court may, if the costs cannot be enforced because of an impecunious defendant, declare the costs unrecoverable. If the court assumes that in the future the costs will be recoverable but for the time being they are not, the economic capacity of the person concerned has to be re-examined after a certain period. The statute for limitation to recover the costs is five years after the final decision in the proceeding. If the court decides that the convicted person has to bear the costs of the proceeding and further on he or she is not able to pay the costs the authorities, responsible to recover costs, may prolong the payment deadline, allow to pay instalments, or to abate the costs.

As far as administrative cases are concerned, according to sec 8a of the Proceedings of Administrative Courts Act – VwGVG and the

Austrian Civil Procedure Order (Zivilprozessordnung, ZPO) legal aid may cover a provisional exemption from court fees, fees for

witnesses, experts, interpreters and guardians, costs of the necessary announcements and the cash expenditure of guardians or lawyers, representation by a court official or – if necessary – a lawyer.

Croatia

(General Comment): Exemption from court fees in other than criminal cases is one of the forms of secondary legal aid proscribed by Law on Legal Aid ("Official Gazette", No. 143/13. & 98/19.).

Czech Republic

(General Comment): The law regulates exceptions to the duty to pay court fees. On the one hand, the legislator has established a list of certain persons exempt from paying court fees (e.g. the State, diplomatic representations of foreign States, foundations). On the other hand, the law refers to specific types of procedures in respect of which there is an exemption from paying court fees (e.g. proceedings on guardianship, adoption, probate proceedings, election proceedings). Besides these situations, there is a possibility for participants in proceedings to ask for waiver of court fees ordered by the court. Such release should be justified by the participant's personal situation in order to avoid arbitrary or apparently unsuccessful application or protection of law.

France

(2020): "Article 24 of the law n°91-647 of July 10, 1991 relating to legal aid states that "the expenses that would fall to the beneficiary of legal aid if he did not have this aid are borne by the State."
"

Germany

(General Comment): An application for legal aid is decided upon by the court that also decides the lawsuit. Where legal aid is approved, this will have the effect that the Federal or Land cash office can assert the court costs against the recipient of legal aid only in accordance with the provisions made by the court (Section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure - ZPO). The court can decide that the recipient of legal aid can be fully or partially exempt of the obligation to pay court fees or a delay of payment can be granted.

Italy

(General Comment): The parties do not pay any court fees. These are amounts that are "paid" in advance by the public administration. Since the public administration is paying itself, it does not represent an actual payment and from a strictly technical financial point of view this is called "prenotazione a debito" literally a debit note booking.

Luxembourg

(General Comment): In Luxembourg, litigants are not subject to the payment of taxes/legal fees. No judicial body collects any tax or other payment in connection with the introduction or processing of a case in court. This answer does not include any fees charged by other entities (e.g. bailiffs) in connection with court cases.

Malta

(2020): In Malta, Legal Aid does not cover court fees because it is totally exempt from paying them.

Portugal

(General Comment): - Total or partial exemption from court fees and other charges relating to the proceedings;
- Deferment of payment of court fees and other charges relating to the proceedings;
- Appointment and payment of the legal representative's fees, or alternatively, payment of fees to the legal representative chosen by the applicant.

Slovakia

(General Comment): The beneficiaries of legal aid are freed from obligation to pay court fees, when their income is below a certain level.

Slovenia

(General Comment): Exemption from court fees is regulated outside the free legal aid system by the Court Fees Act (see answer to Q16-1 and 8).

(2020): The situation did not change. In previous years, the answer at Exemption from court fees was NO, as exemption from court fees was (is) regulated outside the free legal aid system by another law. However, it was (is) still possible (as was explained in the general comment). This year, in line with the updated explanatory note, the answer is changed.

Question 016

Austria

(General Comment): In principle every person who retains a defence lawyer or another representative has to bear the costs him or herself even if the lawyer was appointed ex officio. By virtue of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the court has to decide on total or partial legal aid on the request of the defendant if the defendant cannot bear the total costs for the defence lawyer without impairment of his/her own or his/her family's maintenance which enables him/her to a simple lifestyle and if it is necessary in the interest of justice in particular in the interest of an adequate defence. Where in any case the defendant needs a defence lawyer, the court has to decide on legal aid ex officio even if the defendant does not request for it but further requirements to provide legal aid are given.

(2017): As far as civil cases are concerned, according to § 64 of the Austrian Civil Procedure Order (Zivilprozessordnung, ZPO) legal aid may cover a provisional exemption from court fees, fees for witnesses, experts, interpreters and guardians, costs of the necessary announcements and the cash expenditure of guardians or lawyers, representation by a court official or – if necessary – a lawyer.

In criminal cases:

According to sec 391 par 1 CCP the enforcement of the court's decision on costs has to take into account the ability of the convicted person to bear the costs for the daily life for him/herself and the family as well as the obligation of compensation in regard of the offence. The court may, if the costs cannot be enforced because of an impecunious defendant, declare the costs unrecoverable. If the court assumes that in the future the costs will be recoverable but for the time being they are not, the economic capacity of the person concerned has to be re-examined after a certain period. The statute for limitation to recover the costs is five years after the final decision in the proceeding. If the court decides that the convicted person has to bear the costs of the proceeding and further on he or she is not able to pay the costs the authorities, responsible to recover costs, may prolong the payment deadline, allow to pay instalments, or to abate the costs.

In principle every person who retains a defence lawyer or another representative has to bear the costs him or herself even if the lawyer was appointed ex officio (sec 393 par 1 of CCP). According to sec 61 para 2 CCP the court has to decide on total or partial legal aid on the request of the defendant if the defendant cannot bear the total costs for the defence lawyer without impairment of his/her own or his/her family's maintenance which enables him/her to a simple lifestyle and if it is necessary in the interest of justice in particular in the interest of an adequate defence. In any case legal aid has to be granted during the whole procedure if and as long as the defendant is held in pre trial detention; • during the entire procedure on the confinement in an institution for mentally abnormal offenders; • during the trial on the confinement in an institution for addicted offenders in need of curing and on the confinement in an institution for dangerous subsequent offender; • during the trial in front of a jury or of a court of lay assessors; • during the trial in front of a single judge if the sentence which may be imposed is more than three years of deprivation of liberty; • during the appeal procedure against a verdict of a court of jury or a court of lay assessors, in case the European Court for Human Rights has determined a violation of the European Convention on Human Rights or an additional Protocol to it for conducting the request for the reopening of the procedure and for the trial in public; • if the defendant is blind, deaf, mute or otherwise handicapped or is not able to conduct the defense by him/herself because he/she can do not understand the language at court, • for the appeal procedure, • if the factual and legal position is difficult.

Where in any case the defendant needs a defense lawyer, the court has to decide on legal aid ex officio even if the defendant does not request for it but further requirements to provide legal aid are given.

With regard to the decision on legal aid the court has to examine the defendant's economic capacity to bear the costs for a defense lawyer. The economic capacity is determined by the maintenance which enables the defendant and his/her family to a simple lifestyle, and can be identified at the bases of the minimum living wage which may not be garnished given by sec 5 of the act on garnishment of wages and the appropriate maintenance which is higher than the minimum living wage. In particular the income and other assets on the one hand and the number of persons who are entitled to maintenance on the other hand

Belgium

(2017): In Belgium there are three types of "legal aid": first-line legal aid, second-line legal aid and legal assistance.

First-line legal aid consists of practical information, legal information, a first legal opinion or referral to a specialised body (Article 508/1 of the Judicial Code).

Second-line legal aid: legal aid granted to a natural person in the form of a detailed legal opinion or legal assistance in or out of court proceedings or assistance in a trial, including legal representation.

Legal assistance consists in exempting, in whole or in part, those who do not have the necessary income to afford the costs of a procedure, from paying the related costs, which will therefore be covered by the State budget (Article 664 of the Judicial Code). Legal assistance may be obtained in civil or criminal matters and in any proceedings (judicial, administrative or arbitral).

(2016): In Belgium there are three types of "legal aid": front-line legal aid, second-line legal aid and legal assistance.

Front-line legal aid consists of practical information, legal information, a first legal opinion or referral to a specialized body (section 508/1 of the Judicial Code).

Second-line legal aid: legal aid granted to a natural person in the form of a detailed legal opinion or legal assistance in the context or not of a procedure or assistance in the context of a trial including representation. Legal assistance consists in providing, in whole or in part, those who do not have the necessary income to meet the costs of a procedure, to pay the related costs which will therefore be borne by the budget of the State (Article 664 of the Judicial Code). Legal aid may be obtained in civil or criminal matters and in any proceeding (judicial, administrative or arbitral).

Bulgaria

(General Comment): Legal aid is granted only to natural persons, in criminal, civil and administrative matters before courts of all instances. Legal aid authorities are the Ministry of Justice which conducts the State policy in the sphere of legal aid; the National Legal Aid Bureau /NLAB/ which provides general and methodological guidance of the activity concerning the granting of legal aid by issuing mandatory instructions on the application of the Act and the statutory instruments of secondary legislation; the Bar Councils which organize and administer legal aid within the respective geographical jurisdiction (network of Regional Counseling Centers / RCCs /, established at thirteen bar councils in the country); the authority directing the procedural steps, the court or the relevant police or customs authority which decide whether to grant legal aid or not in civil or administrative cases. Consultations are provided as well as through the National Telephone for Legal Aid at the NLAB. The NLAB grants or refuses granting legal aid for a consultation with a view to reaching a settlement prior to bringing legal proceedings or to bringing a case before a court and/or preparation of documents for a trial. The types of legal aid are: pre-litigation advice with a view to reaching a settlement prior to bringing legal proceedings or to bringing a case before a court; preparation of documents for bringing a case before a court; representation in court by legal counsel; representation upon detention under Article 72 of the Ministry of Interior Act and under Article 16a of the Customs Act and under Art. 124b, para. 1 of the Law on the State Agency for National Security. The legal aid system covers cases in which the assistance of a lawyer, a stand-by defence counsel or representation is mandatory as provided for by the Criminal Procedure Code, the Civil Procedure Code and the Administrative Procedure Code. Legal aid system covers also cases in which the applicant is unable to pay for a lawyer, wishes to benefit of a legal assistance, and the interests of the justice require such legal assistance. Legal aid for alternative dispute resolution (ADR) does not apply.

(2014): In 2014, changes were made in the Regulations of the organization and activities of the National Legal Aid Bureau. Since May 2015, within the NLAB are permanently operating the National Primary Legal Aid Hotline and the Regional Consultation Centers for vulnerable social groups.

(2012): Legislative changes in the Legal Aid Act have been carried out in several directions: increasing the powers of the legal aid system authorities and exercising control over granting legal aid; introduction of the stand-by defence counsel with the purpose of expediting court proceedings in criminal matters; changes in the order and circumstances for entering and striking from the National Legal Aid Register; introducing legislative requirements for reporting legal aid; the scope of the legal aid has been expanded.

Croatia

(2014): The new Free Legal Aid Act entered into force in 2014. The procedure of exercising the right to primary legal aid (legal information, legal advice, drawing up submissions in procedures before public and international bodies, representation in proceedings in public bodies, legal aid in amicable, out-of-court dispute resolution) is substantially simplified. Involvement of civil society groups, legal clinics and government bodies in the system of primary legal aid and legal counseling increased the territorial availability of expert legal aid. As to the approval of secondary legal aid in court proceedings and exoneration from paying court costs and fees, the focus of the reform has been placed on increasing the property and income threshold for approving legal aid.

Cyprus

(2017): x

Denmark

(General Comment): Criminal cases:

Defendants are in all cases appointed a defence attorney. Victims of certain criminal offences (e.g. sexual offences, homicide and acts of violence) have access to representation in court by a support attorney. Basic legal advice is available to all persons in criminal cases. Further legal advice is only available subject to certain economic criteria.

Germany

(General Comment): With regard to criminal cases: there is a kind of legal aid for legal representation in criminal cases in the form of the so called “necessary defense” implying mandatory legal representation which is initially financed by the state.

As to witnesses and victims of crimes it has to be differentiated between situations, when a lawyer is attributed by the criminal court free of charge without the necessity of having to check that the victim is in financial need (comparable to “necessary defense”) and legal aid, which might be granted in certain situations to persons who cannot afford a lawyer themselves. The different possibilities are explained below in the answer to question 16-1.

(2017): In Germany there is no legal aid for legal representation in criminal cases because the law provides for the so called “necessary defense” implying mandatory legal representation.

Hungary

(General Comment): According to the Legal Aid Act LXXX of 2003, the Legal Aid Service may grant legal aid in judicial and extrajudicial cases. The county justice services, as offices of first instance and in charge of receiving the applications for legal aid, do not merely assess the eligibility for aid but, in simple cases, provide legal assistance directly as well – without prior screening of the clients’ financial capabilities. However, legal aid (legal advice, drafting a document) is primarily provided by legal aid providers (attorneys, notaries public, non-governmental organizations etc.) who are recorded into the Register of legal aid providers who have contractual relation with the Legal Aid Service. The latter provides professional legal assistance for socially disadvantaged people. The law defines the situations in which legal aid can be granted and those in which no legal aid may be provided.

Ireland

(2017): Under Irish law, there is a distinction between “legal aid” which refers specifically to “representation in court” and “legal advice”. This question is being answered on the basis that the words “legal aid” refers to “legal aid and legal advice” and “Representation in Court” means “Legal Aid”.

Italy

(General Comment): Legal advice does not exist as such in Italy, but lawyers play a role in ADR procedures.

Luxembourg

(2017): /

Malta

(2017): Despite the fact that our current legal aid system does not provide for clients to use the service specifically for legal advice without the requirement of representation in court, in actual practice clients using the services of the Agency are still voluntarily provided with legal advice when solicited.

(2014): In 2014, Malta implemented a major reform in the provision of legal aid, by establishing it as an independent Agency with its own budget and management structure. Prior to this, legal aid was a function falling within the remit of the office of the Attorney General.

Poland

(General Comment): Civil cases: Each party may request that a professional attorney be appointed by the court. In order to do so, you must make a statement before the court that you are unable to pay the fees of an advocate or a legal advisor without the loss of the necessary support for yourself and your family. An application for a court-appointed attorney is independent of an application for exemption from court costs and may be filed at any stage of the proceedings (also prior to their commencement), until the case is finally resolved in the court having jurisdiction over the case. The court decides on the appointment of the attorney, taking into account the need for his/her participation in the case and the ability of the party to cover his/her remuneration. The appointed attorney represents the party in court and gives him/her appropriate legal advice in the case. In criminal proceedings, unless the Code of Criminal Procedure stipulates otherwise, all expenses are temporarily lectured by the State Treasury.

(2016): Regulations of the act on free legal aid and legal advise were implemented starting 1 January 2016 with some exceptions which were implemented starting 31 August 2015.

Question 018

Austria

(General Comment): If legal aid is granted in the main proceeding, the same also applies to the enforcement proceeding. According to the Austrian Civil Procedure Order, the requirements for granting legal aid have only to be re-examined, if the enforcement proceeding will be opened one year after the main proceeding has been closed.

(2019): According to § 64 of the Austrian Civil Procedure Order (Zivilprozessordnung, ZPO) legal aid extends to enforcement proceedings.

(2018): Legal aid according to § 64 of the Austrian Civil Procedure Order (Zivilprozessordnung, ZPO) extends to enforcement proceedings.

Belgium

(General Comment): According to article 665,2 of the Belgian Judicial Code, legal aid is applicable to acts relating to the execution of judgments.

(2020): Legal aid consists in exempting, in whole or in part, those who do not have the necessary means of existence to meet the costs of a procedure, even an extrajudicial one, from paying the various fees, registration, clerk's office and dispatch fees and other costs that it entails. It also assures the interested parties that the ministry of public and ministerial officers is free of charge. It also allows the interested parties to benefit from the free assistance of a technical advisor during judicial expertises. According to article 665, 2° of the Belgian Judicial Code, legal aid is applicable to acts relating to the execution of judgments and decisions.

Croatia

(General Comment): Exemption from court fees in other than criminal cases is one of the forms of secondary legal aid proscribed by the Law on Legal Aid and it may be granted in proceedings related to the enforcement of judicial decisions. The situation changed few times in the last years. While till 2014, the exemption from payment of court fees could be granted in all judicial proceedings, including enforcement procedures and security procedures, due to changes in the Legal Aid Act in 2014, there was no more this possibility to finally again reinstall it again in 2016 Free Legal Aid Act (Official Gazette 143/13) and allow to grant legal aid for the fees related to the enforcement of judicial decisions.

(2019): Legal aid may be granted for exemption of payment of fees related to the enforcement of judicial decisions.

(2018): Legal aid may be granted for exemption of payment of fees related to the enforcement of judicial decisions.

(2017): In enforcement proceedings legal aid is granted when it comes to enforcing a claim arising from a civil or administrative court procedure for which legal aid may be granted under the provisions of Free Legal Aid Act (Official Gazette 143/13).

(2016): In enforcement proceedings legal aid is granted when it comes to enforcing a claim arising from a civil or administrative court procedure for which legal aid may be granted under the provisions of Free Legal Aid Act (Official Gazette 143/13).

Cyprus

(2017): x

Czech Republic

(General Comment): Legal aid could be granted at every stage of the proceedings – it could be granted even only for enforcement of judicial decision.

(2017): Legal aid can be granted in any stage of the proceeding.

(2016): Legal aid can be granted in any stage of the proceeding.

Denmark

(General Comment): The bailiff's court can grant legal aid if the person appearing before the court is deemed to need a lawyer's assistance (Danish Administration of Justice Act, article 500(2)).

Estonia

(General Comment): Legal aid cannot be granted for fees related to the enforcement of judicial decisions (except for representing a person in enforcement proceedings), but procedural assistance can be granted to release a person from all or a part of the expenses related to enforcement proceedings.

(2019): Partial or full coverage of the costs related to the enforcement of judicial decisions (incl. fees of an enforcement agent) depending on the financial situation of the claimant. The advance payment of enforcement costs shall not be demanded by the bailiff from the claimant who is a natural person and who has received legal aid for the payment of procedural costs (incl. court fees) as well as in case of collection of compensation for damage caused by a criminal offence as well as in case of collection of maintenance support.

(2018): Partial or full coverage of the costs related to the enforcement of judicial decisions (incl. fees of an enforcement agent) depending on the financial situation of the claimant. The advance payment of enforcement costs shall not be demanded by the bailiff from the claimant who is a natural person and who has received legal aid for the payment of procedural costs (incl court fees) as well as in case of collection of compensation for damage caused by a criminal offence as well as in case of collection of maintenance support.

(2017): Partial or full coverage of the costs related to the enforcement of judicial decisions (incl. fees of an enforcement agent) depending on the financial situation of the claimant. The advance payment of enforcement costs shall not be demanded by the bailiff from the claimant who is a natural person and who has received legal aid for the payment of procedural costs (incl court fees) as well as in case of collection of compensation for damage caused by a criminal offence as well as in case of collection of maintenance support.

(2016): Partial or full coverage of the costs related to the enforcement of judicial decisions (incl. fees of an enforcement agent) depending on the financial situation of the claimant. The advance payment of enforcement costs shall not be demanded by the bailiff from the claimant who is a natural person and who has received legal aid for the payment of procedural costs (incl court fees) as well as in case of collection of compensation for damage caused by a criminal offence as well as in case of collection of maintenance support.

Finland

(General Comment): The fees related to the enforcement of a judgment or a court order and any costs that need to be paid in advance are waived for a recipient of legal aid. All necessary costs of enforcement are covered from the state funds, if they cannot be collected from the opposing party.

(2020): The granting of legal aid exempts the recipient from liability for the enforcement fees pertaining to the judgment or the court order and any expenses payable in advance. All necessary costs of enforcement are covered from state funds, if they cannot be collected from the opposing party. (Legal Aid Act, Section 4(4)).

(2019): The granting of legal aid exempts the recipient from liability for the enforcement fees pertaining to the judgment or the court order and any expenses payable in advance. All necessary costs of enforcement are covered from state funds, if they cannot be collected from the opposing party. (Legal Aid Act, Section 4(4)).

(2017): Legal aid covers exemption from execution fees resulting from court's decision.

France

(General Comment): Enforcement agents may be appointed to enforce any legal decision for a beneficiary of legal aid, either as a continuation of the proceedings or separately. Moreover, according to article 10 of the Law of 10 July 1991 on Legal Aid, legal aid may be granted on the occasion of the enforcement, on French territory, of a court decision or any other enforceable title, including if they emanate from another Member State of the European Union except for Denmark.

(2020): Article 11 of the aforementioned law provides that legal aid "shall apply as of right to proceedings, acts or measures for the enforcement of legal decisions obtained with its benefit, unless enforcement is suspended for more than one year for a reason other than the exercise of an appeal or a decision to suspend enforcement."

(2019): Article 11 of the aforementioned law provides for that legal aid "applies automatically to procedures, acts or measures for the enforcement of court decisions obtained with its benefit, unless enforcement is suspended for more than one year for a reason other than the exercise of a remedy or a decision to suspend enforcement".

(2018): Article 11 of the aforementioned Act provides that legal aid "shall automatically apply to proceedings, acts or measures for the enforcement of court decisions obtained with its benefit, unless enforcement is suspended for more than a year for a cause other than the exercise of a remedy or a stay order. "

Germany

(General Comment): In civil matters, legal aid in compulsory enforcement is granted for the entire enforcement proceeding and not for individual enforcement measures.

(2018): -

(2016): Legal aid in compulsory enforcement is granted for the entire enforcement proceedings and not for individual enforcement measures.

Greece

(General Comment): Exoneration from paying court fees in civil and commercial cases covers court bailiffs' fees.

(2019): article 9 par. 2 and 3 of law 3226/2004: Exemption of court fees in civil and commercial cases, of payment of a bailiff as well as the costs of the enforcement procedure

(2018): Exoneration from paying court fees in civil and commercial cases covers court bailiffs' fees.

(2017): Legal aid also includes the bailiff's remuneration.

Hungary

(General Comment): If legal aid is authorized, it extends to all stages of the proceedings, including the enforcement phase. However, it concerns only the fee of the legal aid provider. Besides, legal representation cannot be granted in such cases, but only extrajudicial assistance (legal advice, drafting of documents).

Ireland

(General Comment): Civil legal aid does not generally include fees in respect of enforcement by an enforcement agent (this is distinct from enforcement of proceedings in a court which may be covered).

Italy

(General Comment): Legal aid also covers expenses related to the enforcement of judicial decisions.

Latvia

(General Comment): In the Republic of Latvia there is another mechanism – a legal framework that provides for exemptions from payment of enforcement of the judgment expenditures on the basis of the law (Section 567 of the Civil Procedure Law). Moreover, in accordance with Section 11 of the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No 454 of 26 June 2012 "Regulations on the Remuneration Rates of Sworn Bailiffs", a sworn bailiff has the right to reduce the remuneration fees.

(2020): Answer for Q18 is "No", but in the Republic of Latvia there is another mechanism how persons receive support at the enforcement of judicial decisions stage – a legal framework that provides for exemptions from the payment of enforcement of the judgment expenditures on the basis of law and in addition sworn bailiffs right to reduce the remuneration fees in another cases.

(2019): Answer for Q18 is "No", but in the Republic of Latvia there is another mechanism how persons receive support at the enforcement of judicial decisions stage – a legal framework that provides for exemptions from the payment of enforcement of the judgment expenditures on the basis of law and in addition sworn bailiffs right to reduce the remuneration fees in another cases.

(2017): Answer for Q18 is “No”, but in the Republic of Latvia there is another mechanism how persons receive support at the enforcement of judicial decisions stage – a legal framework that provides for exemptions from the payment of enforcement of the judgment expenditures on the basis of law and in addition sworn bailiffs right to reduce the remuneration fees in another cases.

(2016): Answer for Q18 is “No”, but In the Republic of Latvia there is another mechanism how persons receive support at the enforcement of judicial decisions stage – a legal framework that provides for exemptions from the payment to sworn bailiffs of enforcement of the judgment expenditures on the basis of law and in addition sworn bailiffs right to reduce the remuneration fees in another cases.

Lithuania

(General Comment): The costs of secondary legal aid cover the costs of the execution process (Article 2(1) of the Law on State-guaranteed legal aid). However, the costs incurred by the debtor in the execution process are not covered.

Luxembourg

(2018): An enforcement agent may be required to have a judicial decision executed.

(2017): An enforcement agent can be mandatory to get a judicial decision executed.

Malta

(General Comment): Eligible candidates can enforce foreign judgements in Malta through legal aid as long as the procedure is carried out through court representation.

(2018): Eligible candidates can enforce foreign judgements in Malta through legal aid as long as the procedure is carried out through court representation.

(2017): Eligible candidates can enforce foreign judgements in Malta through Legal Aid as long as the procedure is carried out through court representation.

(2016): Eligible candidates can enforce foreign judgements in Malta through legal aid as long as the procedure is carried out through court representation.

Netherlands

(General Comment): It is noteworthy that the court fees are lower in respect of litigants with lower incomes.

(2020): Article 12, criminal law on prosecution (wetboek van strafvordering)

(2019): Article 12, Law on Legal Aid (Wet op de Rechtsbijstand)

(2018): Article 12, criminal law on prosecution (wetboek van strafvordering)

(2017): Article 12, criminal law on prosecution (wetboek van strafvordering)

Poland

(General Comment): Civil cases:

Exemption from court fees to which a party is entitled by virtue of the law or granted to a party in preliminary proceedings extends to enforcement proceedings. Additionally, it is possible to apply for exemption from court fees only at the stage of enforcement proceedings.

Criminal cases: If the convicted person fails to comply with the obligation to pay the monetary performance or reparation to the injured party, the judgment together with the enforcement order is sent to the court executive officer who initiates the proceedings. The procedure for pursuing such claims is governed by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (claims based on Article 196 § 2 of the Executive Penal Code).

In accordance with the Law on court executive officer fees of 28 February 2018. (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 210), the exemption from court costs to which a party is entitled by virtue of the law or which has been granted to a party in the court proceedings extends to the bailiff's costs (Article 45(1) of the Act). If a party does not exercise this right, the party may apply to the district court by which the judicial officer acts for exemption in whole or in part from enforcement costs. The applicant must prove that he or she is unable to pay the bailiff's fees without prejudice to the necessary maintenance of themselves, or their family (Article 45(2) of the Act).

(2018): The exemption from court costs granted to the party by the court in the exploratory proceeding or from which the party uses the power of the act extends also to enforcement proceedings (Article 771 of the Code of Civil Procedure). In addition, applications: for exemption from court costs and for the appointment of an attorney - an attorney or legal counsel ex officio may also be submitted during enforcement proceedings.

(2017): The cost are connected to the enforcement agent fees and actions.

(2016): The cost are connected to the enforcement agent fees and actions.

Portugal

(General Comment): The Portuguese law foresees the total or partial exemption from court fees and other expenses related to the case, such as fees for the enforcement of judicial decisions.

Romania

(General Comment): For the enforcement phase, legal aid may be granted as facilities at the payment of judicial duties. Moreover, according to Article 6 letter c) of the Government Emergency Ordinance 51/2008, it can also be the payment of the bailiff's fee.

(2017): According to the definition at question 17, for the enforcement phase, legal aid may be granted as facilities at the payment of judicial duties, but, according to Article 6 letter c) of GEO no. 51/2008, it can also be the payment of the bailiff's fee.

(2016): According to the definition at question 17, for the enforcement phase, legal aid may be granted as facilities at the payment of judicial duties, but, according to Article 6 letter c) of GEO no. 51/2008, it can also be the payment of the bailiff's fee.

Slovenia

(General Comment): In the proceeding of enforcement of judicial decisions the exemption from court fees (according to the Court Fees Act) and legal aid in the form of legal advice, legal representation and the exemption from payment of the procedural costs (the Free Legal Aid Act) is possible.

(2020): See general comment.

(2014): In the previous cycle, the answer was No, while for 2014 it changed to Yes, because the question was interpreted as regarding the court fees, exemption of which is regulated under the Court Fees Act and not under the legal aid as regulated by the Free Legal Aid Act (fees related to the enforcement of judicial decisions are still not paid by the party, but the legal ground for the exemption from payment is not legal aid).

Spain

(General Comment): The legal aid supposes the exemption of the taxes for the judicial procedure. The proceeding for the enforcement of judicial decisions is not subject to taxes or judicial fees. In any case, the concepts and costs covered by legal aid in the enforcement would be the same as in the trial.

In relation to enforcement agents, this role is performed by public officials in Spain.

Question 019

Austria

(General Comment): In civil matters, the Austrian Civil Procedure Order provides for that legal aid may cover not only the (provisional) exemption from court fees but also the exemption from fees for witnesses, experts, interpreters and guardians, costs of the necessary announcements and the cash expenditure of guardians or lawyers, representation by a court official or – if necessary – a lawyer. If the personal presence of the parties at a hearing is ordered by the court, their necessary travel expenses are also replaced. Where legal representation is provided, legal aid also covers the pre-trial advice given by the lawyer. If legal aid is granted in the main proceeding, the same also applies to the enforcement proceedings. A party which was granted legal aid for a particular legal dispute in another EU Member State is also entitled to legal aid in Austria for a proceeding concerning the recognition and enforcement of the decision given in that dispute. In criminal matters, there are no costs to bear for the parties, until the court has taken a final decision, which also encompasses a decision on the costs. In case of an acquittal, the State has to bear all the costs. The Public Prosecutor does not have to bear any costs in any case. The Code of Criminal Procedure pinpoints only one exception to this rule, if a person, different from the Public Prosecutor, i.e. “Privatankläger” holds the accusation and loses the case because of an acquittal. In this case, the so called Privatankläger (private prosecutor) has to bear the costs. In case of a false accusation, the person who knowingly accused the (acquitted) perpetrator would have to bear the costs of the trial.

(2019): see general comments

(2018): See above Point 016-1.

Belgium

(General Comment): Legal aid is applicable:

- 1) to all acts related to claims to be brought or pending before a judge of the judicial or administrative order or before arbitrators;
- 2) to acts related to the execution of judgments;
- 3) to proceedings on request;
- 4) to procedural acts that fall within the jurisdiction of a member of the judiciary or require the intervention of a public or ministerial officer.
- 5) to mediation procedures, extrajudicial or judicial, conducted by an approved mediator.
- 6) to all extrajudicial proceedings imposed by law or by the judge;
- 7) for the enforcement of authentic instruments in another Member State of the European Union under the Article 11 of the Council Directive 2003/8/EC of the 27th of January 2003 to improve access to justice in cross-border disputes by establishing minimum common rules related to legal aid for such disputes, under the conditions defined by that Directive
- 8) to the assistance of a technical adviser when a legal expert is required.

(2020): "Legal aid is applicable:

- 1° to all acts relating to claims to be brought or pending before a judge of the judicial or administrative order or before arbitrators;
 - 2° to acts relating to the execution of judgments and decisions;
 - 3° proceedings on request;
 - 4° to procedural acts that fall within the competence of a member of the judicial order or require the intervention of a public or ministerial officer
 - 5° to mediation procedures, extrajudicial or judicial, conducted by a certified mediator
 - 6° to all extrajudicial procedures imposed by law or the judge
 - 7° for the enforcement of authentic instruments in another Member State of the European Union within the framework of Article 11 of Council Directive 2003/8/EC of 27 January 2003 to improve access to justice in cross-border disputes by establishing minimum common rules relating to legal aid for such disputes, under the conditions defined by this Directive
 - 8° to the assistance of a technical adviser in the case of judicial expertise.
- "

(2018): Legal aid is applicable:

- 1° to all acts relating to claims to be brought or pending before a judge of the judicial or administrative order or before arbitrators;
- 2° to the acts relating to the execution of judgments and decisions;
- 3° to the proceedings on request;
- 4° to the procedural acts that fall within the jurisdiction of a member of the judiciary or require the intervention of a public or ministerial officer;
- 5° to the mediation procedures, extrajudicial or judicial, conducted by an approved mediator;
- 6° to all extrajudicial proceedings imposed by law or by the judge;
- 7° for the enforcement of authentic instruments in another Member State of the European Union under Article 11 of Council Directive 2003/8/EC of 27 January 2003 aimed at improving access to justice in cross-border disputes by establishing minimum common rules relating to legal aid for such disputes, under the conditions defined by that Directive;
- 8° to the assistance of a technical adviser during judicial expert appraisals.

(2017): Legal assistance is applicable:

- (1) to all acts relating to claims to be brought or pending before a judge (civil, penal or administrative) or before arbitrators;
 - (2) to acts relating to the enforcement of judgments and court decisions;
 - (3) to proceedings on request;
 - (4) to procedural acts that fall within the jurisdiction of a member of the civil and penal order or require the intervention of a public or ministerial officer;
 - (5) voluntary or judicial mediation procedures conducted by a mediator approved by the commission referred to in section 1727;
 - (6) to all extrajudicial proceedings imposed by law or by the judge;
 - (7) to the enforcement of authentic acts in another Member State of the European Union under Article 11 of the Council Directive 2003/8/EC of 27 January 2003 aimed at improving access to justice in cross-border disputes by establishing minimum common rules relating to legal aid for such disputes, under the conditions defined by that Directive.
 - (8) to the assistance of a technical adviser during judicial expert appraisals.
- Articles 691 to 692bis of the Judicial Code set out a series of costs advanced by the State (transport and subsistence costs of judges and public or ministerial officials, witness taxes, interpreters' costs, disbursements of bailiffs, notaries, etc.) for the benefit of the person receiving legal assistance.

(2016): Legal assistance is applicable to:

1 ° all acts relating to applications to be made or pending before a judge of the judicial or administrative order or before arbitrators;

2 ° acts relating to the execution of judgments and decisions;

3 ° proceedings on request;

4 ° proceedings that fall within the jurisdiction of a member of the Judicial Order or require the intervention of a public or ministerial officer;

5 ° mediation procedures, whether voluntary or judicial, conducted by a mediator approved by the commission referred to in article 1727;

6 ° [to all extrajudicial procedures imposed by law or by the judge;

7 ° for the enforcement of authentic instruments in another Member State of the European Union within the framework of Article 11 of Council Directive 2003/8 / EC of 27 January 2003 on improving access to justice in cross-border cases by establishing common minimum rules on legal aid granted in such cases, under the conditions laid down in that directive.]

8 ° to the assistance of a technical advisor during judicial appraisals.

Articles 691 to 692bis of the Judicial Code set forth a series of costs advanced by the State (transportation and subsistence expenses of magistrates and public or ministerial officers, taxes of witnesses, interpreters' fees, disbursements of bailiffs, notaries etc ...); to the discharge of the person benefiting from legal aid.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The travel expenses of an official defence counsel are covered by the budget for legal aid administering.

Legal Aid Act: Art. 38 (5) The appointed lawyer shall furthermore be reimbursed for the necessary expenses on the defence, incurred for visit to the places of deprivation of liberty or to detention facilities and on defence in another nucleated settlement according to the procedure established by the Ordinance on Domestic Business Trips.

(2019): Art 38 an.5 LAA The travel expenses of an official defence counsel are covered by the budget for legal aid administering.

(2017): The travel expenses of an official defense counsel are covered by the budget for legal aid administering.

Croatia

(General Comment): Exemption from court-proceeding-expenses in other than criminal cases is one of the forms of secondary legal aid prescribed by the Law on Legal Aid. It includes exemption from payment costs of witnesses, expert witnesses, court-sworn translators, costs of site visits and court advertisements. The exemption from payment of litigation costs depends on the material conditions and the type of procedure.

(2018): Legal aid may be granted in the form of exemption from payment of court proceeding costs (costs of witnesses, expert witnesses, court-sworn translators, costs of site visits and court advertisements).

(2017): The legal aid can be granted in civil and administrative court proceedings (other than criminal cases) for exemption from payment of court proceedings. The exemption from payment of court proceedings includes the exemption from payment of an advance for the costs of witnesses, expert witnesses, investigation and judicial announcements.

(2016): The legal aid can be granted in civil and administrative court proceedings (other than criminal cases) for exemption from payment of court proceedings. The exemption from payment of court proceedings includes the exemption from payment of an advance for the costs of witnesses, expert witnesses, investigation, judicial announcements.

Cyprus

(2019): in 2019 the legal aid law was amended and European arrest warrant procedure was included. These costs include interpreter fees, translation costs, travel expenses of witnesses.

(2017): x

Czech Republic

(General Comment): If legal aid is granted, it covers all costs, including lawyer's fees, fees of judicial experts, etc.

Denmark

(General Comment): With regard to other than criminal cases, legal aid can be granted for all necessary costs associated with the proceedings. The court decides which expenses are covered by legal aid. E.g. expenses that with good reason have been held in connection with a trial.

Under special circumstances fees for technical advisors or experts are covered in criminal cases.

Estonia

(General Comment): At the request of a lawyer who has provided state legal aid, the court, investigative body or prosecutor's office shall determine the reimbursable travel and accommodation expenses incurred by the lawyer or the manager of the law firm in connection with the provision of state legal aid. Travel and accommodation expenses shall be reimbursed only if the State legal aid has been provided in a place other than the town or municipality where the law firm or the structural unit through which the lawyer provides legal services is located.

Finland

(General Comment): The fees and compensations arising from the interpretation and translation services required in the consideration of the matter are waived for a recipient of legal aid. Compensation for a witness called by a party receiving legal aid are paid from the state funds. Other costs arising from presenting evidence by a party receiving legal aid are paid from the state funds if the evidence was necessary for deciding the case. If a party receiving legal aid, other than the defendant in a criminal case, has been summoned to the court in person, the compensation for the costs of appearing before the court are paid from the state funds.

(2020): Legal aid can be granted for travel and lodging costs for the lawyer, as well as for the expenses of witnesses, expert witnesses included. A state-covered support person may be appointed to a victim of violent or sexual crimes, in addition to his/her legal representation.

(2019): Legal aid can be granted for travel and lodging costs for the lawyer, as well as for the expenses of witnesses, expert witnesses included. A state-covered support person may be appointed to a victim of violent or sexual crimes, in addition to his/her legal representation.

(2017): Legal aid can include, for example, fees from interpretation services and costs from adducing evidence.

France

(General Comment): Articles 40 and 40-1 of the Act of the 10th of July 1991 on legal aid provide that the beneficiary of legal aid is entitled to the assistance of a lawyer and any public or ministerial officials (bailiffs, solicitors, and notaries in particular). He is also exempt from the payment of advance or deposit of all costs relating to the proceedings, procedures or acts for which it has been granted (expertise, social inquiry, family mediation, etc.), with the exception of a hearing right of €13.

(2020): Legal aid covers all legal costs related to a case (in case of total legal aid); notaries, bailiffs, experts can be paid.

(2019): Legal aid covers all the legal costs related to an instance (in case of total legal aid); can thus be covered notaries', bailiffs' and experts' fees.

(2018): Legal aid covers all legal costs related to a case (in the case of a total AJ); notaries, bailiffs, experts may thus be paid.

(2016): Legal aid may be granted for notary, bailiff and expert fees in the frame of legal proceedings. It may also be granted for the assistance of a lawyer during mediation or settlement.

Germany

(General Comment): The approval of legal aid includes the costs for the taking of evidence (e.g. witnesses, experts), as well as travel expenses of the recipient to attend a court hearing if personal attendance at the hearing is necessary. Expenditure for the preparation of the proceedings (e.g. expert witnesses, interpreters) may be refundable as necessary expenditure of the appointed solicitor.

(2017): If granted, legal aid covers all of the costs of the legal dispute. In particular, this includes the cost of a court-ordered taking of evidence, as well as the costs for compensating witnesses or obtaining expert reports.

(2016): If granted, legal aid covers all of the costs of the legal dispute. In particular, this includes the cost of a court-ordered taking of evidence, as well as the costs for compensating witnesses or obtaining expert reports.

Greece

(General Comment): Furthermore, if an expert's opinion is considered by the court to be necessary then the relevant costs are covered by the State.

With regard to administrative courts, there is not any such legislative provision, while in civil and commercial cases legal aid is granted for expert fees.

(2019): appointment of a lawyer, notary, bailiff
payment of a lawyer, notary, bailiff, witness

(2017): Regarding "criminal cases", the ex officio appointment of a lawyer is provided. Furthermore, if an expert's opinion is considered by the court to be necessary then the relevant costs are covered by the State. As far as "civil and commercial cases" are concerned, legal aid also includes notaries, bailiffs and services of judicial documents cost.

With regard to Administrative courts, there is no specific legislative provision, except Articles 199 and 200 of the code of civil procedure.

Ireland

(General Comment): In criminal cases, legal aid can cover the cost of expert witnesses (medical and technical), interpreters, translation service providers, travel costs, disbursements i.e. photocopying costs, prison visits.

In civil cases, fees of other professionals may be covered where it is necessary having regard to the circumstances of the case.

(2017): In criminal cases, legal aid can cover the cost of expert witnesses (medical and technical), interpreters, translation service providers, travel costs, disbursements i.e. photocopying costs, prison visits. In other than criminal cases, a legally aided person may apply through their solicitor for the fees of expert witnesses and other experts to be covered.

Italy

(General Comment): Legal aid can also be granted for costs related to private detectives, interpreters and expert witnesses.

Latvia

(General Comment): In the Republic of Latvia there is another mechanism - a legal framework that provides for exemptions from payment of court costs granted on the basis of the law by the judge in civil proceedings (Section 43 of the Civil Procedure Law). Besides, the Criminal Procedure Law stipulates which costs, for example, conducting of inspections, shall be assumed by the State. The mentioned regulation is applying to court proceedings and exemptions rules in their respect (for example concerning the expertise costs etc).

In addition, according to the State Ensured Legal Aid Law, in cross-borders cases a person has the right to receive the following: 1) services of an interpreter; 2) translation of documents requested by the court or the competent authority and submitted by the recipient of legal aid, which are necessary for adjudication of the matter; 3) payment of expenses related to the attendance at court sittings, if the presence of the person in court is provided for by the law or if the court requests so, deciding that the relevant person cannot be heard in another way (the Legal Aid Administration makes a decision).

In accordance with the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No 1493 of 22 December 2009 "Regulations Regarding the Amount of State-ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of Payment, Reimbursable Expenses and the Procedures for Payment Thereof", if legal aid is provided outside the place of practice of the provider of legal aid, his or her travelling (transport) expenses and hotel (accommodation) expenses shall be covered from the State budget. It is relevant for all cases – civil, administrative and criminal. In asylum cases and cases related to foreigners who are obligated to be returned, the responsible institution – the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs or the Legal Aid Administration – shall ensure the communication of the applicant for legal aid with the provider of legal aid, which covers costs of the interpretation services.

In questions 16-18 it is indicated that the state provides representation in court and legal advice, but in Latvia it is provided and paid also for preparation of procedural documents in all types of cases and in criminal cases for representation in the pre-trial criminal proceedings.

(2020): We can indicate that additional persons are exempted, for example, from expertise, interpreters and travel expenses (in cross border disputes). If the legal aid is provided outside the place of practice of the provider of legal aid, his or her travelling (transport) expenses and hotel (accommodation) expenses also shall be covered from the State budget. In questions 16-18 it is indicated that the state provides representation in court and legal advice, but in Latvia it is provided and paid also for preparation of procedural documents in all types of cases and in criminal cases for representation in the pre-trial criminal proceedings.

(2019): We can indicate that additional persons are exempted, for example, from expertise, interpreters and travel expenses (in cross border disputes). If the legal aid is provided outside the place of practice of the provider of legal aid, his or her travelling (transport) expenses and hotel (accommodation) expenses also shall be covered from the State budget. In questions 16-18 it is indicated that the state provides representation in court and legal advice, but in Latvia it is provided and paid also for preparation of procedural documents in all types of cases and in criminal cases for representation in the pre-trial criminal proceedings.

(2017): We can indicate that additional persons are exempted, for example, from expertise, interpreters and travel expenses (in cross border disputes). If the legal aid is provided outside the place of practice of the provider of legal aid, his or her travelling (transport) expenses and hotel (accommodation) expenses also shall be covered from the State budget. In questions 16-18 it is indicated that the state provides representation in court and legal advice, but in Latvia it is provided and paid also for preparation of procedural documents in all types of cases and in criminal cases for representation in the pre-trial proceedings.

(2016): indicates that additional persons are exempted, for example, from expertise, interpreters and travel expenses. In accordance with the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No 1493 of 22 December 2009 “Regulations Regarding the Amount of State-ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of Payment, Reimbursable Expenses and the Procedures for Payment Thereof” the State shall pay to the provider of legal aid also for drawing up procedural documents in all kind of legal aid cases and for representation in pre-trial criminal proceedings.

Lithuania

(General Comment): The costs of secondary legal aid from which the applicant is exempted are: litigation costs incurred in civil proceedings, the costs incurred in administrative proceedings, the costs related to the hearing of a civil action brought in a criminal matter, the costs related to defence and representation in court (including the appeal and cassation proceedings, irrespective of the initiator) as well as the costs of the execution process, the costs related to the drafting of procedural documents and collection of evidence, interpretation, representation in the event of preliminary extrajudicial consideration of a dispute, where such a procedure has been laid down by laws or by a court decision (Article 14(2) of the Law on State-guaranteed legal aid). The costs of state-guaranteed legal aid cover also the costs of interpretation of communication between the lawyer and the applicant where, in the cases provided for in treaties of the Republic of Lithuania, it is impossible to ensure that a person providing state-guaranteed legal aid communicates with the applicant in the language which the latter understands (Article 14(10) of the Law on State-guaranteed legal aid).

Where the physical presence of an applicant is required by the law or by the court, the travel costs to be borne by an applicant are borne by the State-guaranteed legal aid service (Article 20(2) of the Law on State-guaranteed legal aid).

Luxembourg

(2017): /

Netherlands

(General Comment): Legal aid can also be granted for the following costs: travel costs, interpreter and translation costs, administrative costs, medical expert costs in injury cases for which a special regulation exists.

(2018): Legal aid can also be granted for the following costs: travel costs, interpreter and translation costs, administrative costs, special regulation for medical expert costs in injury cases.

Poland

(General Comment): *In civil proceedings, exemption from court costs may relate to fees and expenses. Expenses include in particular: travel costs of a party who is exempt from court costs related to a personal appearance ordered by a court; reimbursement of travel and accommodation costs as well as lost earnings or witness income; remuneration and reimbursement of costs incurred by experts, translators and probation officers established for a party in a given case; lump-sum costs of taking evidence from the opinion-giving opinion of a team of court specialists; remuneration due to other persons or institutions and reimbursement of costs incurred by them; costs of carrying out other evidence; the costs of transporting animals and goods, keeping them or storing them; advertising costs; costs of detention and custody; lump sums due to probation officers for conducting environmental interviews in cases of: annulment of marriage, for divorce and separation, as well as for participation in parents' contacts with children determined by the court; the cost of issuing a certificate by a forensic doctor; the cost of mediation conducted as a result of referral by the court.

*In criminal proceedings, unless the Code of Criminal Procedure stipulates otherwise, all expenses are temporarily lectured by the State Treasury. A witness shall be entitled to reimbursement of travel expenses from his place of residence to the place where the court proceedings are to be conducted upon the order of the court or the authority conducting the pre-trial proceedings. The witness shall be entitled to reimbursement of travel costs from his place of residence to the place where the procedural activities are to be performed at the request of the court or the authority conducting preparatory proceedings. The witness shall also be entitled to reimbursement of earnings or income lost in connection with appearance at the summons of the court or the authority conducting the pre-trial proceedings. A person summoned as a witness is also entitled to reimbursement of the costs of travel and accommodation on condition of appearance. *If a party to a notary's activity is not able to incur the remuneration required by a notary public for its own and for the family, it may apply to the district court competent for its place of residence to release in full or in part from this remuneration. This provision shall apply accordingly to a legal person that proves that he has insufficient funds to incur the remuneration demanded by a notary public.

The court, after determining that there is a need to perform a notarial act, takes into account the application and appoints a notary to perform the requested notarial activity (Article 6 of the Act of 14 February 1991 on Notary Public Rights).

(2017): Expert fees and travel cost reimbursement.

(2016): Expert fees and travel cost reimbursement.

Portugal

(General Comment): The Portuguese law provides for the total or partial exemption from court fees and other expenses related to the case.

(2020): Legal aid may also include fees of technical advisors or experts, costs of other legal professionals (notaries) and travel costs. In addition, all applications, certificates and any other documents requested for legal protection purposes are exempt from taxes, fees and charges.

(2019): Legal aid may also include fees of technical advisors or experts, costs of other legal professionals (notaries) and travel costs. In addition, all applications, certificates and any other documents requested for legal protection purposes are exempt from taxes, fees and charges.

(2018): Legal aid may also include fees of technical advisors or experts, costs of other legal professionals (notaries) and travel costs. In addition, all applications, certificates and any other documents requested for legal protection purposes are exempt from taxes, fees and charges.

Romania

(General Comment): According to Article 6 letter b) of the Government Emergency Ordinance 51/2008, public aid may also cover costs of the expert, translator or interpreter services during the trial, with the consent of the court or of the jurisdictional authority, if this payment is the obligation of the one requiring judicial public aid, according to law.

(2020): According to the Article 6 letter b) GEO no. 51/2008, public aid may be also the payment of the expert, translator or interpreter used during the trial, with the consent of the court or of the jurisdictional authority, if this payment is the obligation of the one requiring judicial public aid, according to the law.

(2017): According to the Article 6 letter b) GEO no. 51/2008, public aid may be also the payment of the expert, translator or interpreter used during the trial, with the consent of the court or of the jurisdictional authority, if this payment is the obligation of the one requiring judicial public aid, according to the law.

(2016): According to the Article 6 letter b) GEO no. 51/2008, public aid may be also the payment of the expert, translator or interpreter used during the trial, with the consent of the court or of the jurisdictional authority, if this payment is the obligation of the one requiring judicial public aid, according to the law.

Slovakia

(General Comment): Other costs provided by Centre for Legal Aid are costs for lawyers who represent the client at courts and these lawyers has been provided by Centre for Legal Aid. All costs paid by Centre are established in law no. 655/2004 Z. z.

Under the section 5c of the Act on Providing Legal Aid to persons in material need No. 327/2005: Legal aid shall also include: appointment of an interpreter; translation of documents necessary for decision on merits.

(2017): Under the section 5c of the Act on Providing Legal Aid to persons in material need (No. 327/2005): Legal aid shall also include: -appointment of an interpreter
-translation of documents necessary for decision on merits
-inevitable travel costs of foreign applicant

Slovenia

(General Comment): The Free Legal Aid Act (FLAA) prescribes that legal aid shall mean the right of the eligible person to the entire or partial provision of funds necessary to cover the costs of legal assistance and the right to exemption of payment of the costs of the judicial proceeding. Further on the law defines that legal aid may be approved for legal advice, legal representation and other legal services, for all forms of judicial protection before all courts of general jurisdiction and specialised courts based in the Republic of Slovenia, before the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia, and before all authorities, institutions or persons in the Republic of Slovenia authorised for out-of-court settlement, as well as in the form of exemption from payment of the costs of the judicial proceeding.

The law specifically lists the costs that can be covered by the approved legal aid: for legal advice; for the formulation, verification and certification of documents on legal relations, facts and statements; for legal advice and representation in cases of out-of-court settlement; for legal advice and representation before courts in the first and second instances; for legal advice and representation involving extraordinary appeals; for legal advice and representation involving constitutional action; for legal advice and representation before international courts; for legal advice and representation involving the filing of a petition for the assessment of constitutionality; in the form of exemption from payment of the costs of the judicial or extrajudicial proceeding. Legal aid may also be granted in the form of an exemption from payment of the costs of proceedings before courts, particularly in the form of an exemption from payment of: costs of experts, witnesses, interpreters, servicing orders and translations, costs of external operations of the court or other authority in the Republic of Slovenia, and other justified costs; security deposits for the costs or of the costs, of the implementation of the proceeding (advance payments); costs of public documents and receipts required for the proceeding before a court; other costs of the proceeding. The legal aid system does not cover the costs of the proceeding and actual expenditure of and remuneration for the person representing the opposing party.

(2020): See general comment.

Spain

(General Comment): According to Legal Aid Act: Legal assistance to the arrested, prisoner or accused who had not appointed a lawyer, for any police action; Free insertion of announcements, during the process, in official newspapers; Free expert assistance; Free collection (or reduction of 80% of fees depending on cases) of copies, testimonies, instruments and notarial acts; Reduction of 80% of fees for notes, certifications, annotations, in the Property and Commercial Registries.

Question 020

Austria

(2016): Legal aid can not be granted for cases that have not been brought to court. Analysis of the non-litigious cases for which legal aid has been granted is not available.

Belgium

(2020): For second-line legal aid, the number of cases closed for the year 2019-2020 amounts to 203,305 for Belgium. The figures for the 2018-2019 year were 196,840.

For the year 2019-2020, the number of cases closed in criminal matters is 76,561 and 126,744 for other matters.

Regarding legal aid, it can be noted that the figure of 16,266 corresponds to cases brought before the following courts: court of first instance (civil and family sections), enterprise court and labor court, court of appeal, criminal section (in criminal matters), and court of appeal, civil section, and labor court (in matters other than criminal). The number of closed cases for which legal aid was granted is included in the figures each time.

(2016): With regard to cases brought to courts, the only figure in our possession is the number of lawyers' appointments. This does not necessarily mean that the case will be closed or even brought to court (even if it is often the case). For the year 2015-2016, there has been 272,313 lawyers' designations (knowing that there may be several designations for a procedure). There is no distinction by subject.

With regard to second-line legal aid, however, the number of cases closed in criminal cases (excluding court work) for the 2015-2016 judicial year is available: 78172. For other subjects (year 2015- 2016): 155,769.

Regarding the number of cases (cases not brought to courts) that benefited from second-line legal aid, we have partial figures from the OVB (order of the Flemish Bars) for the year 2015- 2016: Cases that ended with an amicable settlement or transaction: 4097.

(2014): As for secondary legal assistance, for the judicial year 2013-2014 the number of cases solved which benefited from legal aid was 212 495. Regarding legal assistance, data are incomplete. Concerning 1st instance courts (civil cases), there were 20 033 orders granting or refusing legal assistance. In respect of commercial courts, 1 023 orders of the Legal Assistance Office granted legal assistance.

For the period 2013-2014 (September to September), secondary legal assistance has been allocated in favour of 212 495 resolved cases. As regards legal assistance, data are incomplete. And regarding first instance courts ruling on civil matter, 20 033 orders have been made, granting or refusing legal assistance. For commercial courts, 1 023 orders of the Judicial Assistance Office have approved the legal assistance.

(2012): For 2012, the number of non-litigious cases for which legal aid has been granted was 16 432 as regards the Order of the French and German Speaking Bars (Ordre des barreaux francophones et germanophones (OBFG)) and 41 618 as regards the Order of the Dutch Speaking Bars (Ordre des Barreaux néerlandophones (OVB)).

Bulgaria

(General Comment): According to the Bulgarian Law on Legal Aid / LPA / there are four types of legal aid: 1. preliminary legal aid for consultation with a view to reaching an agreement before the commencement of court proceedings or for filing a case; 2. preparation of documents for filing a case; 3. legal aid for procedural representation in an already initiated case in the court or in the pre-trial bodies; 4. legal assistance in case of detention under the Law on the Ministry of Interior and under the Law on Customs, which is a representation by a lawyer before pre-trial criminal proceedings are instituted. The provided data is only in respect of the legal aid for procedural representation in an already initiated case in the court or in the pre-trial bodies (3.)

(2020): The provided data is only in respect of the legal aid for procedural representation in an already initiated case in the court or in the pre-trial bodies.

(2018): The number of other than criminal cases brought to court for which legal aid has been granted increased due to the broadening of the net of Regional Centres for consultation functioning in some Bar Councils. The consultations in the centres are predominantly of civil matters and in most of the cases there are grounds for bringing legal proceedings.

(2016): The increasing of the number of cases other than criminal for which legal aid was provided is due to the amendments (in force from 19 March 2013) in the Legal Aid Act according to which the circle of persons entitled to legal aid was broadened. Foremost there was an increase of the number of cases for which legal aid was provided for seekers of international protection under the Asylum and Refugees Act; under the Law on Child Protection; for persons entitled to maintenance under Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in matters relating to maintenance obligations; for victims of domestic or sexual violence or of trafficking in human beings. Furthermore, there are two new forms for providing legal aid for consultation – the National Telephone Line for Legal Aid as well as Regional Centres for consultation functioning in some of the Bar Councils. Thanks to those two forms for providing legal aid the number of other than criminal cases increased. In respect to criminal cases not brought to court, they remain 0 as in 2014. The increase in the number of criminal cases brought to court for which legal aid has been granted stems also from the amendment to the Legal Aid Act and the extension of the legal aid scope.

Croatia

(2018): In 2018, the annual approved and implemented public budget for provision of legal aid in other than criminal cases for cases not brought to court has been increased. This is the result of the increased number of financed projects (NGO's and Legal Clinics) for providing primary legal aid and, subsequently, number of cases in which primary legal aid has been provided increased in this period.

(2016): The difference between data for 2014 and 2016 occur because data for 2014 only covered the period from 1 September to 31 December 2014, since keeping the record started on 1 September, while data for 2016 include the period of 1 January to 31 December 2016.

(2014): In 2014, the most of the cases for which free legal aid was granted were family law cases. In total of 374 cases, an exemption from paying costs of court proceedings was granted. In 1167 cases, an exemption from payment of court fees was approved. In the frame of the 2014 exercise, the attention was drawn on the entry into force of a new Free Legal Aid Act in January 2014. Accordingly, the range of legal issues in which primary free legal aid (cases not brought to court) can be granted has been expanded (with certain exceptions, in proprietary rights, labour relations, enforcement and insurance proceedings, amicable dispute resolution, administrative and civil proceedings). On the contrary, in 2012, primary free legal aid could have been granted only with regard to the citizen status rights, retirement and/or health insurance, exceptionally, in all the other administrative proceedings and the protection of employees' rights with regard to the employer. Due to this expansion and the fact that primary free legal aid is available to a wider range of users, there is a significant increase of the number of cases for which legal aid has been granted (1018 in 2014 in comparison to 465 in 2012).

(2012): In the frame of the 2012 exercise, it has been specified that from 1st February 2009 until 7 November 2013, legal aid has been granted in 18,905 other than criminal cases (both brought to the court and not brought to the court). In 2012, it has been granted in 5,872 other than criminal cases (both brought to the court and not brought to the court). In the frame of the 2012 evaluation cycle, it has been specified that from 1st February 2009 until 7 November 2013, legal aid was granted in 2,900 cases that were not conducted before a court. In 2012, legal aid was granted in 465 such cases.

Cyprus

(2020): Other cases include civil cases for serious violations of human rights and family court cases. In the last cycle we did not have available statistics on the family court cases, and in this cycle we have included these cases.

Denmark

(2016): The 2.071 cases mentioned above is the number of civil cases in district courts where it is noted on the case that one or all parties have been granted legal aid.

(2014): In 2014, the overall number of finalized civil cases has decreased about 15% and the number of cases granted with legal aid follows the same trend. The number of petty cases where parties are not supposed to have a lawyer – and therefore do not need legal aid - did not overall fall that much. Accordingly, cases where legal aid does not apply constitute a bigger part of the total, while the number of cases granted with legal aid decreased.

According to 2014 data, there are several voluntary organizations as well as law students etc., offering free assistance in legal matters. It is also possible to pay an insurance to safeguard oneself if a situation arises where help is needed. It is not a part of the “system” as such but it is definitely a part of the overall picture.

Estonia

(General Comment): The number of cases referred to court for which legal aid has been granted and the number of cases for which legal aid has been granted only for legal advice cannot be separated.

(2014): The total number of cases for which legal aid has been granted in 2014 is 16 110.

(2012): The total number of cases for which legal aid has been granted in 2012 is 17 031.

Finland

(General Comment): Legal aid decisions are done by the State Legal Aid Offices. Legal aid can be provided in respect of almost any sort of legal matter. In court cases the applicant has a choice of lawyers: (1) a public legal aid lawyer (working at the State Legal Aid Office) or (2) a private lawyer, who can be an advocate (member of the Finnish Bar Association) or a licensed lawyer (lawyer who has been granted a permit by the Licensed Lawyers Board to act as an licensed lawyer). In certain matters legal aid is only given by public legal aid lawyers.

(2020): At the moment, the requested data cannot be provided because the reporting system of the legal aid is currently being renewed.

(2018): The public legal aid offices received a total of 48 045 cases of which 6 751 were criminal cases and 41 294 other than criminal cases. 20 % of cases dealt with by the legal aid offices were closed with court proceedings. Private lawyers received 32 683 legal aid cases of which 22 040 were criminal cases and 10 643 other than criminal cases.

(2016): The public legal aid offices received a total of 50,369 cases (2014: 46734), of which 6,762 were criminal cases and 43,607 other than criminal cases. Of the 50,369 cases dealt with by the legal aid offices 20 per cent were closed with court proceedings.

Private lawyers handled 41,315 legal aid cases, of which 54 per cent were criminal cases and 46 per cent other than criminal cases.

France

(General Comment):

The data provided is the number of admissions to legal aid per year.

(2020): We do not have the information to distinguish between the number of cases brought and not brought to court. The decrease in the number of cases that received legal aid is explained by the particular context of the health crisis in 2020.

(2014): In 2012, 52 transactional negotiations were the subject of a mission of assistance under legal aid. In addition, for information or legal advice but also for measures of settlement of disputes, 741,459 people were received in a House of Justice and Law, including by associations in the field of access to the law or lawyers, notaries and bailiffs for legal consultations or by justice conciliators.

(2012): In 2012, 68 transactional negotiations were the subject of a mission of assistance under legal aid. In addition, for information or legal advice but also for measures of settlement of disputes, 713,319 people were received in a House of Justice and Law, including by associations in the field of access to the law or lawyers, notaries and bailiffs for legal consultations or by justice conciliators.

Germany

(General Comment): In criminal cases, legal aid is granted. However, this is not separately statistically recorded. Therefore: "NA".

(2012): The information provided for 2012 included approvals of legal aid with installment payments. The 2012 data referred to the number of cases where legal advice and assistance was granted by the local courts, including the certificates issued by the local courts entitling the applicant to legal advice and assistance, upon application filed directly by the person seeking redress and/or with the support of a lawyer. Data from Bremen and Hamburg are not included since these Länder have public legal advice offices.

Greece

(2020): Evidence has been provided by different courts, but not by their totality, so there is not enough data to give a full answer.

(2018): From the 657 cases, 637 correspond to cases from administrative disputes in general, while 20 cases correspond to the Council of State (the same 20 cases that were brought to court). More specifically, for the Council of State and for 2018, 52 applications were submitted, 20 of which were accepted.

(2016): Statistical data may be available next year.

Hungary

(2016): Official statistics of the Ministry of Justice

Ireland

(General Comment): In Criminal Cases - this represents the number of criminal legal aid certificates which originated from the criminal prosecutions in the District Court.

In "other than criminal cases" the 'number of cases brought before the court' is the number of legal aid certificates granted. The number of 'cases not brought to court/non-litigious cases' is the number of applications for civil legal aid and advice. However please note that any advice case may progress to being an aid case and the Legal Aid Board does not keep a record of what specific cases never progressed beyond advice stage (i.e. this figure includes all of the cases which eventually became aid cases).

(2020): We have data for the total criminal legal aid certificates issue, but the necessary breakdown is not available.

(2018): In Criminal Cases - this represents the number of criminal legal aid certificates, which originated from the criminal prosecutions in the District Court.

In "other than criminal cases" the 'number of cases brought before the court' is the number of legal aid certificates granted. The number of 'cases not brought to court/non-litigious cases' is the number of applications for civil legal aid and advice. However please note that any advice case may progress to being an aid case and the Legal Aid Board does not keep a record of what specific cases never progressed beyond advice stage (i.e. this figure includes all of the cases which eventually became aid cases).

(2012): The 2012 data does not include asylum cases where legal aid was granted.

Italy

(General Comment): On the occasion of the 2012 evaluation cycle, it has been explained that the higher number of cases for which legal aid had been granted compared to 2010 was due to the fact that the threshold concerning the income and assets evaluation had been slightly increased. Owing to that, since 2012, Italy is experiencing a positive trend in this respect. Additionally, more and more people are living under the threshold under which legal aid can be granted.

(2020): The number of cases not brought to court is not available because this figure is not registered anywhere. Since these cases are not brought to court, these events are outside the sphere of competence/vision of the Ministry of Justice.

However, the vast majority of legal aid cases is ascribed to cases brought to court. For this reason, even though the total is composed of both components, when calculating the total we can omit cases not brought to court.

Covid19 has deeply affected the flow of the incoming cases. Not only the courts were temporary closed but other than that we went through a long period of lockdown and therefore most existing proceedings were delayed and incoming cases drastically fell. The fall of LA cases is the obvious consequence of the above-described scenario.

(2018): The above figure included number of legal aid granted to administrative proceedings.

Latvia

(General Comment): The Legal Aid Administration is the competent authority for providing State ensured legal aid in civil matters and certain types of administrative cases. It cannot identify data on legal aid granted specifically to cases referred to court. It is noteworthy that one case can last for several years. Consequently, in a given year the Legal Aid Administration shall provide legal aid both in cases undertaken in the previous years and new cases. In criminal proceedings, the advocate shall provide the State ensured legal aid upon a request from the person directing the criminal proceedings to the elder of the sworn advocates or if urgent in conformity with the schedule of the advocates on duty compiled by the elder of the sworn advocates. In these cases, the Legal Aid Administration shall perform payments to an advocate regarding the legal assistance provided. The Legal Aid Administration cannot identify data on legal aid granted specifically to cases referred to court.

(2020): Legal Aid Administration is the competent authority of providing the State ensured legal aid in a Constitutional Court process, in civil matters and certain types of administrative cases. In 2020 the Legal Aid Administration received 1146 applications for request of State ensured legal aid in a Constitutional Court process, in civil matters and certain types of administrative cases, decisions on ensuring legal aid were adopted in 847 cases, legal aid was ensured in 54 asylum and return cases. It must be noted that one case can last for several years, depending on the duration of proceedings, consequently, in a given year the Legal Aid Administration shall provide the legal aid both in cases undertaken in the previous years and new cases. The advocate shall provide the State ensured legal aid in criminal proceedings upon a request from the person directing the criminal proceedings to the senior of the sworn advocates or in urgent in conformity with the schedule of the advocates on duty compiled by the elder of the sworn advocates. In these cases, the Legal Aid Administration shall perform payments to an advocate regarding the legal assistance provided. According to the data available to the Legal Aid Administration legal aid was provided in approximately 7286 criminal proceedings. Legal Aid Administration alone cannot select data on legal aid in cases existing directly in proceedings.

(2018): Legal Aid Administration is the competent authority of providing the State ensured legal aid in a Constitutional Court process, in civil matters and certain types of administrative cases. The Legal Aid Administration alone cannot select data on legal aid in existing cases directly in proceedings. In 2018 the Legal Aid Administration received 1665 applications for request of State ensured legal aid, decisions on ensuring legal aid in civil cases were adopted in 1253 cases, legal aid was ensured in 31 asylum cases. It must be noted that one case can last for several years, depending on the duration of proceedings, consequently, in a given year the Legal Aid Administration shall provide the legal aid both in cases undertaken in the previous years and new cases. The advocate shall provide the State ensured legal aid in criminal proceedings upon a request from the person directing the criminal proceedings to the senior of the sworn advocates or in urgent in conformity with the schedule of the advocates on duty compiled by the elder of the sworn advocates. In these cases, the Legal Aid Administration shall perform payments to an advocate regarding the legal assistance provided. According to the data available to the Legal Aid Administration legal aid was provided in approximately 8 347 criminal proceedings. Legal Aid Administration alone cannot select data on legal aid in cases existing directly in proceedings.

(2016): In the Republic of Latvia there is another mechanism - the Civil Procedure Law and the Criminal Procedure Law stipulates which costs, for example, conducting of inspections, costs of the services of an interpreter shall be assumed by the State.

According the State Ensured Legal Aid Law in cross border cases in addition a person has the right to receive the following:

- 1) services of an interpreter;
- 2) a translation of such document requested by the court or the competent authority and submitted by the recipient of legal aid, which is necessary for adjudication of the matter; and
- 3) the payment of such expenses which are related to attendance at court sittings, if the presence of the person in court is provided for in law or if the court requests it, deciding that the relevant person cannot be heard in another way.

In accordance with the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No 1493 of 22 December 2009 "Regulations Regarding the Amount of State-ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of Payment, Reimbursable Expenses and the Procedures for Payment Thereof", if the legal aid is provided outside the place of practice of the provider of legal aid, his or her travelling (transport) expenses and hotel (accommodation) expenses shall be covered from the State budget.

In accordance with the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No 1493 of 22 December 2009 "Regulations Regarding the Amount of State-ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of Payment, Reimbursable Expenses and the Procedures for Payment Thereof" the State shall pay to the provider of legal aid also for drawing up procedural documents in all kind of legal aid cases and for representation in pre-trial criminal proceedings.

(2014): For 2014, the Legal Aid Administration received 2 318 applications requesting State ensured legal aid which was granted to 1 850 civil cases and 9 administrative cases. In criminal matters, legal aid was provided in approximately 10 300 cases.

Lithuania

(General Comment): The number provided for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court indicates the number of matters when primary legal aid (legal information, legal advice, drafting of the documents to be submitted to State and municipal institutions, with the exception of procedural documents, advice on the out-of-court settlement of a dispute, actions for the amicable settlement of a dispute and drafting of a settlement agreement) was granted.

(2020): The number provided for cases not brought to court indicates the number of matters when primary legal aid was granted. The number for cases brought to court indicates the number of matters when secondary legal aid was granted. In total 36544 cases: 27442 criminal cases (26102 cases by decisions of a pre-trial investigation officer, prosecutor or the court when the presence of a lawyer is mandatory and 1340 cases by decisions of State-guaranteed legal aid service where the presence of a lawyer is not mandatory) and 9102 in other than criminal cases by decisions of State-guaranteed legal aid service. The number of decisions to grant secondary legal aid decreased due to the Covid-19 related extreme situation and quarantine. The number of applications decreased despite the fact that it was possible to submit an application by electronic means or mail.

(2018): Primary legal aid (cases not brought to court) was granted for 41791 legal enquires.

Secondary legal aid (cases brought to court) was granted in total in 42248 cases: - 26833 criminal cases (24944 cases by decisions of a pre-trial investigation officer, prosecutor or the court when the presence of a lawyer is mandatory and 1889 cases by decisions of State-guaranteed legal aid service where the presence of a lawyer is not mandatory);
- 15415 civil and administrative matters by decisions of State-guaranteed legal aid service.

(2016): It is not possible to calculate and separate the cases where persons who were granted secondary legal aid have eventually brought their cases to courts. Only the total number of secondary legal aid provided is available. In total secondary legal aid was granted in 41063 cases: 24609 criminal cases (22777 cases by decisions of a pre-trial investigation officer, prosecutor or the court when the presence of a defence lawyer is mandatory and 1832 cases by decisions of State-guaranteed legal aid service where defence is not mandatory or the person is an aggrieved party).

Secondary legal aid was granted for 16454 civil and administrative matters by decisions of State-guaranteed legal aid service.

(2014): In criminal cases, litigants have the right to legal aid in pre-trial investigation procedures. However, the latter may be terminated due to various reasons. Accordingly, it is impossible to identify the number of cases granted with legal aid and referred to court. Only the total number of secondary legal aid provided is available: 32 699 criminal cases (30879 cases by decisions of a pre-trial investigation officer, prosecutor or the court when the presence of a defence lawyer is mandatory and 1820 cases by decisions of State-guaranteed legal aid services where defence is not mandatory or the person is an aggrieved party); 14 206 civil and 722 administrative matters by decisions of State-guaranteed legal aid services.

In 2014, primary legal aid (legal information, legal advice and drafting of the documents to be submitted to state and municipal institutions, with the exception of procedural documents) was granted for 45443 legal enquires.

The Law on State-guaranteed Legal Aid has been amended from 1st of January 2014, enabling easier access to secondary legal aid (e.g. applicants are no longer obligated to address local tax administrator for a stamp on their annual declaration of income and assets; they may choose any practising lawyer for the provision of secondary legal aid).

(2012): For 2012, the number of criminal cases subsumes: cases for which the presence of a defence lawyer is mandatory and for which legal aid was granted by a decision of a pre-trial investigation officer (17 853), prosecutor or the court (15 312); cases for which defence is not mandatory or the person is an aggrieved party and for which legal aid was granted by a decision of State-guaranteed legal aid services (2 146). The number of other than criminal cases includes cases where legal aid was granted in civil (13 595) or administrative (786) matters by a decision of State-guaranteed legal aid services.

Malta

(General Comment): The figures quoted for civil and criminal cases do not refer to the actual number of cases but to the number of nominations (requests) for legal aid. For example, if a case is brought to court having 5 accused people requiring legal aid, then this would count as 5 requests but just 1 case.

(2020): In Other than Criminal Cases, the low figure quoted as compared to previous evaluations relates to the disruptive effect that the COVID-19 pandemic had on court operations. During 2020, most services at the Legal Aid Agency were limited to the provision of services and the Courts of Law were closed for non-urgent court applications.

It is important to note that towards the end of April 2020, Legal Aid Malta started offering legal advice (not representation in courts) to clients experiencing domestic violence. In addition to the 129 cases brought to court, Legal Aid Malta offered legal advice to 191 clients experiencing DV. Each client referred to or requiring assistance from Legal Aid Malta Agency in relation to domestic violence is being assigned a legal aid lawyer for the necessary legal advice required. Such clients do not always want to pursue assistance at Court. This service has fulfilled the obligation set in the Istanbul Convention and has been incorporated in domestic law under Article 57 of the schedule attached to Chapter 581 of the Laws of Malta.

(2018): The figures quoted for civil and criminal cases do not refer to the actual number of cases but to the number of nominations (requests) for legal aid. For example, if a case is brought to court having 5 accused people requiring legal aid, then this would count as 5 requests/ nominations. Legal Aid in Malta is mainly granted for court representation but it also provides legal advice in the circumstances outlined in Q16.

(2016): The above data reflects the number of requests (nominations) made for legal aid in both the civil and criminal fields. These figures do not necessarily reflect the number of cases in which legal aid was granted.

(2014): Regard being had to the peculiarity of the methodology of presentation of data, the number 607 provided in 2014 in respect of the category “criminal cases brought to court” is a more representative figure of the number of individuals requesting for legal aid.

(2012): In criminal matters, statistics started being collected with effect from August 2012. Accordingly, the 2012 data refers to the period August - December 2013. Between January and October 2013, the number of criminal cases granted legal aid amounted to 463.

Netherlands

(General Comment): At the outset, it should be recalled that the Netherlands have a policy which makes a distinction between primary and secondary legal aid. Primary legal aid aims at solving judicial problems of citizens without necessarily going to court. There is for example a Legal Service Counters, where people get free legal advice on simple, judicial problems. There is also primary legal aid for citizens who want an advice by a lawyer for more complicated legal problems, without going to court directly. Secondary legal aid covers specifically lawyer’s costs in the frame of court proceedings. The provided figures relate to legal aid certificates. It is worth noticing that besides legal aid certificates, the Legal Aid Board also provides stand-by duty lawyers. Each criminal suspect, alien or psychiatric patient who has been lawfully deprived of his liberty against his will is visited by a subsidized lawyer. The bulk of such cases are criminal cases. Cases for which stand-by duty lawyers have been assigned are excluded. The number of stand-by duty lawyers assigned was respectively 110 000 in 2010, 127 000 in 2012, 126 000 in 2014, 108500 in 2020.. Cases dealt with by Legal Service Counters (one of the providers of primary legal aid) are not counted.

(2020): The number of cases in 2020 is considerably lower than previous years, probably in part due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Due to the pandemic, criminal cases had been paused, waiting to be handled.

(2016): Criminal cases: The discrepancy with previous cycle can be explained by the fact that recently a different distinction in cases is made. Now certain cases (bopz) are categorized as civil cases and immigration cases are categorized as administrative cases.

Poland

(2020): Data on the number of cases in which a proxy was appointed ex officio (legal adviser, advocate)

Portugal

(2020): The reduction in the number of total legal aid cases may be the result of the measures taken during the COVID pandemic: on the one hand, the suspension of court deadlines and the expiry and prescription periods, and on the other hand, the reduction of conflicts as a result of the confinements. In any case, it should be emphasized that this is merely a perception, since we do not have the tools to perform a sociological analysis of the requests.

(2016): Data on cases not brought to court concerns only cases of legal advice. It is not possible to determine how many cases terminated at this time.

In 2014, there was an increase in the number of cases brought to court explained by the economic and financial situation that increased the number of labour conflicts as well as family and criminal disputes. The same reasoning and the economy recovery of the following years may explain the present decrease.

(2014): The increase in the number of cases brought to court in 2014 can be explained by the current economic and financial situation which resulted in the increase in the number of labour conflicts as well as the number of family and criminal disputes.

Romania

(2020): In criminal cases data also include ex officio layers.

(2012): In 2012, data was available only for the Courts of Appeal and Tribunals. The database Ecris was not functional for first instance courts and the High Court.

Slovakia

(2020): The 2020 was specific due to the COVID 19 pandemic situation, there was a smaller amount of request for legal aid.

(2018): According to the Annual report of the Legal Aid Center, in 2018, out of the total number of applications, the Center granted legal aid to applicants in 17,497 legal cases; of which 2,741 in the civil matters (including 16 in the form of legal advice) and 14,756 in the personal bankruptcy agenda

The number of cases where legal aid was granted in criminal proceedings is not available.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The reported values for Q20 use the categorisation by forms of legal aid granted. In a single legal aid case, the request can be granted for multiple forms of legal aid, therefore the reported numbers at Q20 can be higher than the number of resolved legal aid cases. For list of all possible forms of legal aid, please see comment to Q12. The data on the number of resolved legal cases is not reported, since one or more forms of legal aid can be granted in a single resolved case, making impossible the distinction to "cases brought to court" or "cases not brought to court". Cases brought to court include: 1) legal advice and representation before courts in the first and second instances and 2) involving extraordinary appeals. Cases not brought to court include: 1) legal advice; 2) legal advice and representation in cases of out-of-court settlement; 3) formulation, verification and certification of documents on legal relations, facts and statements.

The following forms of legal aid are not included in figures at Q20: 1) legal advice and representation involving constitutional action; 2) legal advice and representation before international courts; 3) legal advice and representation involving the filing of a petition for the assessment of constitutionality and 4) exemption from payment of the costs of the judicial or extrajudicial proceedings.

(2020): No particular explanation can be given regarding difference in number of Cases not brought to court between the years.

(2016): The following forms of legal aid are not included in the figures above:

- 1) legal advice and representation involving constitutional action: 16
- 2) for legal advice and representation before international courts: 1
- 3) for legal advice and representation involving the filing of a petition for the assessment of constitutionality: 1
- 4) exemption from payment of the costs of the judicial or extra judicial proceedings: 2.118

(2014): The figure provided for 2014 for cases not brought to court for which legal aid has been granted represents all the granted forms of legal aid. Please note that in a single legal aid case, the request can be granted for multiple forms of legal aid, therefore the given number can be greater than the number of resolved legal aid cases, where the request was granted. The number of cases not brought to court for which legal aid has been granted includes: legal advice (469), formulation, verification and certification of documents on legal relations, facts and statements (332); and legal advice and representation in cases of out-of-court settlement (47).

(2012): The number of cases not brought to court for which legal aid has been granted in 2012 includes: first legal advice (218), legal advice surpassing initial legal advice (207), formulation, verification and certification of documents on legal relations, facts and statements (244); legal advice and representation in cases of out-of-court settlement (29).

Spain

(2020): The methodology of presentation of data, namely the model of calculation, has been changed between 2019 and 2020.

Source 2020 data: "XV Informe del Observatorio de la Justicia Gratuita"

Criminal cases = arrested person assistance of a lawyer (page 31) + genre violence (page 28) + officio lawyer criminal cases (page 30)

(2014): The total indicated for 2014 includes cases brought to court as well as cases not brought to court.

(2012): In 2012, 662 434 applications have been granted legal aid. This total includes cases brought to court as well as cases not brought to court.

Question 020-1

Austria

(General Comment): Where legal representation is provided, legal aid also covers the pre-trial advice given by the lawyer. Legal aid is granted only as the applicant - according to his income, assets and maintenance obligations - is unable to bear (any or part of) the costs mentioned above without endangering the minimum subsistence level necessary to allow a simple standard of living. Legal aid is denied if the claim or defence of the applicant is manifestly unfounded or manifestly not brought in good faith. Legal aid is granted in all civil and commercial court proceedings regardless of the applicant's nationality or place of residence.

If legal aid is granted in the main proceeding, the same also applies to the enforcement proceedings. A party which was granted legal aid for a particular legal dispute in another EU Member State is also entitled to legal aid in Austria for a proceeding concerning the recognition and enforcement of the decision given in that dispute. If an application for legal aid is submitted concerning an urgent case (e.g. legal representation in the case of interim measures) the court has to decide speedily. If the court decides that the legal aid includes the assistance of a lawyer, the regional Bar Association selects a lawyer from among its members, by alphabetical order.

Legal aid covers all stages of the proceedings. As long as it has not been withdrawn because of a change in the applicant's circumstances or annulled by the court if it is established that the conditions under which the aid was granted were not borne out, legal aid covers any appeal (or appeal procedure).

(2020): Actual average duration:

criminal law: 3,67 days; civil law 34,48 days; total: 24,87 days

supreme administrative court: 23 days

regional administrative courts: maximum duration prescribed in law/regulation: 6 months

Actual average duration: 40 days

Belgium

(2020): No data available.

Bulgaria

(2020): The term of 14 days is provided in the Law on Legal Aid, in force from January 1, 2006 / SG no. 79 of 2005

Actual average duration- up to 7 days

Croatia

(2020): Eviseaged timeframe for granting legal aid in other than criminal cases is set out in Law on Legal Aid. However, the proceeding for obtaining legal aid for cases not brought to court in other than criminal cases (primary legal aid) is initiated by directly contacting the primary-legal-aid-provider and there is no proscribed timeframe, that is to say the primary-legal-aid-provider shall provide legal aid immediately upon contact with free-legal-aid-recipient. To obtain legal aid for cases brought to court in other than criminal cases (secondary legal aid) an application must be submitted to one of the county-administrative-bodies or Administrative Body of the City of Zagreb and they shall render decision in 15 days of the submission of the application.

According to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 121/11, 91/12, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13, 152/14, 70/17, 126 / 19, 126/19) the defendant shall submit a reasoned request for the appointment of a defense counsel at the expense of budgetary funds to the State Attorney until the indictment is filed, or to the court after the indictment is filed. The State Attorney or the President of the Council or a judge shall decide on the merits of the request for the appointment of a defense counsel at the expense of the budget. An appeal against the decision of the State Attorney shall be decided by the investigating judge, while an appeal against the decision of the president of the panel or an individual judge shall be decided by the panel.

Denmark

(2020): The Ministry of Justice Civil Affairs Department has provided information that there is no binding legislation on the maximum duration in cases of granting legal aid. The average processing time in cases of legal aid requests was 60 days in 2020.

Estonia

(2020): The data of legal aid is in two separate information systems and it is not possible to collect data on actual average duration.

France

(2020):

"The processing time for legal aid applications has been set at less than 45 days in the 2020 Annual Performance Project indicators. The actual average time is the time between the filing of the application and the date of the admission or rejection decision, calculated from the time limits maintained by each legal aid office
There is no distinction provided for criminal and non-criminal cases.
"

Germany

(General Comment): Regarding the statement of the opposing party:

According to the Code of Civil Procedure (Section 118 Approval Procedure), the opponent is to be given the opportunity to state his position as to whether or not he believes the prerequisites for the approval of legal aid have been met, unless this is deemed inappropriate for special reasons (e.g. in the case of a claim for an injunction). The Act on Proceedings in Family Matters and in Matters of Non-contentious Jurisdiction includes a similar provision (Section 77).

(2020): The duration of the proceedings depends, among other things, on when the evidence for the means test is submitted in full, whether a statement by the opposing party has to be considered and whether the court has to issue legal notices if necessary.

Greece

(2020): Law 3226/2004 (as amended and in force with articles 41-47 Law 4689/2020).

Ireland

(2020): Legal Aid Certificates for Emergency / Priority applications (including Child Abduction applications and applications under Sex Offenders Acts) are addressed within 24 hours. Legal Aid Certificates for Standard applications (including foreign applications and non urgent Central Authority cases) are addressed within 2 weeks i.e. granted, refused or further information requested

Latvia

(General Comment): Application on legal aid in a Constitutional Court process, in civil matters and certain types of administrative cases shall be reviewed and decision on granting or refusal to grant legal aid shall be adopted by the Administration within 21 days, but in matters affecting children's rights - within 14 days from the date of receipt of an application for legal aid, as well as in partial legal aid cases, the Legal Aid Administration takes a decision within one month. The advocate shall provide the state ensured legal aid in criminal proceedings upon a request from the person directing the criminal proceedings to the senior of the sworn advocates (process takes maximum 3 days, the estimated term in criminal cases is fixed in the Criminal Procedure Law) or in urgent in conformity with the schedule of the advocates on duty compiled by the elder of the sworn advocates.

Lithuania

(2020): According to the Law on State-guaranteed legal aid, primary legal aid must be provided as soon as the person applies to the municipality. If it is not possible to provide primary legal aid immediately, the applicant will be notified of the time available, which must be no later than 5 working days from the date of application.

Decisions on the provision of secondary legal aid shall be adopted by the SGLAS not later than within 7 working days from the date of receipt of the required documents and information. In cases when in the interests of the applicant the decision to grant secondary legal aid must be taken urgently, the decision shall be taken immediately, but not later than the date of the procedural step which requires lawyers assistance.

There is no timeframe for the decisions of pre-trial investigation officer, prosecutor or court on state guaranteed legal aid (when presence of lawyer is mandatory in criminal cases).

Luxembourg

(General Comment): The Luxembourg Bar Association has informed us that the average response time to an application for legal aid (LA) is impossible to determine. According to the bar association, the majority of the applications for legal aid received are incomplete and will have to be returned before a final decision can be taken. The date of this decision depends on how quickly the applicant responds. The bar association does not have statistics on this point. The processing time of an application for legal aid by the Legal Aid Department of the Luxembourg Bar is on average +/- 1 month, i.e. after receipt of an application for legal aid until a decision is taken, which can be either an agreement or a refusal or a return in case of an incomplete application. However, it should be noted that urgent requests are treated as a priority by the service.

Malta

(2020): The average number of days indicated above (19 days) refers to Other than Criminal cases and is computed as follows:

> 5 days: from the time a person asks for legal aid information up to the presentation of the actual means test documents.

> between 7 to 14 days (avg: 10.5 days): from the presentation of the documents by the client to the day set for an appointment with the Advocate for Legal Aid.

> 3 days: from date a Court application is presented at the Court's registry up to the day the Judge gives a decree.

In criminal cases:

No means test is required. When a person is referred to Legal Aid for a criminal case assistance and court representation, the Agency only requires the summons issued by the Police to draft the necessary Court applications, or a copy of the judgment in case of appeals. The average duration of the procedure for the granting of Legal Aid in Criminal Cases, from the point of referral to the day when a Court application is filed, is 4 days.

Netherlands

(2020): 40 working days, so eight weeks. 12 days was the average in 2020.

The maximum duration is 8 weeks (40 working days). This is based on statutory law (the AWB: the General Administrative Law Act). However, this only applies to approximately 20% of the applications. Around 80% of the applications falls under the High Trust regime (see below) in which the application is granted automatically within 7 days (after the income and assets-check with the tax authorities). High Trust: Many lawyers and mediators regarded the application for a certificate as burdensome and time consuming, and the verification as bureaucratic. Therefore alternatives were considered to simplify the verification of applications and expense statements. The LAB introduced a High Trust method for dealing with the applications for certificates. This High Trust method implies that the LAB and lawyers and mediators work together on the basis of transparency, trust and mutual understanding. The High Trust method involves greater compliance on the part of the legal profession, both as to administrative proceedings of rules and working in accordance with the law, fixed procedures and support facilities such as Kenniswijzer (an online tool of the LAB with information about legislation, jurisprudence and guidelines for the application of certificates). The LAB developed specific tools for compliance assistance, such as information and instruction meetings, which are free of charge for lawyers and mediators under High Trust. The basic philosophy underlying High Trust is that trust among a larger group of people will more readily lead to positive cooperation and compliance than institutionalised distrust. In 2009, the Board started with its first High Trust pilot. Since 2011, the Board has been implementing High Trust across the country in phases. At the end of 2020, more than three quarters of the certificates are issued to lawyers and mediators who work based on the principles of High Trust. It has become easier for providers of legal aid to apply for certificates without having to send documents along with their applications. The Board grants the certificate shortly after assessing the client's eligibility for legal aid. The applications of the lawyers and mediators that work together with the Board according to High Trust are accepted automatically. This means that the client will very soon receive confirmation on whether or not the application has been granted. Verification takes place after the provider of legal aid has submitted the statement of expenses. There are two ways of verification: either verification on the basis of a random sample, or verification on a one-on-one basis of certificates granted.

Poland

(2020): The provisions of the procedure do not specify a time limit for examining the application for appointing a legal representative. However, it should be considered without undue delay.

Portugal

(2020): The maximum duration of the procedure for granting legal aid is 30 days (article 25 (1) of Law No. 34/2009, of 29 of July). Regarding the actual average duration, it should be noted that in the context of the COVID Pandemic, procedural deadlines were suspended, which has influenced the duration of the procedural timeframes.

Romania

(2020): There is no timeframe set for the procedure of granting legal aid by the court. The procedure is urgent as a general rule, being decided in chambers.

Slovakia

(General Comment): If the application for legal aid contains all the documents needed to issue a decision for granting legal aid then a decision is issued within 30 days. The applicant must meet the requirements for granting legal aid established by Act no. 327/2005 Z. z.. If the application is not complete then the proceeding is suspended for min. 8 days max. 30 days till the application is not complete. When the application is complete according to Act no. 327/2005 Z. z. the proceeding continues and decision is issued if the legal aid will or will not be granted.

Slovenia

(General Comment): If the applicant would miss the deadline or would lose a right in the time it takes to process the application for free legal aid, the court can approve an "urgent" free legal aid, without taking into regard the material criteria for eligibility (however, the lack of merits is still checked). The material criteria are subsequently checked at a later time.

Question 037

Austria

(General Comment): The Public Authority's Liability Act (Amtshaftungsgesetz) provides for liability of the state (and other legal entities) for misconduct of their employees in the exercise of public authority, including court proceedings and court decisions, causing damage to persons or property by excessive length of proceedings, wrongful arrest and/or wrongful condemnation. The liability presupposes both wrongfulness and fault. In the case of wrongful arrest or wrongful criminal condemnation, compensation can also be obtained according to the Penal Law's Compensation Act (Strafrechtliches Entschädigungsgesetz) without proving fault of the Authorities. The compensation procedure is laid down in para. 8 ff. Amtshaftungsgesetz and para. 9 ff. Strafrechtliches Entschädigungsgesetz. The injured person may demand – free of costs - of the legal entity against which the claim for damages is to be raised to forward her/him within a three months' term a written statement indicating as to whether it accepts or partially or totally rejects the claim for damages. If the claim is partially or totally rejected, the complaint can still be filed at court.

The exclusive jurisdiction over the claim of the injured person against the legal entity rests in the first instance with the regional court (Landesgericht) in charge of civil matters in whose range of jurisdiction the infringement of law occurred. Compensation is funded by the Public Authority's general budget. The liability is unlimited, indemnity is to be paid in terms of money only. To make sure that compensation is paid following the concrete circumstances of each individual case, there is no such thing as a daily tariff or a flat compensation sum. The amount of compensation depends solely on the magnitude of damage suffered by the victim and the degree of fault attributable to the Public Authority.

According to sec 67 CCP victims have the right to claim reimbursement for the damage caused by the criminal act or compensation for the impairment of their legally protected interests. The extent of the damage or the impairment has to be established ex officio as far as this can be done on the basis of the results of the criminal proceeding or with the help of additional simple investigations. If for the assessment of a bodily injury or damage to the health of a person an expert is appointed, he/she also has to be requested to establish the periods of pain.

(2020): The payments according to the Public Authority's Liability Act and the Penal Law's Compensation Act cannot be quantified regarding the different circumstances. Only the total amount of the payments can be provided. On this basis the payments according to the Public Authority's Liability Act were 444.740,27 Euro and those according to the Penal Law's Compensation Act were 865.635,22 Euro.

(2016): The Public Authority's Liability Act (Amtshaftungsgesetz) provides for liability of the state (and other legal entities) for misconduct of their employees in the exercise of public authority, including court proceedings and court decisions, causing damage to persons or property by excessive length of proceedings, wrongful arrest and/or wrongful condemnation. The liability presupposes both wrongfulness and fault. In the case of wrongful arrest or wrongful criminal condemnation, compensation can also be obtained according to the Penal Law's Compensation Act (Strafrechtliches Entschädigungsgesetz) without proving fault of the Authorities. The compensation procedure is laid down in para. 8 ff. Amtshaftungsgesetz and para. 9 ff. Strafrechtliches Entschädigungsgesetz. The injured person may demand – free of costs - of the legal entity against which the claim for damages is to be raised to forward her/him within a three months' term a written statement indicating as to whether it accepts or partially or totally rejects the claim for damages. If the claim is partially or totally rejected, the complaint can still be filed at court.

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Belgium

(General Comment): "In Belgian law, we speak of "inoperative preventive detention" and not of "unjustified arrest".

Compensation via the civil liability procedure:

In Belgium, the liability of the state for damages resulting from faults committed by the public prosecutor's office or judges, falls under Article 1382 of the Civil Code (action in tort). According to article 1382 of the Civil Code: "Any act of man whatsoever which causes damage to another person obliges the person by whose fault it occurred to make reparation". The fault may consist of negligence according to the terms of article 1383 which provides that "everyone is responsible for the damage he causes not only by his own act but also by his negligence or imprudence". In order to obtain compensation, the plaintiff must demonstrate the existence of a fault, damage and a causal link between the fault and the damage. According to the Constitutional Court (see Constitutional Court ruling of June 30, 2014 (No. 99/2014)), a constitutionally correct interpretation of Article 1382 of the Civil Code implies that the state can be held liable for a fault of a judge body deciding in the final instance, even if the decision is not repealed, amended, annulled or revoked. It is necessary that the fault consists of a sufficiently serious violation of the applicable rule of law and that, given the limited remedies available against the erroneous decision, it is not possible to obtain an annulment of the decision. Such claims are brought before the civil courts.

Reference should also be made to the Act of 13 March 1973 on compensation for inoperative preventive detention. Article 28 of this law provides that "Any person who has been held in preventive detention for more than eight days without this detention or its continuation having been caused by his own conduct may claim compensation:

- a) if he or she has been directly or indirectly excluded from liability by a judicial decision that has become res judicata;
- b) if he/she has benefited from an order or a ruling of dismissal;
- c) if he/she has been arrested or kept in detention after the public prosecution has been extinguished by prescription;

The amount of such compensation shall be determined in equity, taking into account all the circumstances of public and private interest.

If the person concerned is unable to bring an action for compensation before the ordinary courts, the compensation must be requested in writing to the Minister of Justice, who shall decide within six months.

The compensation shall be awarded by the Minister of Justice at the expense of the Treasury, if the conditions provided for in § 1 are met.

If the compensation or the allocation is refused, if the amount of the compensation or the number of days allocated is deemed insufficient, or if the Minister of Justice has not taken a decision within six months of the request, the person concerned may apply to the Commission for Inoperative Preventive Detention.

With regard to the "number of convictions" for "unjustified arrests": it should be noted that the figure in the table does not correspond to "convictions" but represents the number of cases for which there has been a definitive grant of compensation. In "inoperative preventive detention" cases there is no conviction. It is either a grant of compensation or a refusal of compensation. Therefore, the title of the third column of the table does not correspond to the content (in any case for the ""inoperative preventive detention"")

"

(2019): 1. Reference should also be made to the Law of 13 March 1973 relating to compensation in the event of inoperative preventive detention. Article 28 stipulates the following:

Any person who has been held in preventive detention for more than eight days without this detention or its extension having been caused by his/her own conduct is entitled to compensation:

- a) if s/he has been exonerated directly or indirectly by a court decision that has the force of *res judicata*;
- (b) if s/he has benefited from an order or judgment of dismissal;
- (c) if s/he has been arrested or detained after the termination of the prosecution by prescription;

The amount of such compensation shall be fixed in equity and taking into account all circumstances of public and private interest.

If the person concerned is unable to bring an action for compensation before the ordinary courts, the compensation must be requested by written request addressed to the Minister of Justice, who shall decide within six months. If compensation or imputation is refused, if the amount of compensation or the number of days imputed is deemed insufficient, or if the Minister of Justice has not made a decision within six months of the request, the interested party may apply to the "Inoperative Preventive Detention" Commission.

2. Compensation through the civil liability procedure:

In Belgium, the State liability for damage resulting from faults made by the public prosecutor office or judges, falls under the article 1382 of the Civil Code (claims on the basis of tort). According to article 1382 Civil Code: "Any act whatever of man which cause damage to another obliges him by whose fault it occurred to make reparation". To obtain compensation, the plaintiff must demonstrate the existence of a fault, of damage and of a causal link between the fault and damage. According to the Constitutional Court a constitutionally correct interpretation of article 1382 of the Civil Code implies that the State may be held liable for a fault of a judicial body deciding in last instance, even if the decision is not repealed, amended, annulled or revoked. It is required that the fault consists in a sufficiently serious breach of the applicable legal rule and that, given the limited legal remedies available against the wrongful decision, it is not possible to obtain an annulment of the decision. These claims are brought before the civil courts.

Exceeding a reasonable time is also to be considered as a fault. However, article 21ter of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that as a consequence of a violation of the right to be tried within a reasonable time, the courts can either impose a penalty below the statutory minimum or simply pronounce a guilty verdict without imposing a sentence. In addition, the Court of Cassation has ruled that the *Chambre du conseil* (which is the investigative court that intervenes in case of a judicial inquiry) can declare the criminal claim inadmissible if the rights of the defence have been seriously and irretrievably damaged due to the violation of the right to be tried within a reasonable time. In other less serious cases, the *Chambre du conseil* may establish the violation of the right to be tried within a reasonable time and commit the case for trial, after which the trial court is bound to give a proper response to this violation, in accordance with Article 21ter of the Preliminary Title of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(2016): Compensation is only awarded for wrongful arrest. Excessive length may have consequences to the extent that a reduction of the sentence granted is possible: If the length of criminal proceedings exceeds a reasonable time, the judge may convict the offender simply by conviction or impose a sentence that is less than the minimum sentence prescribed by law.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The Act on the Liability for Damage Incurred by the State and the Municipalities sets out the procedure for liability for activity of the Administration, law-enforcement authorities, Commission for Forfeiture of Unlawfully Acquired Assets and Liability for actions of the judiciary bodies, for violation of the right to a hearing and pronouncement of judgment within a reasonable time.

Chapter Three "a" of the Judiciary System Act (JSA) establishes a procedure for the examination of applications submitted by citizens or legal persons against instruments, actions or omissions of the judicial authorities which infringe the right of the citizen or legal person to have the case thereof heard and disposed of within a reasonable time. The verification of the applications is carried out by the Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council, and after its completion the documents in the file are sent to the Minister of Justice. The Minister of Justice or a person authorized by him/her rejects the application as unfounded or determines the amount of compensation in accordance with the case law of the European Court of Human Rights and proposes an agreement with the applicant, in cases where the applicant's right to a hearing within a reasonable time is violated. The verification of the circumstances and the ruling on the application shall be carried out within 6 months from its receipt. The maximum amount of compensation may not exceed BGN 10,000. The persons who have received compensation under the Judiciary System Act may not seek compensation on the same grounds in court.

Pursuant to the Act on the Liability for Damage Incurred by the State and the Municipalities (ALDISM), the state and the municipalities shall be liable for any damage inflicted on individuals and legal persons by legally non-conforming acts, actions or omissions of State bodies and municipal authorities and officials upon or in connection with the performance of administrative activity, as well as for the damages caused by the action of repealed as illegal or declared as null and void legal acts (Art. 1, para 1).

Art. 2, para. 1 and para. 2 of the ALDISM, lists the cases in which the State shall be liable for any damage inflicted on citizens by criminal investigation authorities, public prosecution authorities or court.

The scope of the ALDISM includes the responsibility for illegal acts, actions or omissions of the bodies and officials under the Anti-Corruption and Confiscation of Illegally Acquired Property Act, performed during or on the occasion of exercising their powers or service, as well as the responsibility of the bodies of the judiciary for violation of the right to consider and resolve the case within a reasonable time.

(2019): Chapter Three "a" of the Judiciary System Act (JSA) establishes a procedure for the examination of applications submitted by citizens or legal persons against instruments, actions or omissions of the judicial authorities which infringe the right of the citizen or legal person to have the case thereof heard and disposed of within a reasonable time. The verification of the applications is carried out by the Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council, and after its completion the documents in the file are sent to the Minister of Justice. The Minister of Justice or a person authorized by him/her rejects the application as unfounded or determines the amount of compensation in accordance with the case law of the European Court of Human Rights and proposes an agreement with the applicant, in cases where the applicant's right to a hearing within a reasonable time is violated. The verification of the circumstances and the ruling on the application shall be carried out within 6 months from its receipt. The maximum amount of compensation may not exceed BGN 10,000. The persons who have received compensation under the Judiciary System Act may not seek compensation on the same grounds in court.

Pursuant to the Act on the Liability for Damage Incurred by the State and the Municipalities (ALDISM), the state and the municipalities shall be liable for any damage inflicted on individuals and legal persons by legally non-conforming acts, actions or omissions of State bodies and municipal authorities and officials upon or in connection with the performance of administrative activity, as well as for the damages caused by the action of repealed as illegal or declared as null and void legal acts (Art. 1, para 1).

Art. 2, para. 1 and para. 2 of the ALDISM, lists the cases in which the State shall be liable for any damage inflicted on citizens by criminal investigation authorities, public prosecution authorities or court.

The scope of the ALDISM includes the responsibility for illegal acts, actions or omissions of the bodies and officials under the Anti-Corruption and Confiscation of Illegally Acquired Property Act, performed during or on the occasion of exercising their powers or service, as well as the responsibility of the bodies of the judiciary for violation of the right to consider and resolve the case within a reasonable time.

(2016): The Act on the Liability for Damage Incurred by the State and the Municipalities sets out the procedure for liability for activity of the Administration, law-enforcement authorities, Commission for Forfeiture of Unlawfully Acquired Assets and Liability for actions of the judiciary bodies, for violation of the right to a hearing and pronouncement of judgment within a reasonable time.

Chapter Three A of the Judiciary System Act regulates the rules for reviewing applications against the right to be heard within a reasonable time, payment of compensation in case of violations and the relevant measures to remedy the breaches.

Croatia

(2020): The data in the table refer to the compensation for unjustified arrest and unjustified conviction

An application for compensation for unjustified arrest and unjustified conviction shall be submitted to the Ministry of Justice and Public Administration. . If the

applicant does not accept the offer of the Ministry of Justice and Public Administration, he has a right to sue at the competent court. The amount of compensation offered by the Ministry to the parties as just financial compensation in all cases is in the amount of HRK 280.00 per day of deprivation of liberty.

The amount paid for 2020 refers to payments based on decisions rendered in amicable procedure and court judgments, cases and from previous years in which the payment was made in 2020.

For excessive length of proceedings, the compensation can not exceed 35.000 Croatian kunas (cca 4.600 EUR) per case.

(2018): * The information in the table also refers to compensation for wrongful arrest and unjustified conviction.

An application for compensation for unjustified arrest and unjustified conviction shall be submitted to the Ministry of Justice. If the applicant does not accept the offer of the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Justice has the right to bring an action before the competent court. The amount of compensation offered by the Ministry to the parties as just financial compensation on that basis is unique in all cases and ranges from the following amounts - up to 30 days in custody in the amount of HRK 200.00 per day of deprivation of liberty, for custody of 30 to 90 days in the amount of HRK 160.00 per day of imprisonment, for detention of more than 90 days in the amount of HRK 120.00 per day of imprisonment. The amount paid for 2018 relates to payments made under the amicable settlement and court rulings.

(2016): Number of requests for compensation and number of condemnation is 167 and refers both to compensation for wrongful arrest and wrongful conviction.

The amount of compensation that the Ministry offers to the injured parties as a fair monetary compensation for claim for damages for wrongful and unjustified conviction is unique in all cases and ranges in the following amounts - for a custody of up to 30 days in the amount of 200,00 HRK per day of deprivation of liberty , for a custody from 30 to 90 days in the amount of HRK 160,00 HRK per day of deprivation of liberty, for a custody of more than 90 days in the amount of HRK 120,00 HRK per day of deprivation of liberty. The amount paid in 2016 (3 155 925 EUR) refers to payments based on decisions issued in a friendly settlement and on court judgements.

• Excessive length of proceedings

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, everyone shall be entitled have his/her rights and obligations, or suspicion or accusation of a criminal offence decided upon fairly before a legally established, independent and impartial court within a reasonable period.

According to the Courts Act, a party considering that the competent court has not reached a decision within a reasonable time on the party's right or obligation or criminal suspicion or charge, can file an application to the Court President where the proceedings is conducted, for the right to trial within reasonable time. The Court President shall demand from the judge conducting the case the report on the file and determine the term by which the case has to be resolved. Conduct term shall not be longer than 6 months. If the case is not resolved within set time, the judge conducting the case is obliged to deliver a written report to the Court President, President of the immediately superior court and to the Ministry of Justice on the reasons for not resolving the case.

If the court does not decide within the set time, the party can address the request for right to trial within reasonable time to the immediately superior court. If the court decides positively on the merits of the application filed by the applicant, it shall determine a time framework for the court before which the case is heard to decide on the right or obligation or suspicion or criminal charge against the applicant, and shall determine a just compensation to the applicant for violation of the right to trial within reasonable time.

The compensation shall be paid out from the State budget within 4 months from the day the party submits the request for payment of the compensation. The amount of the compensation for the proceeding concerned cannot exceed the amount of 35.000,00 Croatian kunas.

The number of requests for compensation provided in the table above is the total number of the requests received in the 2016 for the compensation for violation of the right to trial within reasonable time (in county courts, High Commercial Court of RoC, Supreme Court of RoC); the number of condemnation is the number of requests that were considered founded by the courts and the total amount is the amount of the just compensation awarded in the judgments.

• Non-execution of court decisions The Republic of Croatia provides the compensation in cases related to the non-execution of final decisions of the European court of Human Rights, according to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental freedoms. If this question refers to non-execution of court decisions only of domestic courts, then we can confirm that there is no compensation system for non-execution of court decision.

(2014): According to 2014 data and in respect of the excessive length of proceedings, the right to a fair trial within a reasonable time is enshrined in the Constitution. Besides, according to the Courts Act (2013), a party considering that the competent court has not reached a decision within a reasonable time, can file an application to the Court President (according to the previous Courts Act, a party could file an application with the immediately superior court). The latter shall demand from the judge conducting the case the report on the file and determine the term by which the case has to be resolved (not longer than 6 months). If the case is not resolved within the set time, the judge conducting the case has to deliver a written report to the Court President, the President of the immediately superior court and the Ministry of Justice on the reasons for not resolving the case. If the court does not decide within the set time, the party can apply to the immediately superior court. If the latter decides positively on the merits of the application, it shall determine a time framework for the court before which the case is heard, and shall determine a just compensation to the applicant for violation of the right to a trial within a reasonable time. The compensation shall be paid out from the State budget within 4 months from the day the party submits the request and the amount cannot exceed 35000 Croatian kunas.

As for the non-execution of court judgments, compensation can be granted in case of non-execution of final decisions of the European Court of Human Rights, according to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental freedoms. Conversely, there is no compensation system for non-execution of domestic courts' judgments.

With regard to wrongful arrest, detention or condemnation, the Constitution provides for the right to an indemnification and a public apology, in compliance with the law. According to the Criminal Procedure Act (2008), a person unjustifiably convicted of a criminal offence or unfoundedly arrested shall be entitled to full rehabilitation, compensation of damage from the State budget and other rights established by law. No compensation is possible if the proceedings were discontinued or the charge rejected because in the new proceedings the subsidiary prosecutor or private prosecutor desisted from prosecution on the basis of an agreement with the defendant. Moreover, a person who caused his arrest by illicit acts is not entitled to compensation of damages.

The compensation can be requested within three years from the day the first instance judgment of acquittal or judgment rejecting the charge became final or from the day the first instance ruling discontinuing the proceedings became final, and if a higher court decided on an appeal, from the day of receipt of the decision of the higher court.

Before bringing a civil action for the compensation of damages, the injured person is bound to submit his request to the Ministry of Justice in order to reach a settlement on the existence of damage and the type and amount of compensation. The Ministry of Justice annually receives an average of between 200 and 250 requests for compensation, while the settlement is reached in approximately 50%.

A person who was unjustifiably detained is entitled to all types of monetary and non-monetary damages according to the provisions of the Obligations Act (OG 35/05, 41/08 and 125/11), for the full amount of damages suffered. An injured person may be awarded compensation for non-monetary damages in case of harm inflicted on his/her individual rights, namely the right to freedom, honor, reputation and respect. Monetary compensation is usually awarded as a result of the loss of earnings or income. The amount of monetary compensation offered to injured persons on the basis of non-monetary damages depends

Cyprus

(2019): The law providing effective remedies for exceeding reasonable time in identifying civil rights and obligations provides for the filing of an action against the government for undue delay in the hearing of a case. The cases are still pending.

Denmark

(2020): Data in the table (Q37) has been created outside the standard model. Specifically developed data models are tested, but there is a greater risk of unidentified errors than when using the standard model. Data in the table are thus associated with considerable uncertainty. All figures indicating condemnations of requests and total amount are the sum of cases and amounts fully or partially granted. In regards to the "Other" category, the figures given are total numbers minus the numbers in the three categories for which separate figures are given (excessive length of proceedings, wrongful arrest and wrongful conviction).

(2019): The Danish Administration of Justice Act contains rules concerning the possibility to obtain compensation for criminal prosecution. These rules allow for compensation under certain circumstances for example due to the excessive length of proceedings, wrongful arrest and wrongful conviction. The Prosecution Service decide on requests for compensation for criminal prosecution and these decisions can be brought before the courts. The Prosecution Service annually decides on approximately 2000 requests for compensation of which approximately 100 are brought before the courts. The budget for the total amount of compensation due criminal prosecution paid in accordance with the rules of the Danish Administration of Justice Act was approximately DKK 31.400.000. This amount is however revised at the end of the year.

(2018): The Danish Administration of Justice Act contains rules concerning the possibility to obtain compensation for criminal prosecution. These rules allow for compensation under certain circumstances for example due to the excessive length of proceedings, wrongful arrest and wrongful conviction. The Prosecution Service decide on requests for compensation for criminal prosecution and these decisions can be brought before the courts. The Prosecution Service annually decides on approximately 2000 requests for compensation of which approximately 100 are brought before the courts. In 2018 the total amount of compensation due criminal prosecution paid in accordance with the rules of the Danish Administration of Justice Act was approximately DKK 23.000.000.

Estonia

(General Comment): The data is not collected.

(2016): There is now a system for excessive length of proceedings or non-execution of court decision, but we do not have the numbers.

Finland

(2020): In criminal cases the primary means to compensate excessive length of proceedings for a convicted person is to reduce the sentence. Therefore the number of compensation paid does not reflect the whole picture of the cases where the proceeding has taken too long. For excessive length the compensation is 1500 euro/unduly delayed year, maximum 10.000 euro, which may be exceeded if there are special circumstances.

The information on wrongful arrest and wrongful conviction are compiled together. There were 437 requests. A total of 2 916 000 euros has been paid as compensation. For wrongful arrest the compensation is in practice approximately 120 euro/day but it can be higher due to the circumstances. For wrongful conviction the compensation covers fair legal costs.

(2019): Correction: Excessive length of proceedings number of Number of condemnations in year 2018 should have been 41, not reported 28. The number reported was the number of rejected.

France

(2020): "The sub-directorate for legal affairs of the Ministry of Justice, in conjunction with the State judicial agent, monitors liability actions relating to the defective operation of the public justice service (essentially based on Article L. 141-1 of the Code of Judicial Organization, with regard to users of this service).

The State's judicial agent directly follows up actions for compensation for pre-trial detention undergone in the context of criminal proceedings that have ended with a decision to dismiss, discharge or acquit (Articles 149 et seq. of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

1. With regard to liability actions relating to the defective functioning of the public service of justice:

The vast majority of them are based on article L. 141-1 of the Code of Judicial Organization.

Under the terms of this article, the State is obliged to repair the damage caused by the defective functioning of the judicial service. Except in the case of specific provisions, this liability is only incurred by gross negligence or by a denial of justice. This system of liability concerns only the user of the public service of justice, the third party to the legal proceedings being able to engage only the liability without fault of the State for breach of equality before public charges.

During the year 2020, the number of new liability actions brought against the State for gross negligence or denial of justice is 908 compared to 510 in 2019. During the same year 2020, 249 decisions condemned the State for malfunctioning of the public service of justice against 352 in 2019, out of a total of 398 decisions on the merits rendered in this matter.

Of the 249 condemnation decisions, 217 decisions implicated the responsibility of the State due to the excessive length of the proceedings, of which 17 decisions concerned proceedings in criminal matters and 200 in civil matters.

The amount of the sentences pronounced is 1,388,393 euros for excessive length of proceedings out of a total amount of 1,975,018 euros. 2. Article 149 of the Code of Criminal Procedure gives the right, under certain conditions, to full compensation for the damage suffered as a result of detention in the context of proceedings that have been dismissed, acquitted or discharged.

Any person who has been remanded in custody in the course of proceedings that have ended in a decision to dismiss, discharge or acquit that has become final, is entitled, with the exceptions specifically defined by Article 149 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, at his or her request, to full compensation for the moral and material damage caused by this detention. The compensation awarded is to be paid by the State.

It is the first president of the court of appeal in whose jurisdiction the decision to dismiss the case, acquit or acquit the detainee was handed down, which results in the detainee's innocence, who decides, after a public and contradictory procedure, by a reasoned decision that can be appealed to the national commission for compensation for detentions placed at the Court of Cassation (CNRD).

According to data from the State Judicial Agent (Sillage application and follow-up tables), the key data for the year 2020 are as follows

- 423 new cases registered.
- 436 decisions rendered by the first presidents of the courts of appeal.
- 8 settlements reached.
- 83 decisions rendered by the CNRD with an average length of compensated detention of less than 400 days.
- 27 appeals to the CNRD in 2020 (4 at the initiative of the AJE and 23 at the initiative of the claimants)

(2019): 1) The Legal Affairs Sub-Directorate of the Ministry of Justice monitors, in conjunction with the State's judicial agent, liability actions relating to the defective operation of the public service of justice. The vast majority of them are based on Art. L. 141-1 of the Judicial Organization Code. The State is required to repair the damage caused by the defective functioning of the justice system. Except in the case of special provisions, this liability is engaged in respect of court users in case of gross negligence or denial of justice. The third party in the proceedings can engage only the no-fault liability of the State for breach of equality.

In 2019, the number of new liability actions brought against the State for gross negligence or denial of justice is 510, compared with 482 in 2018. 352 decisions condemned the State for malfunctioning of the justice against 393 in 2018 (out of a total of 513). Of the 352 convictions, 302 decisions involved State responsibility due to the excessive length of proceedings (20 in criminal matters and 283 in civil matters) and the amount of 1,599,340 euros was paid out of a total amount of 5 292 676, 47 euros.

2) Article 149 of the Criminal Procedure Code entitles the accused to full compensation from the State, under certain conditions, for damages suffered as a result of detention in connection with proceedings that have been dismissed, discharged or acquitted. It is the first president of the court of appeal in whose jurisdiction the decision of dismissal/ acquittal was pronounced, who decides, after a public and contradictory procedure, by a motivated decision that can be appealed to the national commission for reparation of detentions before the Court of Cassation (CNRD). The State's judicial officer directly follows such actions for compensation. The key data for the year 2019 are as follows: 519 new cases registered; 408 decisions handed down by the first presidents of courts of appeal; 4 transactions concluded. 83 decisions handed down by CNRD with an average compensated detention period of less than 400 days. 55 appeals to the CNRD in 2019 (7 at the initiative of the AJE and 48 at the initiative of the claimants).

(2016): The category “other” refers to compensation for pre-trial detention. Indeed, article 149 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides for the right, under certain conditions, to full compensation for the damage suffered as a result of detention in the context of proceedings which have been the subject of a decision of dismissal, release or acquittal. Any person who has been detained in custody in the frame of proceedings terminated by a decision of dismissal, release or acquittal that has become final is entitled, subject to exceptions specifically pinpointed by article 149 of the Criminal Procedure Code, at his/her request, to full compensation for the moral and material damage caused by such detention. The compensation awarded shall be borne by the State. It is the first president of the Court of Appeal in whose jurisdiction the decision of dismissal, release or acquittal resulting in the innocence of the detainee has been pronounced, who rules, after a public and contradictory procedure, by a reasoned decision subject to appeal before the National Commission for Compensation of Detentions placed within the Court of Cassation (CNRD).

According to the computer application of the State judicial officer, the latter would have recorded 468 requests in 2012, 480 in 2013, 553 in 2014, 521 in 2015 and 491 in 2016. In 2015, 528 decisions were rendered by the First Presidents of Courts of Appeal. Of these 528 decisions, 84 resulted in rejection and 444 in compensation. 499 decisions were rendered in 2016 (the rejection/compensation ratio is not available). The number of appeals brought before the National Commission for Reparation of Detentions is stable in 2015 and 2016 since the NCRD registered 62 and 61 appeals respectively for these two years. CNRD rendered 84 decisions for the year 2015 and 64 decisions for the year 2016.

Germany

(2020): According to the Act on Legal Redress for Excessive Length of Court Proceedings and of Criminal Investigation Proceedings (Gesetz über den Rechtsschutz bei überlangen Gerichtsverfahren und strafrechtlichen Ermittlungsverfahren) a person affected may file a complaint about undue delay (censure of delay) to the court seized of the case if proceedings seem unreasonably long. Subsequently, the person affected may bring a court action claiming compensation. The claim may be brought even before completion of the main proceedings. Adequate compensation is granted for pecuniary and non-pecuniary disadvantages.

In criminal proceedings, the passage of time between the offence and the conviction, as well as the length of the proceedings, must also be taken into account and compensated ex officio by the court and the public prosecutor's office in favour of the accused. Depending on the extent of the delay and the disadvantages suffered by the accused as a result, compensation may be provided by a ruling that a quantified part of the sentence imposed is already deemed to have been enforced (this will be stated in the operative part of the judgment). In individual cases, it may suffice – even at the investigation stage by the public prosecutor's office – to discontinue proceedings (e.g. pursuant to Sections 153, 153a or 154 of the German Code of Criminal Procedure [Strafprozessordnung – StPO]), to dispense with imposing a penalty (Section 60 of the German Criminal Code [Strafgesetzbuch – StGB]) or, in the event of minor delays, to establish in the grounds of the judgment that the proceedings have been delayed in breach of the rule of law. In extreme cases, undue delay may constitute a procedural impediment that requires the court to terminate proceedings. If compensation has been provided in the criminal proceeding, except for compensation for material damage, the accused has received sufficient redress and is not further entitled to compensation in accordance with the Act on Legal Redress for Excessive Length of Court Proceedings and of Criminal Investigation Proceedings.

If parties to a legal dispute suffer damage due to the excessive length of court proceedings, a compensation claim may also ensue under Section 839 of the German Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch – BGB) in conjunction with Article 34 of the German Basic Law (Grundgesetz – GG). A claim under these provisions requires that an official intentionally or negligently breaches the official duty incumbent upon him in relation to a third party. If the official breaches his duties in a judicial decision in a legal matter, then the state is only liable if the breach of duty consists in a criminal offence. This limitation does not apply if the official refuses or delays the exercise of his duty. However, the manner in which a judge conducts the legal proceedings may only be examined for its justifiability due to the constitutional principle of judicial independence.

If the official responsible for the execution of the court decision has delayed compulsory enforcement intentionally or negligently and in breach of his official duty, a compensation claim may ensue under Section 839 of the German Civil Code in conjunction with Article 34 of the German Basic Law.

A claim may also exist under Section 839 of the German Civil Code in conjunction with Article 34 of the German Basic Law in cases of wrongful arrest if the official responsible intentionally or negligently breaches the official duty. Decisions by the judge responsible for matters of custody, as well as discretionary decisions by the public prosecution office in criminal investigation proceedings, may, however, only be examined for their justifiability.

In the case of a wrongful conviction a state liability claim requires that the judge responsible intentionally or negligently breaches the official duty in such a way that the breach of duty consists in a criminal offence.

Anyone who has suffered damage from a criminal conviction is compensated by the Treasury if the conviction is quashed or

(2019): According to the Act on Legal Redress for Excessive Length of Court Proceedings and of Criminal Investigation Proceedings (Gesetz über den Rechtsschutz bei überlangen Gerichtsverfahren und strafrechtlichen Ermittlungsverfahren) a person affected may file a complaint about undue delay (censure of delay) to the court seized of the case if proceedings seem unreasonably long. Subsequently, the person affected may bring a court action claiming compensation. The claim may be brought even before completion of the main proceedings. Adequate compensation is granted for pecuniary and non-pecuniary disadvantages.

If parties to a legal dispute suffer damage due to the excessive length of court proceedings, a compensation claim may also ensue under Section 839 of the German Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch – BGB) in conjunction with Article 34 of the German Basic Law (Grundgesetz – GG). A claim under these provisions requires that an official intentionally or negligently breaches the official duty incumbent upon him in relation to a third party. If the official breaches his duties in a judicial decision in a legal matter, then the state is only liable if the breach of duty consists in a criminal offence. This limitation does not apply if the official refuses or delays the exercise of his duty. However, the manner in which a judge conducts the legal proceedings may only be examined for its justifiability due to the constitutional principle of judicial independence.

If the official responsible for the execution of the court decision has delayed compulsory enforcement intentionally or negligently and in breach of his official duty, a compensation claim may ensue under Section 839 of the German Civil Code in conjunction with Article 34 of the German Basic Law.

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In the case of a wrongful conviction a state liability claim requires that the judge responsible intentionally or negligently breaches the official duty in such a way that the breach of duty consists in a criminal offence.

Anyone who has suffered damage from a criminal conviction is compensated by the Treasury if the conviction is quashed or reduced in reopened proceedings or otherwise in criminal proceedings after having become final and binding (Section 1(1) of the Act on Compensation for Criminal Prosecution Measures [Gesetz über die Entschädigung für Strafverfolgungsmaßnahmen – StrEG]). The same applies if a measure of correction and prevention or an ancillary measure has been ordered without a conviction (Section 1(2) of the Act on Compensation for Criminal Prosecution Measures). In cases of acquittal, discontinuation of the proceedings or refusal to initiate the main proceedings, Section 2(1) of the Act on Compensation for Criminal Prosecution Measures provides for compensation for the damage suffered due to the execution of remand detention or temporary arrest. Where the proceedings are discontinued in accordance with a discretionary provision, compensation may be granted ex bono (Section 3 of the Act on Compensation for Criminal Prosecution Measures).

The subject of the compensation is the property damage caused by the criminal prosecution measure. In cases of deprivation of liberty on the basis of a court ruling, this can also be immaterial damage (section 7(1) of the Act on Compensation for Criminal Prosecution Measures). The current immaterial compensation is €25 for each day of deprivation of liberty commenced. Currently, legislative proceedings are ongoing to raise this amount of compensation up to €75 per day (BT-Drs. 16/17002).

(2018): As a general rule, in the case of excessively long court proceedings, the person concerned has to file a complaint about undue delay (Verzögerungsrüge) with the court at which the proceedings seem excessively long. If necessary, he or she can then file an application for compensation even if the original proceedings have not yet been concluded. Adequate compensation is granted for pecuniary disadvantages. To the extent that an alternative form of redress would appear insufficient, a fixed amount of €1,200 per year is granted as a general rule for non-pecuniary disadvantages.

The law of state liability is only partly regulated by national law (see below). In addition, there are provisions of Land law, as well as customary and judge-made law.

Provisions of federal law

If the parties to a legal dispute suffer damage because of the excessive length of proceedings, a compensation claim may ensue from section 839 of the Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch, BGB) in conjunction with Article 34 of the Basic Law (Grundgesetz, GG) if there is a case of an official being culpable of refusal or delay in exercising a public function in breach of duty (section 839 (2), second sentence, of the Civil Code). However, the manner in which a judge conducts the proceedings within the scope of section 839 (2), second sentence, of the Civil Code may only be examined for its justifiability due to the constitutional principle of judicial independence.

A creditor's first port of call in procedural terms against the non-execution of a court decision by a bailiff is to lodge a reminder in accordance with section 766 (2) of the Code of Civil Procedure. The court responsible for execution rules on the reminder. If a senior judicial officer of the court responsible for execution wholly or partially rejects a creditor's motion to issue a compulsory enforcement measure, the creditor may lodge an immediate complaint (section 567 (1) no. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure). If the organ responsible for execution has delayed compulsory enforcement culpably and in breach of duty, there may be a compensation claim under section 839 (1) of the Civil Code in conjunction with Article 34 of the Basic Law.

A claim may also exist under section 839 of the Civil Code in conjunction with Article 34 of the Basic Law in the case of wrongful arrest if the acting official can be accused of a culpable breach of official duty. As regards rulings by the judge responsible for matters of custody, as well as discretionary decisions by the public prosecution office in the investigation proceedings, the decision may only be examined for its justifiability.

In the case of a wrongful judgment, there is an official liability claim under section 839 of the Civil Code in conjunction with Article 34 of the Basic Law if the breach of duty consists of a criminal offence (section 839 (2), first sentence, of the Civil Code).

The claim under section 839 of the Civil Code in conjunction with Article 34 of the Basic Law is to be asserted in the courts of ordinary jurisdiction.

Distinct from these claims are compensation claims under provisions of special statutes, which as a rule are not intended to compensate for the entire damage, but provide lump sums instead.

In cases of acquittal, discontinuation of the proceedings or refusal to initiate the main proceedings, section 2 (1) of the Act on Compensation for Criminal Prosecution Measures (Gesetz über die Entschädigung für Strafverfolgungsmaßnahmen, StrEG) provides for compensation for the damage suffered due to the execution of remand detention or temporary arrest. Where the proceedings are discontinued in accordance with a discretionary provision, compensation may be granted ex lege (section 2 of the Act on Compensation for Criminal Prosecution Measures). The

(2016): As a general rule, in the case of excessively long court proceedings, the person concerned has to file a complaint about undue delay (Verzögerungsrüge) with the court at which the proceedings seem excessively long. If necessary, he can then file a complaint for compensation even if the original proceedings have not yet been concluded. Adequate compensation is granted for pecuniary disadvantages. To the extent that an alternative form of redress would appear insufficient, a fixed amount of € 1,200 per year is granted as a general rule for non-pecuniary disadvantages.

The law of state liability is only partly regulated by national law (see below). There are in addition provisions of Land law, as well as common and judges' law.

Provisions of federal law

If the parties to a legal dispute suffer damage because of excessive length of proceedings, a damage claim may ensue from section 839 of the Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch, BGB) in conjunction with Article 34 of the Basic Law (Grundgesetz, GG) if a case of culpable refusal or delay of execution of the office in breach of duty applies, section 839 (2), second sentence, of the Civil Code. However, the manner in which a judge pursues the proceedings within the scope of section 839 (2), second sentence, of the Civil Code may only be examined for justifiability because of the constitutional principle of judicial independence.

A creditor's first port of call in procedural terms against the non-execution of court decisions by a bailiff is to lodge a reminder in accordance with section 766 (2) of the Code of Civil Procedure. The execution court rules on the reminder. If a senior judicial officer of the execution court rejects a creditor's motion completely or in part to issue a compulsory enforcement measure, the creditor may lodge an immediate complaint (section 567 (1) no. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure). If the execution organ has delayed compulsory enforcement culpably and in breach of duty, there may be a compensation claim under section 839 (1) of the Civil Code in conjunction with Article 34 of the Basic Law.

A claim may also exist under section 839 of the Civil Code in conjunction with Article 34 of the Basic Law in the case of wrongful arrest if the acting official can be accused of a culpable breach of official duty. With rulings of the judge responsible for matters of custody, as well as with discretionary decisions of the public prosecution office in the investigation proceedings, the decision may only be examined for its justifiability.

In the case of a wrongful judgment, there is an official liability claim under section 839 of the Civil Code in conjunction with Article 34 of the Basic Law if the breach of duty consists of a criminal offence, section 839 (2), first sentence, of the Civil Code. The claim under section 839 of the Civil Code in conjunction with Article 34 of the Basic Law is to be asserted in the courts of ordinary jurisdiction.

Distinct from these claims are compensation claims under provisions of special statutes, which as a rule are not intended to compensate for the entire damage, but provide lump sums.

Section 2 (1) of the Act on Compensation for Criminal Prosecution Measures (Gesetz über die Entschädigung für Strafverfolgungsmaßnahmen, StrEG) provides in cases of acquittal, discontinuation of the proceedings or refusal to initiate the main proceedings for compensation for the damage suffered by remand detention or temporary arrest that have been carried out. Where the proceedings are discontinued in accordance with a discretionary provision, compensation can be granted ex bono, section 3 of the Act on Compensation for Criminal Prosecution Measures. The subject of the compensation is the property damage caused by the criminal prosecution measures in the case

Greece

(2018): Chapter C L.4055/2012 and Articles 1-7 L.4239/2014 provide for the compensation system for the cases brought before administrative, Civil and Criminal courts.

Furthermore, according to Criminal Procedure Court there is a provisional compensation between 8,804 euro and 29,347 euro per day, for the wrongly convicted, which is granted by a relevant judicial decision.

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Furthermore, according to Criminal Procedure Court there is a provisional compensation between 8,804 euro and 29,347 euro per day, for the wrongly convicted, which is granted by a relevant judicial decision.

Hungary

(General Comment): Excessive length: If the court is not able to finish the cases within reasonable time a compensation may be awarded to the parties. The court decides about the compensation in a fast track procedure. Non-execution of court decisions: Usually the court orders a 15 day deadline for fulfilling its final decision. If the party that is obliged to do so does not fulfil this obligation he/she also has to pay an interest from that day. Wrongful arrest: The damages occurred for wrongful arrest, house arrest or preliminary detention at a psychiatric institution shall be compensated. Wrongful condemnation: If the person was convicted, but later - as a result of an extraordinary review procedure - he/she was not found guilty or received a lenient punishment. Any pecuniary punishment or cost of the procedure that was paid by the accused person should be repaid with interest included. Other: the court awards a compensation if the circumstances of the imprisonment of a convicted or arrested person violate his/her fundamental rights.

(2020): There is no national level database containing the data for the question.

(2019): Excessive length:

If the court is not able to finish the cases within reasonable time a compensation may be awarded to the parties. The court decides about the compensation in a fast track procedure. The government given before the Parliament in October 2018 a bill proposal on the financial compensation related to the prolongation of certain court proceedings.

Non-execution of court decisions:

Usually the court orders a 15 day deadline for fulfilling its final decision. If the party that is obliged to do so does not fulfil this obligation he/she also has to pay an interest from that day.

Wrongful arrest:

The damages occurred for wrongful arrest, house arrest or preliminary detention at a psychiatric institution shall be compensated.

Wrongful condemnation:

If the person was convicted, but later - as a result of an extraordinary review procedure - he/she was not found guilty or received a lenient punishment. Any pecuniary punishment or cost of the procedure that was paid by the accused person should be repaid with interest included.

Other: the court awards a compensation if the circumstances of the imprisonment of a convicted or arrested person violate his/her fundamental rights.

(2018): Excessive length:

If the court is not able to finish the cases within reasonable time a compensation may be awarded to the parties. The court decides about the compensation in a fast track procedure. The government given before the Parliament in October 2018 a bill proposal on the financial compensation related to the prolongation of certain court proceedings.

Non-execution of court decisions:

Usually the court orders a 15 day deadline for fulfilling its final decision. If the party that is obliged to do so does not fulfil this obligation he/she also has to pay an interest from that day.

Wrongful arrest:

The damages occurred for wrongful arrest, house arrest or preliminary detention at a psychiatric institution shall be compensated.

Wrongful condemnation:

If the person was convicted, but later - as a result of an extraordinary review procedure - he/she was not found guilty or received a lenient punishment. Any pecuniary punishment or cost of the procedure that was paid by the accused person should be repaid with interest included.

Other: the court awards a compensation if the circumstances of the imprisonment of a convicted or arrested person violate his/her fundamental rights.

Italy

(2019): Unfortunately, the total amount in € is not available at this stage. This is a figure whose source is external to our administration (Ministry of Economy and Finance), hence we cannot guarantee its reliability.

(2018): Please note that the last two columns at Q.37 (number of condemnations and total amount in euros) refer to those compensating procedures cleared (actually paid) in 2018. Therefore, not necessary they refer to compensation procedures initiated in 2018 (first column).

PS: Given the wide diversity of such procedures we believe that the total doesn't make much sense, hence NA.

Latvia

(2020): The Ministry of Justice informs that it does not have a separate statistic about circumstances mentioned in Article 037. The Ministry of Justice informs that the total amount of compensation in 2020 consists of non-pecuniary damages 69 889,70 euros, damages 31 471,31 euros, state social insurance contributions 1867,12 euros and personal income tax compensation 820,09 euros.

The Ministry of Justice also informs that the compensation procedure and the calculation method for the compensation is regulated in a Law on compensation for damage caused in criminal proceedings and administrative violations. According to Article 15 the compensation calculation method of non-pecuniary damages for one unjustified detention day is minimum wage for month divided by 30, then the result without decimal places is multiply by 2. For example compensation for one unjustified detention day in 2020 was 28 euros ((430 euros : 30 = 14,33 euros); 14 euro x 2 x 1 day = 28 euros).

In Latvia, there is no compensation in the categories "Non-execution of court decisions" and "Number of condemnations".

(2019): For 2019 the number of requests is almost the same than for 2018, while the amount decreased considerably. In 2018, in respect of separate legal proceedings and damages decisions, significant amounts of compensation have been determined compared to other cases. In 5 cases the amount of compensations was bigger than 10 000 euro, representing together 118,687.31 euro. Among those 5 cases, one compensation amount was 50 000 euro. Important compensations are an exception, not a routine, but sometimes they are and have a significant impact on the amount of reimbursement paid.

(2018): Cost increase exist because in 2016 there was less disbursement than in previous five years as well as the lowest expense rate since 2010. It is alleged that there was simply a coincidence in the cost of the claims, where no serious infringement of the rights of the individual could be established to determine a high level of non-pecuniary damage, or the amount of the loss was not high.

(2016): The Law on Compensation for Damages Caused by Unlawful or Unfounded Actions of Investigators, Prosecutors or Judges (Par izziņas izdarītāja, prokurora vai tiesneša nelikumīgas vai nepamatotas rīcības rezultātā nodarīto zaudējumu atlīdzināšanu; hereafter – "the Law on Compensation") determines the extent and the procedure of recovering losses, which as a result of the unlawful or groundless action of an investigator, prosecutor or judge in the course of fulfilling their official duties, are caused to natural persons, as well as establishes the procedure in which the offended social and employment guarantees of such persons are ensured.

Article 2 of the Law on Compensation determines that legal basis for compensation for losses is: 1) a judgment of acquittal, regardless of the reason for acquittal; 2) termination of a criminal case due to person's exonerating circumstances; 3) recognition of an administrative apprehension as unlawful, and termination of the administrative proceedings.

Paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the Law on Compensation determines that the requests for damages must be submitted to the Ministry of Justice or the Office of the Prosecutor General, depending on the stage in which the proceedings have been terminated.

Paragraph 3 of Article 5 of the Law on Compensation determines that the in relation to non-pecuniary damages, a person is entitled to submit a civil claim to a court of general jurisdiction. The court of general jurisdiction determines the amount of the compensation in civil cases considering the severity of the non-pecuniary damage and other circumstances, for example, excessive length of proceedings.

The Ministry of Justice collects information only about the total number of requests for compensation and the total paid amount.

Lithuania

(2020): Total - compensation for damage caused by public authorities + compensation for damage caused by public prosecutors and courts;

Other - compensation for damage caused by public authorities;

(2019): In category “other” the data on the number of requests for compensation is from the Ministry of Justice only, and the number of condemnations data is related to the judgements of all the State institutions, thus the number of condemnations is that much higher. The major part of applicants apply against the State to the court directly, thus the Ministry of Justice has information about the claims against the State in cases where it is the representative of the State only. Also the Ministry of Justice has data on satisfied claims in courts as it is responsible for the enforcement of these judgements. Category “other” includes damage awarded because of the illegal actions of state institutions or officers and damage awarded because of improper imprisonment conditions.

(2018): Under the Civil Code and the Law on the Compensation of the Harm Caused by Illegal Actions of Public Authorities and Representation of the State of the Republic of Lithuania the damage resulting from the unlawful condemnation, unlawful arrest, unlawful detention, unlawful application of procedural coercive measures, illegal application of administrative penalty – arrest has to be reimbursed by the state in full, regardless of pre-trial investigation officers, prosecutors and court officials’ fault. Compensations for unlawful arrest and unlawful condemnation are paid from separate budgetary program on compensation of damages operated by the Ministry of Justice. These compensations may be paid according to court decisions on damages as well as through out-of-court procedure. Damages can be compensated after court trial and without court trial (the property damage cannot exceed 1500 EUR, the moral damage cannot exceed 2900 EUR). Information above has been given on both cases. N.B. In 2016 there was provided information about out-of-court procedure only. In 2018 in order to disclose the complete situation the data is provided also including situations when applicants take an application to the court directly. This can cause some differences in two periods (2016 and 2018).

(2016): Under the Civil Code and the Law on the Compensation of the Harm Caused by Illegal Actions of Public Authorities and Representation of the State the damage resulting from the unlawful condemnation, unlawful arrest, unlawful detention, unlawful application of procedural coercive measures, illegal application of administrative penalty – arrest has to be reimbursed by the state in full, regardless of pre-trial investigation officers, prosecutors and court officials’ fault. Compensations for unlawful arrest and unlawful condemnation are paid from separate budgetary program on compensation of damages operated by the Ministry of Justice. These compensations may be paid according to court decisions on damages as well as through out-of-court procedure. Damages can be compensated after court trial and without court trial (the property damage can not exceed 1500 EUR, the moral damage can not exceed 2900 EUR).

Luxembourg

(2020): The law of September 1, 1988 on the civil liability of the State and public authorities allows the State to be held civilly liable before the ordinary courts if a person believes that he or she has been the victim of a defective operation of the judicial bodies. Excessive length of proceedings or a conviction resulting from such malfunctioning could be grounds for such an action. These complaints are brought before the courts of first instance. However, complaints about excessive length of proceedings can also be brought before the European Court of Human Rights (violation of Article 6 of the Convention on Human Rights) or result in a procedural sanction during the proceedings. However, these last approaches do not appear in our systems. Thus, the diversity of the actors involved makes it difficult to identify the claims and decisions on compensation for the different categories and does not allow us to provide figures that reflect reality. However, it was possible to complete the table concerning compensation for unjustified arrest, provided for by the law of December 30, 1981, concerning compensation for inoperative preventive detention. The figures available for compensation for wrongful arrest represent the requests and decisions granting compensation for inoperative preventive detention (IPD) (<https://mj.gouvernement.lu/fr/service-citoyens/detentionpreventive.html>) as well as the total amount paid. We would like to point out, however, that in the context of the aforementioned law of December 30, 1981, it is not appropriate to speak of convictions, but of administrative decisions.

(2019): The law of September 1, 1988 on the civil liability of the State and public authorities allows the State to be held civilly liable before the ordinary courts if a litigant considers that s/he has been the victim of a malfunctioning of the judicial bodies. An excessive length of proceedings or a conviction resulting from such a malfunction could motivate such an action. Such complaints are brought before first instance courts. However, complaints concerning the excessive length of proceedings may also be brought before the European Court of Human Rights (violation of article 6 of the ECHR) or result in a procedural sanction during the proceedings. However, these latter steps do not appear in our systems. Thus, the diversity of the actors involved makes the identification of claims and compensation decisions for the different categories difficult and does not allow for the provision of figures reflecting reality. However, it was possible for us to complete the table concerning compensation for unjustified arrest, provided for by the law of December 30, 1981 on compensation for inoperative pre-trial detention. The figures available for compensation for unjustified arrest represent the claims and decisions granting compensation in the context of inoperative preventive detention (IPR) (<https://mj.gouvernement.lu/fr/service-citoyens/detention-preventive.html>) as well as the total amount paid. However, we would like to point out that, in the framework of the above-mentioned law of December 30, 1981, we should not speak of convictions, but of administrative decisions.

(2016): In all cases compensation, in particular on the basis of the civil liability of the State, is possible, but there is no data.

Malta

(2020): Under article 3 of the 7th protocol of the European Convention for Human Rights there is the right to compensation for wrongful conviction whilst under article 5(5) of the European Convention of Human Rights (transposed as Chapter 319 of the Laws of Malta), there is the right to compensation for unlawful detention. However no data is available.

(2018): The items listed at Q37 form the basis of constitutional remedies on the basis of breaches of fundamental human rights. In this respect, such grievances are not covered by our compensation procedure and legislation.

(2016): The above requested data is not available, as in accordance with our system, an individual has to institute constitutional redress proceedings in order for the court to declare that the individual suffered a violation of his fundamental human rights resulting from length of proceedings or arbitrariness through detention. The compensation awarded by the domestic courts depends on the length of proceedings and the gravity of the case, and whilst such cases are instituted in accordance to Maltese law, this data is not available.

Netherlands

(General Comment): Numbers cannot be provided for this question, as the compensation may involve people who have been in custody but were not accused or found guilty, it may involve damages due to an arrest, or possessed goods that have been damaged/sold/destroyed/gone missing. Numbers for compensation for wrongful arrest or wrongful conviction used to be generated by the Statistics Bureau (CBS), but that line of research was discontinued after 2016.

(2019): It's not possible to give specific numbers for these categories.

Compensation may involve people who were in custody, but were not accused or found guilty, it may involve damages due to an arrest, or possessed goods that have been damaged, sold, destroyed or have gone missing. Numbers for compensation for wrongful arrest or wrongful conviction used to be generated by the Statistics Bureau (CBS), but that line of research was discontinued after 2016.

(2018): Numbers cannot be provided for this question, as the compensation may involve people who have been in custody but where not accused of found guilty, it may involve damages due to an arrest, or possessed goods that have been damaged / sold / destroyed / gone missing. I don't have numbers specific to the categories you ask for. Also, this involves only a restricted group of 'users'.

(2012): In 2012, in 4 783 cases compensation was awarded for wrongful detention.

Poland

(General Comment): The rules for granting a sum of money in case of finding excessive length of proceedings are specified in the Act of 17 June 2004 on complaints of violation of the right of a party to hear a case in preparatory proceedings conducted or supervised by a prosecutor and court proceedings without unreasonable delay. According to art. 12 para. 4 of this Act, having regard to the complaint on (excessive), the court adjudicates from the Treasury, and in the case of complaints about the length of the proceedings conducted by the bailiff - from the bailiff, a sum of PLN 2,000 to PLN 20,000. The amount of the monetary sum, within the limits specified in the first sentence, is not less than PLN 500 for each year of the current duration of the proceedings, regardless of the number of stages of proceedings related to the excessive length of proceedings. The court may award a sum of money higher than PLN 500 for each year of the current duration of the proceedings, if the case is of particular importance to the applicant, who by his attitude did not contribute in a manner to prolonging the proceedings. This sum includes the amounts already awarded to the applicant as a sum of money in the same case. No monetary sum is granted in the event of a complaint filed by the State Treasury or public sector units of the public finance sector. The accused, who was acquitted or condemned to a more lenient punishment as a result of the resumption of the proceedings or cassation, serves the State Treasury for damages and compensation for the harm suffered resulting from the execution of all or part of the punishment he was not supposed to incur. This provision shall also apply if the proceedings were discontinued after the convicting decision was abrogated as a result of circumstances which were not taken into account in the earlier proceedings. The right to compensation and redress also arises in connection with the application of a safeguard measure under the conditions laid down in those circumstances. Compensation and redress also apply in the event of undoubtedly unjustified detention or detention (Article 552 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

(2020): *229 - number of persons

*19 - number of persons

Regarding the content of question 37, we would like to inform you that the Ministry of Justice, within its jurisdiction has the following data on the amount of compensation payments also from Section 15 of the State Budget, Chapter 75595, adjudged by the State Treasury in 2020

Specification of compensation from Chapter 75595 in 2020 in euro: 1. On the basis of the Act of 23 February 1991 on the recognition of invalid rulings issued against persons repressed for activities for the benefit of the independent state of Poland - EUR 13 123 0002 On the basis of Article 552 of the Act of 6 June 1997 Code of Criminal Procedure (Journal of Laws of 2018, item 1987) 4 552 000 euro3. pursuant to the Act of 17 June 2004 on a complaint for violation of a party's right to examine a case in preparatory proceedings conducted or supervised by a prosecutor and court proceedings without undue delay (Journal of Laws of 2018, item 75) EUR 1 005 0004. other compensations: inter alia, compensatory pensions, compensation in property damage, unlawful eviction 114 000 euro

5. under the Act of 7 July 2005 on State Compensation to victims of certain criminal acts 32 000 euro

Total compensations from chapter 75595 - 18 826 000 euro

The amount of funds spent on compensation payments to entitled persons results directly from the content of judgments of independent courts deciding on the legitimacy of claims and the amount of awarded compensation. The course of implementation of the expenditure plan in chapter 75595 during the budget year is therefore independent of the actions of the financial services of individual courts, because the payment of funds by the financial branch of the court, occurs only on the basis of a final court decision to pay compensation to the entitled person.

(2019): The course of the implementation of the expenditure plan in chapter 75595 during the financial year is therefore independent of the actions of the financial services of individual courts, because the payment of funds by the financial department of the court takes place only on the basis of a final court ruling on the payment of compensation to the entitled person.

*Non execution of decision - 317- number of persons

*Wrongful conviction - 26- number of persons

Portugal

(General Comment): There is no data with these levels of disaggregation in Portugal.

Romania

(2020): There is no mechanism for calculating the compensation. The courts take into consideration the national case law and the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights in similar cases.

Even if the civil regulations of material and procedural law do not provide special mechanisms for the compensation of individuals in case of excessive duration of procedures and non-enforcement of judgments, there are norms guaranteeing the right to a fair trial and at case settlement within a reasonable time-limit. In such circumstances, there is a possibility to pay certain sums of money as fines or even as a compensation. In criminal matters, the only possibility to obtain damages in case of procedural delays is the civil claim for damages, based on the provisions of the Civil Code. The new Civil Procedure Code (the Law 134/2010) provides for a much more efficient mechanism to this effect, respectively the contestation concerning the protraction of the case settlement. Thus, according to Article 522 para. (1) of the NCPC, any party, as well as the prosecutor attending the trial may make contestation by which, invoking the infringement of the right to the settlement of the trial within an optimal and reasonable time-limit, he/she solicits the adoption of legal measures remedying to this situation. Please, refer to the regulations of the NCPC as concerns the guarantee of the right to a fair trial and a case settlement within a reasonable time-limit.

The non-observance of judgments is incriminated as offence by Art. 287 of the Criminal Code. Within the criminal trial there may be also formulated the civil claim for damages for the non-enforcement of the judgment. The civil action may be also introduced separately, at the civil court. Both actions shall be judged according to the provisions of the Civil Code, regulating the delictual civil responsibility.

Illegal arrest and illegal conviction are situations circumscribed to judicial errors for which the Romanian state is responsible according to Art. 538-539 and the following of the Criminal Procedure Code (the Law 135/2010). For the appreciation in substance of the civil responsibility, common law rules laid down by the Civil Code apply. According to the provisions of the art. 538 of the Criminal Procedure Code, any person who suffered a wrongful condemnation or was, during a criminal trial, illegally deprived of his/her liberty is entitled to receive a compensation. The compensation should cover both the material and moral prejudices caused to that person. The amount of the compensation is to be determined by the court (the tribunal) in whose district the entitled person has its domicile. The entitled person should introduce a civil action against the state (which is represented by the Ministry of Public Finances), action which is exempted of any judicial fees.

Regarding the excessive duration of the criminal procedures, there is a remedy, but it is not compensatory - see art. 488 (index1) and the following of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(2019): There is no mechanism for calculating the compensation. The courts take into consideration the national case law and the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights in similar cases.

Even if the civil regulations of material and procedural law do not provide special mechanisms for the compensation of individuals in case of excessive duration of procedures and non-enforcement of judgments, there are norms guaranteeing the right to a fair trial and at case settlement within a reasonable time-limit. In such circumstances, there is a possibility to pay certain sums of money as fines or even as compensation. In the criminal matter, the only possibility to obtain damages in the case of the procedural delays is the civil claim for damages, made on the provisions of the Civil Code. In the new Civil Procedure Code (the Law 134/2010), there is stipulated a much more efficient mechanism to this effect, respectively the contestation concerning the protraction of the case settlement. Thus, according to Article 522 para. (1) of the NCPC, any party, as well as the prosecutor attending the trial may make contestation by which, invoking the infringement of the right to the settlement of the trial within an optimal and reasonable time-limit, to solicit the taking of the legal measures for the removal of this situation. See, for completion, the regulations stipulated in the civil matter (the NCPC) as concerns the guarantee of the right to a fair trial and at the case settlement within a reasonable time-limit.

The non-observance of judgments is incriminated as offence by Art. 287 of the Criminal Code. Within the criminal trial there may be also formulated the civil claim for damages for the non-enforcement of the judgment. The civil action may be also introduced separately, at the civil court. Both actions shall be judged according to the provisions of the Civil Code, regulating the delictual civil responsibility.

Illegal arrest and illegal conviction are situations circumscribed to judicial errors for which the Romanian state is responsible according to Art. 538-539 and the following of the Criminal Procedure Code (the Law 135/2010) For the appreciation in substance of the civil responsibility, there shall apply the common law rules laid down by the Civil Code. According to the provisions of the art. 538 of the Criminal Procedure Code, any person who suffered a wrongful condemnation or was, during a criminal trial, illegally deprived of his/her liberty is entitled to receive a compensation.

The compensation should cover both the material and moral prejudices caused to that person.

The amount of the compensation is to be determined by the court (the tribunal) in whose district the entitled person has its domicile.

The entitled person should introduce a civil action against the state (which is represented by the Ministry of Public Finances), action which is exempted of any judicial fees.

Regarding the excessive duration of the criminal procedures, there is a remedy, but it is not compensatory - see art. 488 (index1) and the following of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(2018): There is no mechanism for calculating the compensation. The courts take into consideration the national case law and the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights in similar cases.

Even if the civil regulations of material and procedural law do not provide special mechanisms for the compensation of individuals in case of excessive duration of procedures and non-enforcement of judgments, there are norms guaranteeing the right to a fair trial and at case settlement within a reasonable time-limit. In such circumstances, there is a possibility to pay certain sums of money as fines or even as compensation. In the criminal matter, the only possibility to obtain damages in the case of the procedural delays is the civil claim for damages, made on the provisions of the Civil Code. In the new Civil Procedure Code (the Law 134/2010), there is stipulated a much more efficient mechanism to this effect, respectively the contestation concerning the protraction of the case settlement. Thus, according to Article 522 para. (1) of the NCPC, any party, as well as the prosecutor attending the trial may make contestation by which, invoking the infringement of the right to the settlement of the trial within an optimal and reasonable time-limit, to solicit the taking of the legal measures for the removal of this situation. See, for completion, the regulations stipulated in the civil matter (the NCPC) as concerns the guarantee of the right to a fair trial and at the case settlement within a reasonable time-limit.

The non-observance of judgments is incriminated as offence by Art. 287 of the Criminal Code. Within the criminal trial there may be also formulated the civil claim for damages for the non-enforcement of the judgment. The civil action may be also introduced separately, at the civil court. Both actions shall be judged according to the provisions of the Civil Code, regulating the delictual civil responsibility.

Illegal arrest and illegal conviction are situations circumscribed to judicial errors for which the Romanian state is responsible according to Art. 538-539 and the following of the Criminal Procedure Code (the Law 135/2010) For the appreciation in substance of the civil responsibility, there shall apply the common law rules laid down by the Civil Code. According to the provisions of the art. 538 of the Criminal Procedure Code, any person who suffered a wrongful condemnation or was, during a criminal trial, illegally deprived of his/her liberty is entitled to receive a compensation.

The compensation should cover both the material and moral prejudices caused to that person.

The amount of the compensation is to be determined by the court (the tribunal) in whose district the entitled person has its domicile.

The entitled person should introduce a civil action against the state (which is represented by the Ministry of Public Finances), action which is exempted of any judicial fees.

Regarding the excessive duration of the criminal procedures, there is a remedy, but it is not compensatory - see art. 488 (index1) and the following of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(2016): There is no mechanism for calculating the compensation. The courts take into consideration the national case law and the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights in similar cases.

Even if the civil regulations of material and procedural law do not provide special mechanisms for the compensation of individuals in case of excessive duration of procedures and non-enforcement of judgments, there are norms guaranteeing the right to a fair trial and at case settlement within a reasonable time-limit. In such circumstances, there is a possibility to pay certain sums of money as fines or even as compensation. In the criminal matter, the only possibility to obtain damages in the case of the procedural delays is the civil claim for damages, made on the provisions of the Civil Code. In the new Civil Procedure Code (the Law 134/2010), entered into force on the 15th of February 2013), there is stipulated a much more efficient mechanism to this effect, respectively the contestation concerning the protraction of the case settlement. Thus, according to Article 522 paragraph (1) of the NCPC, any party, as well as the prosecutor attending the trial may make contestation by which, invoking the infringement of the right to the settlement of the trial within an optimal and reasonable time-limit, to solicit the taking of the legal measures for the removal of this situation. See, for completion, the regulations stipulated in the civil matter (the NCPC) as concerns the guarantee of the right to a fair trial and at the case settlement within a reasonable time-limit.

The non-observance of judgments is incriminated as offence by Art. 287 of the Criminal Code. Within the criminal trial there may be also formulated the civil claim for damages for the non-enforcement of the judgment. The civil action may be also introduced separately, at the civil court. Both actions shall be judged according to the provisions of the Civil Code, regulating the delictual civil responsibility.

Illegal arrest and illegal conviction are situations circumscribed to judicial errors for which the Romanian state is responsible according to Art. 538-539 and the following of the Criminal Procedure Code (the Law 135/2010). For the appreciation in substance of the civil responsibility, there shall apply the common law rules laid down by the Civil Code. According to the provisions of the art. 538 of the Criminal Procedure Code, any person who suffered a wrongful condemnation or was, during a criminal trial, illegally deprived of his/her liberty is entitled to receive a compensation.

The compensation should cover both the material and moral prejudices caused to that person.

The amount of the compensation is to be determined by the court (the tribunal) in whose district the entitled person has its domicile.

The entitled person should introduce a civil action against the state (which is represented by the Ministry of Public Finances), action which is exempted of any judicial fees.

Slovakia

(General Comment): The compensations for the excessive length of proceedings can be awarded by the Constitutional court in the finding on violation of the right to trial in the reasonable time. The compensation for wrongful arrest or conviction, non-execution of court decisions can be awarded by the court in the civil procedure. The aggrieved person can seek compensation against the state according to the Act on State Liability for Damage in Exercise of the Public Power.

(2019): The compensations for the excessive length of proceedings can be awarded by the Constitutional court in the finding on violation of the right to trial in the reasonable time. The compensation was awarded in the amount of 375 912 eur in 2019.

The compensation for wrongful arrest or conviction, non-execution of court decisions can be awarded by the court in the civil procedure. The aggrieved person can seek compensation against the state according to the Act on State Liability for Damage in Exercise of the Public Power.

The number of requests for compensation delivered on the Ministry of Justice of the SVK was 214. Out of these only 4 requests were satisfied:

one non-execution of court decisions (allocated amount 8.640,65 €),

one wrongful conviction (167,78 €),

two other (administrative mistake of the court, allocated amount 980,16 €).

Some of the unsatisfied requests end up on the court in the civil procedure. During 2019 Ministry of Justice of SVK compensated in addition (due the court decision) in 45 cases in the amount of 553 395 euros. In these cases, we do not provide precise information on the reason for compensation, but we can say that in most cases it was compensation for wrongful conviction, in which the applicant was not found guilty.

(2018): The compensations for the excessive length of proceedings can awarded by the Constitutional court in the finding on violation of the right to trial in the reasonable time.

The compensation for wrongful arrest or conviction can be awarded by the court in the civil procedure. The aggrieved person can seek compensation against the state according to the Act on State Liability for Damage in Exercise of the Public Power.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The Protection of Right to Trial without Undue Delay Act gives a party to court proceedings the right to have his rights, duties and any charges brought against him in his case before the court to be decided upon by the court without undue delay, as well as a right to compensation, if the aforementioned right was infringed.

The procedure for compensation in the case of wrongful arrest and wrongful condemnation is regulated by the Criminal Procedure Act.

Before filing the claim for compensation with the court, the injured person has to address his claim to the Office of the State Attorney General to try and reach agreement about the existence of the damage and the type and extent of compensation. If the request for compensation is not granted or the Office of the State Attorney General and the injured person do not reach accord within three months of the filing of the request, the injured person may file a claim for compensation with the court. The compensation, offered by the State Attorney's Office for wrongful arrest varies from case to case, since circumstances of the individual case (e.g. length of wrongful arrest, effect on the injured person's family life and his closest social circle, effects of media exposure, effect to injured person's health, etc.), as well as court decisions in similar cases, are taken into account.

(2020): *The figures above represent cases, closed in 2020, with compensations to be paid in 2020 or later. The figures above represent cases before courts only.

Data for procedures at the State Attorney for 2020 (before filing law-suit at court):

1. Excessive length of proceedings - Number of requests for compensation: 60;

Number of settlements: 10;

Total amount (in €): 23.222;

2. Wrongful arrest - Number of requests for compensation: 30;

Number of settlements: 8

Total amount (in €): 140.330

3. Wrongful conviction - Number of requests for compensation: 8;

Number of settlements: 1;

Total amount (in €): 1.260.

(2019): *The figures above do not include cases at ECHR.

*The figures above represent cases, closed in 2019, with compensations to be paid in 2019 or later. The figures above represent cases before courts only.

Data for procedures at the State Attorney for 2019 (before filing law-suit at court):

1. Excessive length of proceedings - Number of requests for compensation: 69;

Number of settlements: 22;

Total amount (in €): 35.956;

2. Wrongful arrest - Number of requests for compensation: 44;

Number of settlements: 16;

Total amount (in €): 99.493;

3. Wrongful conviction - Number of requests for compensation: 5;

Number of settlements: 1;

Total amount (in €): 36.460.

(2018): *The figures above do not include cases at ECHR.

*The figures above represent cases, closed in 2018, with compensations to be paid in 2018 or later. The figures above represent cases before courts only.

Data for procedures at the State Attorney for 2018 (before filing law-suit at court):

1. Excessive length of proceedings - Number of requests for compensation: 68;

Number of settlements: 17;

Total amount (in €): 31.105;

2. Wrongful arrest - Number of requests for compensation: 15;

Number of settlements: 9

Total amount (in €): 36.213,22

3. Wrongful conviction - Number of requests for compensation: 9;

Number of settlements: 2;

Total amount (in €): 68.648,98.

(2016): *The figures above do not include cases at ECHR.

*The figures above represent cases, closed at the State Attorney in 2016, with compensations to be paid in 2016 or later. *The figures above represent cases before courts only. Before filing the claim for damages with the court, the injured person has to address his claim to the Office of the State Attorney General to try and reach agreement about the existence of the damage and the type and extent of compensation. If the request for recovery of damages is not granted or the Office of the State Attorney General and the injured person do not reach accord within three months of the filing of the request, the injured person may file a claim for damages with the court. The compensation, offered by the State Attorney's Office for wrongful arrest varies from case to case, since circumstances of the individual case (e.g. length of wrongful arrest, effect on the injured person's family life and his closest social circle, effects of media exposure, effect to injured person's health, etc.), as well as court decisions in similar cases, are taken into account.. Data for procedures at the State Attorney for 2016: 1. Excessive length of proceedings - Number of requests for compensation: 71; Number of settlements: 37; Total amount (in €): 430.262; 2. Wrongful arrest - Number of requests for compensation: 50; Number of settlements: 31 Total amount (in €): 144.881 3. Wrongful conviction - Number of requests for compensation: 0; Number of condemnations: 0; Total amount (in €): 0.

The Protection of Right to Trial without Undue Delay Act gives a party to court proceedings the right to have his rights, duties and any charges brought against him in his case before the court to be decided upon by the court without undue delay. For detailed explanation on Excessive length of proceedings see Q40.

The procedure for compensation in the case of wrongful arrest and wrongful condemnation is regulated by the Criminal Procedure Act.

Spain

(2020): In 2020, 320 files were initiated for abnormal functioning of the Administration of Justice, 62 for preventive detention, 223 for judicial error. € 124.367,5 were paid for administrative condemnations and €445.491,3 for judicial condemnations. It is noteworthy that in Spain the causes of civil liability of the Administration of Justice are divided into a number of categories greater

than the one proposed by the CEPEJ. The answer tries to group the Spanish categories into those of the CEPEJ.

(2019): In 2019, 347 files were initiated for abnormal functioning of the Administration of Justice, 151 for preventive detention, 79 for judicial error. € 3.484.896 were paid for administrative condemnations and €934.491,7 for judicial condemnations.

It is noteworthy that in Spain the causes of civil liability of the Administration of Justice are divided into a number of categories greater than the one proposed by the CEPEJ. The answer tries to group the Spanish categories into those of the CEPEJ. In the section 'wrongful conviction', we give the cases of the Spanish category of 'judicial error'. Possibly, other years these cases have simply been included in 'other'. It is a change of criteria with no effect on the total.

(2018): In 2018, 332 files were initiated for abnormal functioning, 104 for preventive detention, 94 for judicial error. € 722,888.06 were paid for administrative condemnations and € 1,210,585.35 for judicial condemnations

(2016): According Article 293 of the Organic Law of the Judicial Power: The interested party will direct his indemnification petition directly to the Ministry of Justice, processing it according to the regulatory norms of the patrimonial responsibility of the state. A contentious-administrative appeal will be available against the resolution. The right to claim compensation shall expire a year, from the day on which it could be exercised.
The number of requests because of "judicial error" (non exactly the same concept as Wrongful conviction) that were estimated in 2016 was ONE (1).

Indicator 6: The ICT tools of courts and court users

Table 6.1 Writing assistance and voice recording tools in 2020 (Q62-7, 62-8) (1/2)

| States | EC Code | Total (0 to 3) a+(b1 or b2)+c | Writing assistance tools | | | | Recording tools | Simple dictation tools | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | General | Civil and/or commercial | Criminal | Administrative | | Total (0 to 1) (a) | General | Civil and/or commercial | Criminal | Administrative |
| Austria | 20 | 2,8 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,0 | Yes | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 |
| Belgium | 1 | 0,8 | Yes | 50-99% | 50-99% | 10-49% | 0,7 | Yes | in some courts / pilot phases | in some courts / pilot phases | not available | 0,2 |
| Bulgaria | 2 | 0,7 | No | - | - | - | 0,0 | Yes | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 |
| Croatia | 11 | 2,0 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,0 | Yes | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 |
| Cyprus | 13 | 0,0 | No | - | - | - | 0,0 | No | - | - | - | 0,0 |
| Czech Republic | 3 | 2,0 | Yes | 50-99% | 50-99% | 50-99% | 0,8 | Yes | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 |
| Denmark | 4 | 2,3 | Yes | 50-99% | 50-99% | 50-99% | 0,8 | Yes | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 |
| Estonia | 6 | 3,0 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,0 | Yes | not available | not available | not available | 0,0 |
| Finland | 26 | 2,0 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,0 | Yes | not available | not available | not available | 0,0 |
| France | 10 | 0,4 | Yes | NA | NA | 100% | 0,3 | Yes | NA | NA | in some courts / pilot phases | 0,1 |
| Germany | 5 | 2,3 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,0 | Yes | in most of the courts | in most of the courts | in most of the courts | 0,7 |
| Greece | 8 | 0,8 | Yes | 10-49% | 10-49% | 50-99% | 0,6 | Yes | in most of the courts | not available | not available | 0,2 |
| Hungary | 17 | 3,0 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,0 | Yes | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 |
| Ireland | 7 | 2,0 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,0 | Yes | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 |
| Italy | 12 | 1,5 | Yes | 100% | 50-99% | 100% | 0,9 | Yes | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 |
| Latvia | 14 | 2,5 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,0 | Yes | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 |
| Lithuania | 15 | 2,0 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,0 | Yes | not available | not available | not available | 0,0 |
| Luxembourg | 16 | 1,0 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,0 | No | - | - | - | 0,0 |
| Malta | 18 | 1,5 | Yes | 10-49% | 10-49% | 10-49% | 0,5 | Yes | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 |
| Netherlands | 19 | 0,0 | Yes | NA | NA | NA | 0,0 | Yes | NA | NA | NA | 0,0 |
| Poland | 21 | 1,9 | Yes | 50-99% | 50-99% | NA | 0,5 | Yes | in all courts | in all courts | not available | 0,7 |
| Portugal | 22 | 2,0 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,0 | Yes | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 |
| Romania | 23 | 2,5 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,0 | Yes | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 |
| Slovak Republic | 25 | 2,1 | Yes | 50-99% | 50-99% | 50-99% | 0,8 | Yes | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 |
| Slovenia | 24 | 2,0 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,0 | Yes | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 |
| Spain | 9 | 2,3 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,0 | Yes | in some courts / pilot phases | in some courts / pilot phases | in some courts / pilot phases | 0,3 |
| Sweden | 27 | 2,0 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,0 | Yes | not available | not available | not available | 0,0 |

Total (a, (b1 or b2) and c) are calculated depending equally on the reply for different matter

Total for these 2 questions is including answers (a) and (c) fully and if b2 is replied positively also. If not half of b1 is included

Table 6.1 Writing assistance and voice recording tools in 2020 (Q62-7, 62-8) (2/2)

| States | Multiple speakers recording tools | | | | Voice recognition feature | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Civil and/or commercial | Criminal | Administrative | Total (0 to 1) (b2) | Civil and/or commercial | Criminal | Administrative | Total (0 to 1) (c) |
| Austria | in most of the courts | in all courts | in most of the courts | 0,8 | Yes | Yes | Yes | 1,0 |
| Belgium | not available | not available | not available | 0,0 | No | No | No | 0,0 |
| Bulgaria | in most of the courts | in most of the courts | in most of the courts | 0,7 | No | No | No | 0,0 |
| Croatia | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 | No | No | No | 0,0 |
| Cyprus | - | - | - | 0,0 | - | - | - | 0,0 |
| Czech Republic | in most of the courts | in all courts | in most of the courts | 0,8 | Pilot testing | Pilot testing | Pilot testing | 0,5 |
| Denmark | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 | Pilot testing | Pilot testing | Pilot testing | 0,5 |
| Estonia | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 | Yes | Yes | Yes | 1,0 |
| Finland | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 | No | No | No | 0,0 |
| France | NA | NA | NA | 0,0 | NA | NA | NA | 0,0 |
| Germany | in some courts / pilot phases | in some courts / pilot phases | in some courts / pilot phases | 0,3 | Yes | Yes | Yes | 1,0 |
| Greece | in most of the courts | not available | not available | 0,2 | No | NA | NA | 0,0 |
| Hungary | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 | Yes | Yes | Yes | 1,0 |
| Ireland | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 | No | No | No | 0,0 |
| Italy | in most of the courts | in all courts | not available | 0,6 | No | No | No | 0,0 |
| Latvia | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 | Pilot testing | Pilot testing | Pilot testing | 0,5 |
| Lithuania | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 | No | No | No | 0,0 |
| Luxembourg | - | - | - | 0,0 | - | - | - | 0,0 |
| Malta | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 | No | No | No | 0,0 |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | 0,0 | No | No | No | 0,0 |
| Poland | in all courts | in some courts / pilot phases | in all courts | 0,8 | Yes | Yes | No | 0,7 |
| Portugal | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 | No | No | No | 0,0 |
| Romania | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 | Pilot testing | Pilot testing | Pilot testing | 0,5 |
| Slovak Republic | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 | No | No | Yes | 0,3 |
| Slovenia | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 | No | No | No | 0,0 |
| Spain | in some courts / pilot phases | in some courts / pilot phases | in some courts / pilot phases | 0,3 | Yes | Yes | Yes | 1,0 |
| Sweden | in all courts | in all courts | in all courts | 1,0 | No | No | No | 0,0 |

Total (a, b1, b2 and c) are calculated depending equally on the reply for different matter

Total for these 2 questions is including answers (a) and (c) fully and if b2 is replied positively also. If not half of b1 is included

Table 6.2 Case management system (CMS) and its features in 2020 (Q63-1) 1/2

| States | Total CMS (0 to 7) a+b+c+d+e | Existence of CMS | Deployment rate | | | | Status of case online | | | | Centralised or interoperable database | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Civil and/or commercial | Criminal | Administrative | Total (0 to 3) (a) | Civil and/or commercial | Criminal | Administrative | Total (0 to 1) (b) | Civil and/or commercial | Criminal | Administrative | Total (0 to 1) (c) |
| Austria | 6,4 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Accessible to parties | Accessible to parties | Not accessible at all | 0,4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 |
| Belgium | 5,3 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Not accessible at all | Not accessible at all | Not accessible at all | 0,0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 |
| Bulgaria | 5,0 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Both | Both | Both | 1,0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 |
| Croatia | 7,0 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Both | Both | Both | 1,0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 |
| Cyprus | 0,8 | Yes | 1-9% | 0% (NAP) | 1-9% | 0,5 | Accessible to parties | - | Accessible to parties | 0,1 | 1 | NAP | 1 | 0,2 |
| Czech Republic | 3,5 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Not accessible at all | Not accessible at all | Not accessible at all | 0,0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Denmark | 5,1 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Accessible to parties | Not accessible at all | Not accessible at all | 0,2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 |
| Estonia | 6,7 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Accessible to parties | Accessible to parties | Accessible to parties | 0,7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 |
| Finland | 5,6 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Not accessible at all | Not accessible at all | Both | 0,3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 |
| France | 4,8 | Yes | 50-99% | 100% | 100% | 2,8 | Accessible to parties | Accessible to parties | Accessible to parties | 0,6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0,9 |
| Germany | 3,3 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Not accessible at all | Not accessible at all | Not accessible at all | 0,0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Greece | 3,9 | Yes | 10-49% | 10-49% | 100% | 2,0 | Accessible to parties | Both | Both | 0,6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0,7 |
| Hungary | 6,7 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Accessible to parties | Accessible to parties | Accessible to parties | 0,7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 |
| Ireland | 0,0 | Yes | NA | NA | NA | 0,0 | Both | Not accessible at all | Both | 0,0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Italy | 6,1 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Accessible to parties | Not accessible at all | Both | 0,6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 |
| Latvia | 6,7 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Accessible to parties | Accessible to parties | Accessible to parties | 0,7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 |
| Lithuania | 7,0 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Both | Both | Both | 1,0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 |
| Luxembourg | 5,2 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Not accessible at all | Not accessible at all | Not accessible at all | 0,0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 |
| Malta | 4,7 | Yes | 100% | 50-99% | 100% | 2,8 | Accessible to parties | Accessible to parties | Accessible to parties | 0,6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0,9 |
| Netherlands | 4,5 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Not accessible at all | Not accessible at all | Not accessible at all | 0,0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 |
| Poland | 6,3 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Accessible to parties | Accessible to parties | Both | 0,8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 |
| Portugal | 6,2 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Accessible to parties | Accessible to parties | Accessible to parties | 0,7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 |
| Romania | 6,3 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Both | Both | Both | 1,0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 |
| Slovak Republic | 5,0 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Both | Both | Both | 1,0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Slovenia | 6,0 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Accessible to parties | Not accessible at all | Not accessible at all | 0,2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 |
| Spain | 4,9 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Accessible to parties | Accessible to parties | Accessible to parties | 0,7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Sweden | 5,1 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | 3,0 | Not accessible at all | Not accessible at all | Not accessible at all | 0,0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 |
| Average | 5,1 | | | | | 2,7 | | | | 0,6 | | | | 1,0 |
| Median | 5,2 | | | | | 3,0 | | | | 0,5 | | | | 0,8 |

Total (a) (b) (c) (d) and (e) are calculated depending equally on the reply for different matter
Total for CMS is summing the answers (a) to (e)

Table 6.2 Case management system and its features in 2020 (Q63-1) 2/2

| States | Early warning signals (for active case management) | | | | Status of integration/connection of a CMS with a statistical tool | | | |
|------------------------|--|----------|----------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Civil and/or commercial | Criminal | Administrative | Total (0 to 1) (d) | Civil and/or commercial | Criminal | Administrative | Total (0 to 1) (e) |
| Austria | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 | Fully integrated including BI | Fully integrated including BI | Fully integrated including BI | 1,0 |
| Belgium | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 | Not integrated but connected | Not integrated but connected | Not integrated but connected | 0,3 |
| Bulgaria | NA | NA | NA | 0,0 | Not connected at all | Not connected at all | Not connected at all | 0,0 |
| Croatia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 | Fully integrated including BI | Fully integrated including BI | Fully integrated including BI | 1,0 |
| Cyprus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,0 | Not connected at all | Not integrated but connected | Not connected at all | 0,0 |
| Czech Republic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,0 | Integrated | Integrated | Integrated | 0,5 |
| Denmark | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0,7 | Not integrated but connected | Not integrated but connected | Not connected at all | 0,2 |
| Estonia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 | Fully integrated including BI | Fully integrated including BI | Fully integrated including BI | 1,0 |
| Finland | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0,7 | Not integrated but connected | Integrated | Fully integrated including BI | 0,6 |
| France | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0,3 | Not integrated but connected | Integrated | Not integrated but connected | 0,3 |
| Germany | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,0 | Not integrated but connected | Not integrated but connected | Not integrated but connected | 0,3 |
| Greece | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,0 | Fully integrated including BI | Fully integrated including BI | Fully integrated including BI | 0,7 |
| Hungary | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 | Fully integrated including BI | Fully integrated including BI | Fully integrated including BI | 1,0 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,0 | Integrated | Integrated | NA | 0,0 |
| Italy | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 | Fully integrated including BI | Integrated | Not integrated but connected | 0,6 |
| Latvia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 | Fully integrated including BI | Fully integrated including BI | Fully integrated including BI | 1,0 |
| Lithuania | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 | Fully integrated including BI | Fully integrated including BI | Fully integrated including BI | 1,0 |
| Luxembourg | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 | Not integrated but connected | Not integrated but connected | Not connected at all | 0,2 |
| Malta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,0 | Integrated | Integrated | Integrated | 0,5 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,0 | Integrated | Integrated | Integrated | 0,5 |
| Poland | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 | Integrated | Integrated | Integrated | 0,5 |
| Portugal | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 | Integrated | Integrated | Integrated | 0,5 |
| Romania | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 | Not integrated but connected | Not integrated but connected | Not integrated but connected | 0,3 |
| Slovak Republic | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 | Not connected at all | Not connected at all | Not connected at all | 0,0 |
| Slovenia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 | Fully integrated including BI | Not integrated but connected | Fully integrated including BI | 0,8 |
| Spain | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 | Not integrated but connected | Not integrated but connected | Not integrated but connected | 0,3 |
| Sweden | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,0 | Not connected at all | Not integrated but connected | Not connected at all | 0,1 |
| Average | | | | 1,0 | | | | 0,5 |
| Median | | | | 0,7 | | | | 0,5 |

Total (a) (b) (c) (d) and (e) are calculated depending equally on the reply for different matter
 Total for CMS is summing the answers (a) to (e)

Table 6.3 Tools for financial and registers administrations in 2020 (Q63-2 and Q63-6)

| States | Computerised registries managed by courts | | Total (0 to 2) | Financial management tools | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------------|----------|--|-----------------------------|-------|--|-----------------------------|-------|
| | Land registry | Business registry | | Deployment rate | | | Data consolidated on national level | | | System communicating with other ministries | | |
| | | | | Budgetary and financial management of courts | Justice expenses management | Other | Budgetary and financial management of courts | Justice expenses management | Other | Budgetary and financial management of courts | Justice expenses management | Other |
| Austria | 100% | 100% | 0,0 | NA | NA | NA | Yes | No | Yes | No | No | No |
| Belgium | 0% (NAP) | 0% (NAP) | 1,5 | 50-99% | 50-99% | NA | Yes | Yes | NA | Yes | Yes | NA |
| Bulgaria | 0% (NAP) | 0% (NAP) | 1,4 | 100% | 50-99% | 0% (NAP) | Yes | Yes | NA | Yes | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 100% | 100% | 0,5 | 100% | 0% (NAP) | 0% (NAP) | Yes | No | No | No | No | No |
| Cyprus | 0% (NAP) | 0% (NAP) | 2,0 | 100% | 100% | 0% (NAP) | Yes | Yes | NAP | Yes | Yes | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 0% (NAP) | 100% | 0,5 | 100% | NA | NA | No | NA | NA | Yes | NA | NA |
| Denmark | 100% | NA | 0,4 | 1-9% | 1-9% | NA | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No |
| Estonia | 100% | 100% | 2,0 | 100% | 100% | 100% | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Finland | 0% (NAP) | 0% (NAP) | 1,0 | 100% | 100% | NA | Yes | Yes | NA | No | No | NA |
| France | NA | 100% | 2,0 | 100% | 100% | NA | Yes | Yes | NA | Yes | Yes | NA |
| Germany | 100% | 100% | 1,3 | 50-99% | 10-49% | NA | Yes | Yes | NA | Yes | Yes | NA |
| Greece | NA | 50-99% | 1,0 | 100% | 100% | 100% | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No |
| Hungary | 0% (NAP) | 100% | 2,0 | 100% | 100% | 100% | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Ireland | 0% (NAP) | 0% (NAP) | 0,0 | 100% | 100% | NA | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| Italy | 0% (NAP) | 0% (NAP) | 1,8 | 50-99% | 100% | 0% (NAP) | Yes | Yes | NAP | Yes | Yes | NAP |
| Latvia | 100% | 100% | 2,0 | 100% | 100% | 0% (NAP) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No |
| Lithuania | NA | NA | 1,0 | 100% | 0% (NAP) | 0% (NAP) | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | No |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | 0,0 | 100% | 100% | NA | No | No | NA | No | No | NA |
| Malta | NA | 100% | 2,0 | 100% | 100% | NA | Yes | Yes | NA | Yes | Yes | NA |
| Netherlands | 0% (NAP) | 0% (NAP) | 0,5 | 100% | 0% (NAP) | 0% (NAP) | Yes | NAP | NAP | No | NAP | NAP |
| Poland | 100% | 100% | 2,0 | 100% | 100% | NA | Yes | Yes | NA | Yes | Yes | NA |
| Portugal | 0% (NAP) | 0% (NAP) | 1,5 | 100% | 100% | 0% (NAP) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | No |
| Romania | 100% | 100% | 0,5 | 1-9% | 1-9% | NA | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No |
| Slovak Republic | 0% (NAP) | 100% | 2,0 | 100% | 100% | 0% (NAP) | Yes | Yes | NAP | Yes | Yes | NAP |
| Slovenia | 100% | 100% | 2,0 | 100% | 100% | NA | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No |
| Spain | NA | NA | 1,0 | 100% | 100% | 100% | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Sweden | 0% (NAP) | 0% (NAP) | 0,5 | 100% | 0% (NAP) | 0% (NAP) | Yes | No | No | No | No | No |
| Average | | | 1,2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Median | | | 1,3 | | | | | | | | | |

Total is are calculated depending on the reply on the two financial tools only: Budgetary and financial management of courts and Justice expences management.

Table 6.4 Measurement tools to assess the workload of judges, prosecutors and/or court clerks in 2020 (Q63-7, Q63-7-1)

| States | Total for judges, prosecutors and staff | | | | Existence of measurement tools | Deployment rate | | | Monitoring at national level | | | Monitoring at court local level | | | Integrated with CMS | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| | Total (0 to 5) | Deployment rate (0 to 3) | Monitoring (0 to 1) | Integration (0 to 1) | | Judges | Prosecutors | Non-judge/non-prosecutor staff | Judges | Prosecutors | Non-judge/non-prosecutor staff | Judges | Prosecutors | Non-judge/non-prosecutor staff | Judges | Prosecutors | Non-judge/non-prosecutor staff |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 4,0 | 3,00 | 1,00 | 0,00 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No |
| Belgium | 0,8 | 0,50 | 0,17 | 0,17 | Yes | 0% (NAP) | 1-9% | 1-9% | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| Bulgaria | 2,5 | 1,50 | 0,50 | 0,50 | Yes | 50-99% | 50-99% | 0% (NAP) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No |
| Croatia | 3,3 | 2,00 | 0,67 | 0,67 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 0% (NAP) | Yes | Yes | NAP | Yes | Yes | NAP | Yes | Yes | NAP |
| Cyprus | 0,0 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | No | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Czech Republic | 2,5 | 1,50 | 0,50 | 0,50 | Yes | 50-99% | 50-99% | 0% (NAP) | Yes | Yes | NAP | Yes | Yes | NAP | Yes | Yes | NAP |
| Denmark | 2,4 | 1,75 | 0,42 | 0,25 | Yes | 10-49% | 50-99% | 10-49% | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No |
| Estonia | 5,0 | 3,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Finland | 3,7 | 2,75 | 0,92 | 0,00 | Yes | 100% | 50-99% | 100% | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No |
| France | 1,7 | 1,00 | 0,33 | 0,33 | Yes | NA | NA | 100% | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Germany | 2,5 | 2,25 | 0,25 | 0,00 | Yes | 50-99% | 50-99% | 50-99% | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| Greece | 1,3 | 0,75 | 0,25 | 0,25 | Yes | 50-99% | NA | NA | Yes | NA | NA | Yes | NA | NA | Yes | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 3,3 | 2,00 | 0,67 | 0,67 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 0% (NAP) | Yes | Yes | NAP | Yes | Yes | NAP | Yes | Yes | NAP |
| Ireland | 0,0 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | No | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Italy | 3,3 | 2,00 | 0,67 | 0,67 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 0% (NAP) | Yes | Yes | NAP | Yes | Yes | NAP | Yes | Yes | NAP |
| Latvia | 5,0 | 3,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Lithuania | 2,5 | 1,75 | 0,46 | 0,33 | Yes | 100% | 50-99% | 0% (NAP) | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | No |
| Luxembourg | 0,0 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | No | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malta | 2,3 | 1,50 | 0,33 | 0,50 | Yes | 100% | 10-49% | 0% (NAP) | Yes | No | NAP | Yes | No | NAP | Yes | Yes | NAP |
| Netherlands | 0,0 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | No | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Poland | 3,5 | 2,50 | 0,67 | 0,33 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 10-49% | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Portugal | 3,3 | 2,00 | 0,67 | 0,67 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 0% (NAP) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Romania | 1,3 | 1,00 | 0,33 | 0,00 | Yes | 100% | 0% (NAP) | 0% (NAP) | Yes | No | No | Yes | No | No | No | No | No |
| Slovak Republic | 2,0 | 1,50 | 0,50 | 0,00 | Yes | 100% | NA | 10-49% | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | No | No |
| Slovenia | 5,0 | 3,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Spain | 4,0 | 3,00 | 1,00 | 0,00 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No |
| Sweden | 4,7 | 3,00 | 0,67 | 1,00 | Yes | 100% | 100% | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Average | 2,6 | 1,71 | 0,52 | 0,36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Median | 2,5 | 1,75 | 0,50 | 0,33 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Total is are calculated depending equally on the reply on the replies for judges, prosecutors and staff

Table 6.5 Technologies used for electronic submission of cases, transmission of summons and online monitoring of proceedings in 2020 (Q64-2, Q64-2-1,, Q64-4,Q64-4-1)

| States | Total for e-filing and e-summons (0 to 7) a+b | Total (0 to 5) a1+a2+a3 | Possibility to submit a case to courts by electronic means (e-filing) (a) | | | | | | | | Possibility to transmit summons to a judicial meeting or hearing electronically (e-summons) (b) | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------------|---|--------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | | | General | Deployment rate | | | | Submission in paper remains mandatory (0 to 1) (a2) | Specific legislative framework | Integrated/connected with the CMS (0 to 1) (a3) | Total (0 to 2) | Summons produced by CMS (0 to 1) (b1) | Summon in paper form remains mandatory (0 to 1) (b2) | Consent of the user to be notified by electronic means | Modalities (0 to 1) at least one per matter |
| | | | | Total (0 to 3) (a1) | Civil and/or commercial | Criminal | Administrative | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 7,0 | 5,0 | Yes | 3 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,00 | 3 | 1,00 | 2,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 3 | 3 |
| Belgium | 2,3 | 1,7 | Yes | 1 | NA | NA | 100% | 0,33 | 1 | 0,33 | 0,67 | 0,33 | 0,33 | 1 | 1 |
| Bulgaria | 0,0 | 0,0 | Yes | 0 | NA | NA | NA | 0,00 | 3 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 3 | 3 |
| Croatia | 3,7 | 3,0 | Yes | 2 | 100% | 100% | 0% (NAP) | 0,33 | - | 0,67 | 0,67 | 0,00 | 0,67 | 1 | 1 |
| Cyprus | 0,0 | 0,0 | No | 0 | 0% (NAP) | 0% (NAP) | 0% (NAP) | 0,00 | - | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | | |
| Czech Republic | 6,0 | 4,0 | Yes | 3 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,00 | 3 | 0,00 | 2,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 3 | 3 |
| Denmark | 3,6 | 2,4 | Yes | 1,75 | 100% | 50-99% | 0% (NAP) | 0,33 | 3 | 0,33 | 1,17 | 0,58 | 0,58 | 3 | 3 |
| Estonia | 7,0 | 5,0 | Yes | 3 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,00 | 3 | 1,00 | 2,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0 | 3 |
| Finland | 7,0 | 5,0 | Yes | 3 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,00 | 3 | 1,00 | 2,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 3 | 3 |
| France | 3,3 | 2,5 | Yes | 1,5 | NA | 10-49% | 100% | 0,50 | 3 | 0,50 | 0,83 | 0,33 | 0,50 | 2 | 3 |
| Germany | 7,0 | 5,0 | Yes | 3 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,00 | 2 | 1,00 | 2,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 3 | 3 |
| Greece | 4,5 | 3,8 | Yes | 2,25 | 50-99% | 10-49% | 100% | 0,75 | 3 | 0,75 | 0,75 | 0,42 | 0,33 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungary | 7,0 | 5,0 | Yes | 3 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,00 | 3 | 1,00 | 2,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 3 | 3 |
| Ireland | 3,8 | 3,8 | Yes | 2,5 | 50-99% | 100% | 50-99% | 0,83 | 2 | 0,50 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0 | 3 |
| Italy | 5,9 | 4,3 | Yes | 2,75 | 100% | 50-99% | 100% | 0,92 | 3 | 0,67 | 1,58 | 0,67 | 0,92 | 1 | 2 |
| Latvia | 7,0 | 5,0 | Yes | 3 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,00 | 0 | 1,00 | 2,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 3 | 3 |
| Lithuania | 4,7 | 3,3 | Yes | 2 | 100% | NA | 100% | 0,67 | 3 | 0,67 | 1,33 | 0,67 | 0,67 | 3 | 3 |
| Luxembourg | 0,0 | 0,0 | No | 0 | - | - | - | 0,00 | - | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | | |
| Malta | 3,3 | 2,1 | Yes | 1,75 | 50-99% | 0% (NAP) | 100% | 0,00 | - | 0,33 | 1,17 | 0,58 | 0,58 | 2 | 3 |
| Netherlands | 0,0 | 0,0 | Yes | 0 | NA | NA | NA | 0,00 | - | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 3 | 0 |
| Poland | 3,2 | 2,5 | Yes | 1,5 | 10-49% | 0% (NAP) | 100% | 0,50 | 2 | 0,50 | 0,67 | 0,50 | 0,17 | 1 | 3 |
| Portugal | 7,0 | 5,0 | Yes | 3 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,00 | 3 | 1,00 | 2,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0 | 3 |
| Romania | 4,0 | 2,7 | Yes | 2 | 100% | NA | 100% | 0,67 | 3 | 0,00 | 1,33 | 0,67 | 0,67 | 3 | 3 |
| Slovak Republic | 6,4 | 4,6 | Yes | 2,75 | 100% | 50-99% | 100% | 0,92 | 3 | 0,92 | 1,83 | 0,92 | 0,92 | 0 | 3 |
| Slovenia | 3,3 | 2,5 | Yes | 1,5 | 100% | 1-9% | 1-9% | 0,50 | 0 | 0,50 | 0,83 | 0,33 | 0,50 | 1 | 1 |
| Spain | 7,0 | 5,0 | Yes | 3 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,00 | 3 | 1,00 | 2,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0 | 3 |
| Sweden | 6,3 | 4,3 | Yes | 3 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 1,00 | 2 | 0,33 | 2,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0 | 3 |
| Average | 4,5 | | | | | | | | | | 1,2 | | | | |
| Median | 4,5 | | | | | | | | | | 1,3 | | | | |

Total is are calculated depending equally on the reply on the replies for judges, prosecutors and staff

a2 and b2 are calculated with 1/3 of a point by matter when submission in paper is not mandatory

Only columns a1,a2,a3,b1 and b2 are included in the calculation

Table 6.6 Electronic communication between courts and lawyers in 2020 (Q64-6) 1/2

| States | Total index (0 to 6) i+ii+iii+iv | Total for all matters a+b+c | | | | Civil and/or commercial (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|--------------|---|--|
| | | Tool deployment rate (0 to 3) (i) | Trial phases (0 to 1) (ii) | Modalities (0 to 1) (iii) | Availability for lawyers and parties (0 to 1) (iv) | Tool deployment rate | Trial phases | | | | Modalities | | | Specific legal framework | Availability | | |
| | | | | | | | Submission of a case to a court | Phases preparatory to a hearing | Schedule of hearings and/or deferrals | Transmission of court decisions | E-mail | Specific computer application | Other | | for lawyers | for parties not represented by lawyer | |
| Austria | 6,00 | 3,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Belgium | 4,35 | 2,25 | 0,60 | 0,75 | 0,75 | 50-99% | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Bulgaria | 5,50 | 3,00 | 0,50 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 100% | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Croatia | 3,52 | 2,00 | 0,25 | 0,67 | 0,60 | 100% | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Cyprus | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0% (NAP) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | 0 | 0 | |
| Czech Republic | 6,00 | 3,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Denmark | 5,17 | 2,75 | 0,92 | 0,92 | 0,58 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Estonia | 6,00 | 3,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Finland | 6,00 | 3,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| France | 4,64 | 2,50 | 0,52 | 0,83 | 0,78 | 50-99% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Germany | 6,00 | 3,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Greece | 3,78 | 2,00 | 0,58 | 0,67 | 0,53 | 50-99% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 0 | |
| Hungary | 6,00 | 3,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Ireland | 1,63 | 1,00 | 0,17 | 0,33 | 0,13 | 10-49% | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | No | 1 | 0 | |
| Italy | 5,26 | 2,75 | 0,73 | 0,92 | 0,87 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Latvia | 6,00 | 3,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | No | 1 | 1 | |
| Lithuania | 4,00 | 2,00 | 0,67 | 0,67 | 0,67 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Luxembourg | 5,67 | 3,00 | 0,67 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 100% | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | No | 1 | 1 | |
| Malta | 3,83 | 2,00 | 0,50 | 0,67 | 0,67 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Netherlands | 1,42 | 1,00 | 0,08 | 0,33 | 0,00 | NA | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 0 | 0 | |
| Poland | 2,96 | 1,50 | 0,46 | 0,50 | 0,50 | 10-49% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Portugal | 5,80 | 3,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,80 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 0 | |
| Romania | 5,00 | 3,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 0,00 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 0 | 0 | |
| Slovak Republic | 6,00 | 3,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Slovenia | 2,50 | 1,50 | 0,50 | 0,50 | 0,00 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 0 | 0 | |
| Spain | 6,00 | 3,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Sweden | 6,00 | 3,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | No | 1 | 1 | |
| Average | 4,63 | 2,42 | 0,71 | 0,81 | 0,70 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Median | 4,63 | 2,42 | 0,73 | 1,00 | 0,80 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(i) sum of all deployment rate for all matters) 100% = 1 point;

(ii) sum of 1/12 point for each phase and each matter weighted by deployment rate

(iii) point if only one of the modality is available and weighted with deployment rate;

(iv) 1/3 of a point for each matter split 80% -20% for lawyers and to parties without lawyers weighted with deployment rate

Table 6.6 Electronic communication between courts and lawyers in 2020 (Q64-6) 2/2

| States | Criminal (b) | | | | | | | | | | | Administrative (c) | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Tool deployment rate | Trial phases | | | | Modalities | | | Specific legal framework | Availability | | Tool deployment rate | Trial phases | | | | Modalities | | | Specific legal framework | Availability | |
| | | Submission of a case to a court | Phases preparatory to a hearing | Schedule of hearings and/or deferrals | Transmission of court decisions | E-mail | Specific computer application | Other | | for lawyers | for parties not represented by lawyer | | Submission of a case to a court | Phases preparatory to a hearing | Schedule of hearings and/or deferrals | Transmission of court decisions | E-mail | Specific computer application | Other | | for lawyers | for parties not represented by lawyer |
| Austria | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 |
| Belgium | 10-49% | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Bulgaria | 100% | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | 100% | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 |
| Croatia | 100% | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 0 | 0% (NAP) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | 0 | 0 | |
| Cyprus | 0% (NAP) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | 0 | 0 | 0% (NAP) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | 0 | 0 | |
| Czech Republic | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Denmark | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 0 | 0 | 50-99% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Estonia | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | No | 1 | 1 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | No | 1 | 1 | |
| Finland | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| France | 50-99% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 0 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 |
| Germany | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 |
| Greece | 50-99% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 0 | 10-49% | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 0 | |
| Hungary | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 |
| Ireland | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | 0 | 0 | 10-49% | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | No | 0 | 0 | |
| Italy | 50-99% | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 0 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Latvia | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | No | 1 | 1 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | No | 1 | 1 | |
| Lithuania | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | 0 | 0 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Luxembourg | 100% | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | 100% | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | No | 1 | 1 | |
| Malta | 0% (NAP) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | 0 | 0 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Yes | 1 | 1 |
| Netherlands | NA | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Yes | 0 | 0 | 100% | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 0 | 0 | |
| Poland | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | No | 0 | 0 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Portugal | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 0 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 0 |
| Romania | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 0 | 0 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 0 | 0 |
| Slovak Republic | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | |
| Slovenia | 1-9% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | No | 0 | 0 | 1-9% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | No | 0 | 0 |
| Spain | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Yes | 1 | 1 |
| Sweden | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | No | 1 | 1 | 100% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | No | 1 | 1 | |
| Average | Total is are calculated depending equally on the reply of each matter | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Median | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 6.7 Existence and modalities of online submission of request for legal aid in 2020 (Q64-3, Q64-3-1)

| States | Total (0 to 4) a+b+c+d | Possibility to request legal aid by electronic means | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|---|
| | | Existence | Equipment rate (0 to 1) (a) | Request in paper mandatory (0 to 1) (b) | Specific legislative framework | Granting LA is also electronic (0 to 1) (c) | Information available in CMS (0 to 1) (d) |
| Austria | 4,0 | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Belgium | 4,0 | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Bulgaria | 0,8 | Yes | 1-9% | No | No | Yes | No |
| Croatia | 0,0 | No | | | | | |
| Cyprus | 0,0 | No | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | 3,0 | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Denmark | 1,5 | Yes | 50-99% | No | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 4,0 | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Finland | 4,0 | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| France | 1,5 | Yes | 10-49% | No | NA | Yes | No |
| Germany | 4,0 | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Greece | 0,0 | No | | | | | |
| Hungary | 4,0 | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Ireland | 0,0 | No | | | | | |
| Italy | 4,0 | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Latvia | 4,0 | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Lithuania | 0,0 | Yes | NA | No | No | No | No |
| Luxembourg | 0,0 | No | | | | | |
| Malta | 0,0 | No | | | | | |
| Netherlands | 2,0 | Yes | 100% | No | No | No | No |
| Poland | 0,0 | Yes | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | 0,0 | No | | | | | |
| Romania | 3,0 | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Slovak Republic | 3,0 | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Slovenia | 0,0 | No | | | | | |
| Spain | 3,0 | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | Yes | No |
| Sweden | 0,0 | No | | | | | |
| Average | 1,8 | | | | | | |
| Median | 1,5 | | | | | | |

Only columns a,b,c and d are included in the total

Table 6.8 Technologies used for communication between courts and enforcement agents, notaries and experts in 2020 (Q64-7)

| States | Total deployment rate (0 to 3) a+b+c | Electronic communication between enforcement agents and courts | | | | | Electronic communication between notaries and courts | | | | | Electronic communication between experts and courts | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|--|------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|---|------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| | | Deployment rate (a) | Modalities | | | Specific legislative framework | Deployment rate (b) | Modalities | | | Specific legislative framework | Deployment rate (c) | Modalities | | | Specific legislative framework |
| | | | Email | Specific computer application | Other | | | Email | Specific computer application | Other | | | Email | Specific computer application | Other | |
| Austria | 3,0 | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes | 100% | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Belgium | 2,3 | 10-49% | No | Yes | No | Yes | 100% | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | 50-99% | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Bulgaria | 0,0 | NA | | | | | NA | | | | | NA | | | | |
| Croatia | 3,0 | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Cyprus | 0,0 | 0% (NAP) | No | No | No | No | 0% (NAP) | No | No | No | No | 0% (NAP) | No | No | No | No |
| Czech Republic | 3,0 | 100% | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | 100% | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | 100% | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Denmark | 3,0 | 100% | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | 100% | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | 100% | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Estonia | 3,0 | 100% | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | 100% | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | 100% | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Finland | 2,0 | 100% | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | 0% (NAP) | No | No | No | No | 100% | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| France | 0,8 | NA | No | Yes | No | Yes | 10-49% | Yes | No | No | No | 1-9% | No | Yes | No | No |
| Germany | 3,0 | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Greece | 0,0 | 0% (NAP) | No | No | No | No | 0% (NAP) | No | No | No | No | NA | No | No | No | No |
| Hungary | 3,0 | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Ireland | 0,0 | NA | | | | | NA | | | | | NA | | | | |
| Italy | 2,0 | 0% (NAP) | No | No | No | No | 100% | Yes | No | No | Yes | 100% | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Latvia | 2,3 | 100% | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | 50-99% | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | 10-49% | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Lithuania | 3,0 | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Luxembourg | 3,0 | 100% | Yes | No | No | No | 100% | Yes | Yes | No | No | 100% | Yes | No | No | No |
| Malta | 1,5 | 50-99% | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | 50-99% | No | Yes | No | Yes | 0% (NAP) | No | No | No | No |
| Netherlands | 0,0 | NA | Yes | No | No | Yes | NA | No | No | No | Yes | NA | No | No | No | Yes |
| Poland | 1,5 | 50-99% | No | Yes | No | Yes | 50-99% | No | Yes | No | Yes | 0% (NAP) | No | No | No | No |
| Portugal | 2,0 | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes | 100% | No | No | Yes | Yes | 0% (NAP) | No | No | No | No |
| Romania | 3,0 | 100% | Yes | No | No | Yes | 100% | Yes | No | No | Yes | 100% | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Slovak Republic | 3,0 | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Slovenia | 2,0 | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes | 0% (NAP) | No | No | No | No |
| Spain | 2,0 | 100% | No | Yes | No | Yes | 10-49% | No | Yes | No | Yes | 10-49% | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Sweden | 2,0 | 100% | No | No | Yes | No | NA | No | No | Yes | No | 100% | No | No | Yes | No |
| Average | 2,0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Median | 2,0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Only deployment rate of the different professionals is included in total

Table 6.9 Existence of online processing devices of specialised litigation in 2020 (Q64-9)

| States | Existence of online processing devices of specialised litigation systems |
|-----------------|--|
| Austria | Yes |
| Belgium | Yes |
| Bulgaria | No |
| Croatia | No |
| Cyprus | No |
| Czech Republic | Yes |
| Denmark | Yes |
| Estonia | Yes |
| Finland | Yes |
| France | Yes |
| Germany | Yes |
| Greece | No |
| Hungary | Yes |
| Ireland | Yes |
| Italy | No |
| Latvia | Yes |
| Lithuania | Yes |
| Luxembourg | No |
| Malta | Yes |
| Netherlands | Yes |
| Poland | Yes |
| Portugal | Yes |
| Romania | No |
| Slovak Republic | Yes |
| Slovenia | Yes |
| Spain | No |
| Sweden | No |

Table 6.10 Overview of ICT assessment per question in 2020

| States | Total (0 to 10) 1+2+3+4+5 (normalised to 10) | Questions 62-7 and 62-8 | Question 63-1 | Question 63-2, 63-6 | Question 63-7 | Electronic communication (0 to 10) 5=6+7+0,5*8+9 normalised to 10 | Questions 64-2 and 64-4 | Question 64-6 | Question 64-3 | Question 64-7 |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | Assistance tools (0 to 3) 1 | Case Management system (0 to 7) 2 | Financial management tools (0 to 3) 3 | Measurement tools to assess the workload (0 to 5) 4 | | Electronic submission of cases and summons (0 to 7) 6 | Electronic communication courts- lawyers (0 to 6) 7 | Legal aid electronically (0 to 4) 8 | Electronic communication with professionals (0 to 3) 9 |
| Austria | 8,3 | 2,8 | 6,4 | 0,0 | 4,0 | 10,0 | 7,0 | 6,0 | 4,0 | 3,0 |
| Belgium | 5,2 | 0,8 | 5,3 | 1,5 | 0,8 | 6,1 | 2,3 | 4,4 | 4,0 | 2,3 |
| Bulgaria | 4,6 | 0,7 | 5,0 | 1,4 | 2,5 | 3,3 | 0,0 | 5,5 | 0,8 | 0,0 |
| Croatia | 6,6 | 2,0 | 7,0 | 0,5 | 3,3 | 5,7 | 3,7 | 3,5 | 0,0 | 3,0 |
| Cyprus | 1,0 | 0,0 | 0,8 | 2,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Czech Republic | 6,3 | 2,0 | 3,5 | 0,5 | 2,5 | 9,2 | 6,0 | 6,0 | 3,0 | 3,0 |
| Denmark | 6,1 | 2,3 | 5,1 | 0,4 | 2,4 | 6,9 | 3,6 | 5,2 | 1,5 | 3,0 |
| Estonia | 9,5 | 3,0 | 6,7 | 2,0 | 5,0 | 10,0 | 7,0 | 6,0 | 4,0 | 3,0 |
| Finland | 7,7 | 2,0 | 5,6 | 1,0 | 3,7 | 9,4 | 7,0 | 6,0 | 4,0 | 2,0 |
| France | 5,1 | 0,4 | 4,8 | 2,0 | 1,7 | 5,3 | 3,3 | 4,6 | 1,5 | 0,8 |
| Germany | 6,9 | 2,3 | 3,3 | 1,3 | 2,5 | 10,0 | 7,0 | 6,0 | 4,0 | 3,0 |
| Greece | 4,1 | 0,8 | 3,9 | 1,0 | 1,3 | 4,6 | 4,5 | 3,8 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Hungary | 8,9 | 3,0 | 6,7 | 2,0 | 3,3 | 10,0 | 7,0 | 6,0 | 4,0 | 3,0 |
| Ireland | 1,8 | 2,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 3,0 | 3,8 | 1,6 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Italy | 7,5 | 1,5 | 6,1 | 1,8 | 3,3 | 8,4 | 5,9 | 5,3 | 4,0 | 2,0 |
| Latvia | 9,2 | 2,5 | 6,7 | 2,0 | 5,0 | 9,6 | 7,0 | 6,0 | 4,0 | 2,3 |
| Lithuania | 6,8 | 2,0 | 7,0 | 1,0 | 2,5 | 6,5 | 4,7 | 4,0 | 0,0 | 3,0 |
| Luxembourg | 3,9 | 1,0 | 5,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 4,8 | 0,0 | 5,7 | 0,0 | 3,0 |
| Malta | 5,5 | 1,5 | 4,7 | 2,0 | 2,3 | 4,8 | 3,3 | 3,8 | 0,0 | 1,5 |
| Netherlands | 2,3 | 0,0 | 4,5 | 0,5 | 0,0 | 1,3 | 0,0 | 1,4 | 2,0 | 0,0 |
| Poland | 6,4 | 1,9 | 6,3 | 2,0 | 3,5 | 4,2 | 3,2 | 3,0 | 0,0 | 1,5 |
| Portugal | 7,6 | 2,0 | 6,2 | 1,5 | 3,3 | 8,2 | 7,0 | 5,8 | 0,0 | 2,0 |
| Romania | 6,5 | 2,5 | 6,3 | 0,5 | 1,3 | 7,5 | 4,0 | 5,0 | 3,0 | 3,0 |
| Slovak Republic | 7,3 | 2,1 | 5,0 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 9,4 | 6,4 | 6,0 | 3,0 | 3,0 |
| Slovenia | 6,9 | 2,0 | 6,0 | 2,0 | 5,0 | 4,4 | 3,3 | 2,5 | 0,0 | 2,0 |
| Spain | 7,6 | 2,3 | 4,9 | 1,0 | 4,0 | 9,2 | 7,0 | 6,0 | 3,0 | 2,0 |
| Sweden | 7,2 | 2,0 | 5,1 | 0,5 | 4,7 | 8,0 | 6,3 | 6,0 | 0,0 | 2,0 |
| Average | 6,2 | 1,8 | 5,1 | 1,2 | 2,6 | 6,7 | 4,5 | 4,6 | 1,8 | 2,0 |
| Median | 6,6 | 2,0 | 5,2 | 1,3 | 2,5 | 6,9 | 4,5 | 5,3 | 1,5 | 2,0 |

5 = sum of 6, 7, 1/2 of 8 and 9
Columns 1 and 5 are normalised to 10

Table 6.11 Overview of ICT assessment per question in 2018, 2019 and 2020

| States | Total index (0 to 10) 1+2+3+4+5 | | | Assistance tools (0 to 3) 1 | | | Case Management system (0 to 7) 2 | | | Financial management tools (0 to 3) 3 | | | Measurement tools to assess the workload (0 to 5) 4 | | | Electronic communication (0 to 10) 5 | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|------|------|-----------------------------------|------|------|---|------|------|---|------|------|--|------|------|--|------|------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| Austria | 7,6 | 7,9 | 8,3 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,8 | 6,2 | 6,4 | 6,4 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 4,0 | 4,0 | 4,0 | 8,4 | 9,3 | 10,0 |
| Belgium | 3,9 | 4,1 | 5,2 | 1,1 | 1,1 | 0,8 | 5,3 | 5,3 | 5,3 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 1,5 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 2,8 | 3,6 | 6,1 |
| Bulgaria | 3,5 | 4,4 | 4,6 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,7 | 4,8 | 5,0 | 5,0 | 1,0 | 2,0 | 1,4 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 1,1 | 2,4 | 3,3 |
| Croatia | 4,7 | 6,2 | 6,6 | 1,7 | 1,7 | 2,0 | 5,8 | 6,3 | 7,0 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 0,5 | 3,3 | 3,3 | 3,3 | 1,3 | 5,0 | 5,7 |
| Cyprus | 0,6 | 0,7 | 1,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,8 | 1,8 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Czech Republic | 5,2 | 5,2 | 6,3 | 1,4 | 1,4 | 2,0 | 4,5 | 4,5 | 3,5 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,5 | 1,2 | 1,2 | 2,5 | 7,5 | 7,5 | 9,2 |
| Denmark | 4,9 | 6,0 | 6,1 | 1,5 | 2,3 | 2,3 | 5,3 | 5,1 | 5,1 | 0,5 | 1,5 | 0,4 | 0,6 | 1,8 | 2,4 | 5,8 | 6,2 | 6,9 |
| Estonia | 8,8 | 8,4 | 9,5 | 2,0 | 1,0 | 3,0 | 6,2 | 6,2 | 6,7 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 5,0 | 5,0 | 5,0 | 9,4 | 9,4 | 10,0 |
| Finland | 7,3 | 7,2 | 7,7 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 4,6 | 4,7 | 5,6 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 1,0 | 4,0 | 4,0 | 3,7 | 8,0 | 7,4 | 9,4 |
| France | 3,5 | 3,5 | 5,1 | 0,5 | 0,6 | 0,4 | 5,3 | 3,8 | 4,8 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 1,7 | 2,1 | 3,3 | 5,3 |
| Germany | 6,7 | 6,7 | 6,9 | 2,3 | 2,3 | 2,3 | 3,3 | 3,3 | 3,3 | 1,3 | 1,3 | 1,3 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 9,4 | 9,4 | 10,0 |
| Greece | 4,1 | 4,3 | 4,1 | 0,2 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 4,0 | 4,0 | 3,9 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 1,0 | 1,3 | 1,3 | 1,3 | 4,1 | 4,1 | 4,6 |
| Hungary | 8,3 | 8,4 | 8,9 | 2,3 | 2,5 | 3,0 | 6,2 | 6,2 | 6,7 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 3,3 | 3,3 | 3,3 | 9,4 | 9,4 | 10,0 |
| Ireland | 2,1 | 2,1 | 1,8 | 1,3 | 1,3 | 2,0 | 2,7 | 2,7 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 1,9 | 1,9 | 3,0 |
| Italy | 6,6 | 6,9 | 7,5 | 1,5 | 1,3 | 1,5 | 6,1 | 6,1 | 6,1 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,8 | 3,3 | 3,3 | 3,3 | 6,1 | 7,2 | 8,4 |
| Latvia | 9,1 | 9,1 | 9,2 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 6,7 | 6,7 | 6,7 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 5,0 | 5,0 | 5,0 | 9,4 | 9,4 | 9,6 |
| Lithuania | 6,7 | 6,8 | 6,8 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 6,8 | 6,8 | 7,0 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 2,8 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 6,1 | 6,7 | 6,5 |
| Luxembourg | 3,7 | 3,7 | 3,9 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 5,2 | 5,2 | 5,2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 4,3 | 4,3 | 4,8 |
| Malta | 5,0 | 5,2 | 5,5 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 4,7 | 4,7 | 4,7 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 1,7 | 2,3 | 2,3 | 4,1 | 3,9 | 4,8 |
| Netherlands | 2,3 | 2,3 | 2,3 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 4,5 | 4,5 | 4,5 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 0,5 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 1,3 |
| Poland | 3,9 | 4,9 | 6,4 | 0,3 | 0,8 | 1,9 | 3,7 | 5,8 | 6,3 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 1,3 | 1,5 | 3,5 | 3,7 | 3,7 | 4,2 |
| Portugal | 8,1 | 7,8 | 7,6 | 2,3 | 2,3 | 2,0 | 6,2 | 6,7 | 6,2 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 1,5 | 4,5 | 3,0 | 3,3 | 7,8 | 7,8 | 8,2 |
| Romania | 6,4 | 6,4 | 6,5 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 6,3 | 6,3 | 6,3 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 1,3 | 1,3 | 1,3 | 7,4 | 7,4 | 7,5 |
| Slovak Republic | 6,9 | 6,9 | 7,3 | 1,8 | 1,8 | 2,1 | 5,0 | 5,0 | 5,0 | 1,5 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 2,5 | 1,7 | 2,0 | 8,7 | 8,9 | 9,4 |
| Slovenia | 6,9 | 6,9 | 6,9 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 6,0 | 6,0 | 6,0 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 5,0 | 5,0 | 5,0 | 4,4 | 4,4 | 4,4 |
| Spain | 6,5 | 6,5 | 7,6 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 2,3 | 4,9 | 4,9 | 4,9 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 1,0 | 4,0 | 4,0 | 4,0 | 8,3 | 8,3 | 9,2 |
| Sweden | 6,9 | 6,9 | 7,2 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 5,1 | 5,1 | 5,1 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 0,5 | 5,0 | 5,0 | 4,7 | 6,2 | 6,2 | 8,0 |
| Average | 5,6 | 5,8 | 6,2 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,8 | 5,0 | 5,1 | 5,1 | 1,2 | 1,3 | 1,2 | 2,4 | 2,4 | 2,6 | 5,5 | 5,9 | 6,7 |
| Median | 6,4 | 6,4 | 6,6 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 2,0 | 5,2 | 5,1 | 5,2 | 1,3 | 1,5 | 1,3 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 6,1 | 6,2 | 6,9 |

Indicator 6: The ICT tools of courts and for court users

Comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by country

Question 062-7. Are there writing assistance tools for which the content is coordinated at national level? (models or templates, paragraphs already pre-written, etc.)

Question 062-7-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

Question 062-8. Are there voice recording tools?

Question 062-8-1. If yes, please specify:

Question 063-1. Is there a case management system (CMS) ? (Software used for registering judicial proceedings and their management)

Question 063-1-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

Question 063-2. Computerised registries managed by courts

Question 063-6. Budgetary and financial management systems of courts

Question 063-7. Measurement tools to assess the workload of judges, prosecutors and/or non-judge/non-prosecutor staff (tool quantifying the activity of judges, prosecutors and/or non-judge/non-prosecutor staff – for example the number of cases resolved)

Question 063-7-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

Question 064-2. Is there a possibility to submit a case to courts by electronic means?(possibility to introduce a case by electronic means, for example an e-mail or a form on a website)

Question 064-3. Is it possible to request legal aid by electronic means?

Question 064-3-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

Question 064-4. Is it possible to transmit summons to a judicial meeting or a hearing by electronic means? (a judicial meeting relates to stages prior to a court hearing, with a view to mediation or conciliation)

Question 064-6. Are there possibilities of electronic communication between courts and lawyers and/or parties? (sending of electronic files and data concerning a judicial proceeding with or without scanned documents, mainly to develop dematerialised communication)

Question 064-7. Terms and conditions of electronic communication used by professionals other than lawyers (sending of electronic data concerning a judicial proceeding with or without scanned documents, mainly to develop dematerialised communication)

Question 064-9. Are there online processing systems of specialised litigation (small claim litigation, undisputed claims, preparatory phases to the resolution of family conflicts, etc. – please, specify in “comments” section)?

Austria

Q063-6 (2020): Monthly controlling reports of the budgetary authorities.

Q063-6 (2019): Monthly Controlling Reports of the budgetary authorities.

Q063-6 (2018): Monthly controlling reports of the budgetary authorities.

Q063-7 (2019): The data for the measurement tools is provided by the CMS, but there is no way get Access to this data directly by using the CMS.

Q063-7 (2018): The data for the measurement tools is provided by the CMS, but there is no way get access to this data directly by using the CMS.

Q064-9 (2019): Civil and/or Commercial: Payment order System, enforcement case system

Q064-9 (2018): Civil and/or Commercial: Payment order system, enforcement case system

Belgium

Q062-7 (2020): "For civil and/or commercial and criminal matters: local modification of the models is always possible. As regards the Council of State (the highest administrative court in the country); administrative matters:

1. For each type of procedure, there are models of judgments which include certain standardized paragraphs. This standardization concerns in particular the part relating to the course of the procedure. A constant work of harmonization is carried out under the impulse of the First President and with the help of the Chief Clerk.

Some documents are now generated automatically on the basis of information taken from our internal databases (e.g. setting orders and hearing tables).

However, there are no "judgment drafting tools" as such.

2. It should be noted that, following an evolution initiated in 2007, the judgments of the highest administrative Courts - since 2017 - all written in direct style. This generalization of the direct style has made it possible to ensure greater uniformity in the presentation of judgments.

3. The magistrates of the Belgian highest administrative Courts have many tools at their disposal:

- legal databases are maintained internally and made available to the public as well (Juridict www.juridict.be , refLex www.reflex.be , etc.);

- access is provided to private, paying legal databases (StradaLex www.stradalex.be , Jurisquare www.jurisquare.be , etc.);

- an intranet managed by the Council of State also centralizes all documents produced by the Council of State (judgments, orders, reports, etc.). It is called Documap.

- The website of the highest administrative Courts also offers numerous search possibilities www.raadvst-consetat.be.

"

Q062-7 (2019): Administrative: For each type of procedure, there are models of judgments within the Council of State which include certain standardized paragraphs. This standardization concerns in particular the part relating to the course of the procedure. A constant work of harmonization is carried out under the impetus of the First President and with the help of the chief registrar. Certain documents are now generated automatically on the basis of information contained in our internal databases (fixing orders and audience tables, for example). Strictly speaking, however, there are no "drafting aid tools" for judgments.

2. It should be noted that following a development initiated in 2007, the judgments of the Council of State have - since 2017 - all been drafted in direct style. This generalization of the direct style made it possible to ensure greater uniformity in the presentation of judgments.

3. The magistrates of the Council of State of Belgium have many tools at their disposal:

- legal databases are kept up to date internally and also made available to the public (Juridict www.juridict.be, refLex www.reflex.be, etc.);

- access is offered to private and chargeable legal databases (StradaLex www.stradalex.be, Jurisquare www.jurisquare.be, etc.);

- an intranet managed by the Council of State also centralizes all the documents produced by the Council of State (judgments, ordinances, reports, etc.). It is called Documap.

- the website of the Council of State also offers many search possibilities www.raadvst-consetat.be.

Q062-8 (2020): "comments for questions 62-1 through 62-9:

Provision of a simple dictation solution is on an individual online request basis with a specific and limiting allocation policy."

Q063-1 (2019): Administrative: 1. All files validly introduced before the Council of State are subject to enrollment (= a scheduling number is assigned) and encoding in a database called Proadmin +. It is important to clarify that this is an internal database to which the parties do not have access.

This database brings together all the information relating to a given case: date of filing, name of the parties, type of procedure, type of dispute, stage of proceedings, act under appeal, addresses of lawyers, calculation of the time limits for submitting the various acts procedure, localization of the file within the Council of State, etc.

2. Although it was not originally intended, Proadmin + is increasingly becoming a tool for establishing statistics on the activity of the administrative litigation section of the Council of State.

3. This tool also enables monitoring in certain circumstances. The First President has thus put in place control mechanisms to automatically detect cases which remain, for example, for a long time at the stage of proceedings "under advisement". Other monitoring possibilities could be implemented in the future.

It should be noted that for the 5 administrative courts there are 3 different statutes, regimes, management systems, independent of justice. Each has its centralized database.

Q063-1-1 (2020): For the highest administrative Courts (administrative matters):

1. All files validly introduced before the highest administrative Courts are enrolled (= a roll number is assigned) and encoded in a database called Proadmin+. It is important to specify that this is an internal database to which the parties do not have access.

This database contains all the information relating to a given case: date of registration, names of the parties, type of procedure, type of dispute, stage of the procedure, contested act, addresses of the lawyers, calculation of the time limits for introducing the various procedural acts, location of the case within the highest administrative Courts, etc.

2. Although this was not its original purpose, Proadmin+ is increasingly becoming a tool for compiling statistics on the activity of the Administrative Jurisdiction Division of highest Administrative Courts.

3. This tool also allows for monitoring in certain circumstances. Control mechanisms are also put in place to automatically detect cases that remain, for example, for a long time at the stage of deliberation" proceedings. The average processing time of cases is also monitored in this way. Other monitoring possibilities could be implemented in the future.

Q063-2 (2020): Land register: the management of this register is the responsibility of another public administration (General Administration of Property Documentation of the Federal Public Service Finance)._x000D_

- Commercial register: the management of this register is the responsibility of another public administration_x000D_

- There is an electronic Crossroads Bank for Enterprises (CBE) register at the FPS Economy. Within the framework of the multi-annual project (CBE+) these two registers will be merged under the unique management of the FPS Economy_x000D_

- Central Solvency Register, Regsol (<https://www.regsol.be/>): Regsol allows creditors, advisors and interested third parties to consult and interact with the electronic insolvency procedure files managed by the corporate courts. The digital platform Regsol, Central Solvency Register, enables creditors, authorised agents and interested parties to commence, access or follow up pending insolvency files administered by the commercial courts. The management of this register is the responsibility of a private company, but is fed and operated by the courts._x000D_

Q063-2 (2019): The register of legal persons in company courts is not computerized.

There is an electronic Banque-Carrefour des Entreprises (BCE) register with the FPS Economy. As part of the multi-annual project (CBE +), these two registers will be merged under the single management of the FPS Economy.

Q063-2 (2018): The register of legal persons in company courts is not computerised.

There is an electronic Crossroads Bank for Enterprises (CBE) register at the FPS Economy. As part of the multi-annual project (CBE+), these two registers will be merged under the single management of the FPS Economy

Q063-6 (2019): Budget and financial management: the Fedcom system has been launched as a pilot project in the College of Courts and Tribunals.

Since the 1st January 2020, within each judicial district there has been a "court costs office" responsible for processing and paying court costs. The office uses a new system focused on fully digital management.

Other: The court fee (Rolrechten / droit de role) is centralized in one national system and communicated to the department of Finance. The status of the payment is returned from the department of finance to the department of justice

Q063-7 (2019): The Aris tool has been launched as a pilot project by the prosecution to measure workload both at central and local level, both for prosecutors of non-prosecutor staff.

Q063-7 (2018): A pilot project is being launched by the Public Prosecutor's Office for an instrument to measure workload at both central and local levels. The Aris instrument will be tested in pilot courts.

Q064-2 (2019): Since the 1st February 2014, appeals to the Council of State can be lodged electronically, according to the procedure organized by the Royal Decree of 13th January 2014. Concretely, this means that the parties have the possibility of lodge their appeal exclusively electronically. The use of the electronic procedure is currently optional for all the parties but the choice of a party to use the electronic procedure in a given case is final for that party in that case.

Q064-2 (2018): Since 1 February 2014, appeals to the Council of State can be submitted electronically. In practice, this means that the parties have the possibility of filing their appeal exclusively electronically. The use of the electronic procedure is currently optional for all parties but, on the other hand, a party's choice to use the electronic procedure in a particular case is definitive for that party in that case. After more than 5 years of practice, this freedom offered to the parties has generated many mixed or asymmetrical files, i.e. files that are only partially electronic (one electronic and the other "paper" part).

Q064-3 (2020): "Legal aid is organized by the bar associations, often with the possibility of a first contact via their own websites.

As far as the Council of State is concerned, it is possible to apply for legal aid (i.e. legal assistance to cover various costs, registration, registry fees, etc.) electronically. This is done at the time of filing the application, via the electronic procedure (see point 64-2, above). "

Q064-3 (2019): For the Council of State: This is done when submitting the request via the electronic procedure.

Q064-4 (2019): For the Council of State: This is done when submitting the request via the electronic procedure.

Q064-6 (2020): "Deployment rate" has changed positively in all subjects: the pandemic has impacted this and accelerated the deployment of tools. Comments on ""phases of the trial involved"": in 2020, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, more opportunities were able to take place through e-Deposit.

The communications are scenarios in both directions + the total of opportunities (maximum situation), even when not all phases or ""modalities"" are offered in a combined way in a given jurisdiction.

As regards - criminal matters, the referral is not done electronically, but the preparation and transmission of decisions; entry into force of article 792 of the Judicial Code (notification by electronic means) on 01.01.2021. For the highest administrative Court, this is done via the electronic procedure (see answer and comments under question 64-2, supra)."

Q064-7 (2020): " Police department: e-pv

Legal experts and translators/interpreters can use e-Deposit for electronic filing of documents or to go through the registration procedure.

Notary's office: Communication between notaries and between notaries and clients is done by electronic email (100%) and through the secure notary network (in 2019, 56% of the offices had the system and almost 90% in 2020) which allows video conferences between notaries in the presence of the parties.

Bailiff: Electronic service of documents

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Q064-7 (2019): Police department: e-pv.

Legal experts and translators / interpreters can use e-Deposit for electronic filing of documents or to go through the registration process.

Notaries: Communication between notaries and between notaries and clients takes place via electronic email (100%) and through the secure notarial network (in 2019, 56% of offices had the system and nearly 90% in 2020) which allows videoconferences to be held between the notaries in the presence of the parties.

Bailiff: Electronic service.

Q064-7 (2018): Legal experts and translators/interpreters can use e-Deposit for electronic filing of documents or to go through the registration procedure.

Police service: e-pv

Q064-9 (2020): "The Cross Border system for the management (of payments) of immediate recoveries: traffic violations provided for in the Royal Decree of April 19, 2014 and which are used in application of the Directive "" crossborder "" (2015/413/EU) and immediate recoveries taken in application of art. 65 of the Road Traffic Police Act (Act of 16 March 1968 on the Road Traffic Police) "Road Traffic Act /Verkeerswet". Regsol: The digital platform Regsol, Central Solvency Register, enables creditors, authorised agents and interested parties to commence, access or follow up pending insolvency files administered by the commercial courts.

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Q064-9 (2019): Regsol: The digital platform Regsol, Central Solvency Register, enables creditors, authorized agents and interested parties to begin, access or follow up pending insolvency files administered by the commercial courts.

Q064-9 (2018): Regsol: The digital platform Regsol, Central Solvency Register, enables creditors, authorised agents and interested parties to commence, access or follow up pending insolvency files administered by the commercial courts

Bulgaria

Q062-7 (2020): Pursuant to Article 55 of the Civil Procedure Code, the Minister of Justice issues an ordinance approving the samples of all papers related to service. The amendment of the samples is done by amending and supplementing the ordinance.

Q063-1 (2019): From 2019, after the completion of a project named "Further development and centralization of the portals in the " Justice" sector for access of citizens to information, e-services and e-justice" , The Single e-Justice Portal is being further developed, with the possibility to send documents from the electronic folders of cases to the Single e-Justice Portal. The portal presents information from the electronic files of court cases, received from the court management systems operating locally in the courts.

Q063-2 (2019): The Land Register and the Business Register are managed by the Registry Agency, not by courts (there registers are data consolidated, service available online and with a statistical module)

Q063-2 (2018): The Land register and the Business register are operated/managed by the Registry Agency, not by courts (they are data consolidated at national level, service available online and with a statistical module)

Q063-7 (2020): With a decision of the Prosecutors Chamber with the Supreme Judicial Council of Bulgaria (SJC) dated 18.12.2019, as of 01.01.2020, Rules for measuring the workload of the prosecutor's offices and the individual workload of each prosecutor and investigator have been adopted. With a decision of the SJC of 16.12.2015, Rules for assessment of the workload of judges have been adopted.

The instruments do not refer to court employees, but only to judges, prosecutors and investigators within the prosecutor's offices and courts in the Republic of Bulgaria.

Q063-7 (2018): By decision of the Supreme Judicial Council of Bulgaria (SJC) of 11.12.2014, as of 01.01.2015, Rules for measuring the workload of the prosecution offices and the individual workload of each prosecutor and investigator were adopted. By decision of the SJC of 16.12.2015, as of 01.04.2016, Rules for assessment of the workload of judges were adopted. The instruments do not refer to judicial officers, but only to judges, prosecutors and investigators within the prosecutor's offices and courts in the Republic of Bulgaria.

Q064-3 (2020): The System for Secure Electronic Service has created a technical possibility for legal aid applications to be submitted electronically by citizens who have an electronic signature or personal identification code of the National Social Security Institute and are registered in the electronic service system. Due to the fact that the applicants for legal aid are financially disadvantaged persons without financial means, from vulnerable social groups - retirees, children at risk, victims of domestic violence and other crimes, accommodated in crisis centers, refugees and others. who do not have the technical capacity and / or skills for electronic access, the likelihood of applying for legal aid electronically is minimal, but exists as a technical possibility.

Generally, requesting legal aid on paper and requesting legal aid electronically are two alternative options for citizens. The use of one or the other option is at the choice of the citizen-candidate for legal aid.

Q064-3 (2019): Legal aid can be requested electronically if the applicant citizen has signed the application for legal aid with an electronic signature and the same has been sent to the NLAB through the Secure Electronic Service System.

Q064-6 (2019): JUDICIAL SYSTEM ACT Chapter eighteen "a".CERTIFICATE STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURAL ACTIONS IN ELECTRONIC FORM

REGULATION No. 6 adopted by Supreme Judicial Council for carrying out procedural actions and supporting statements in electronic form

Q064-6 (2018): JUDICIAL SYSTEM ACT Chapter eighteen "a".CERTIFICATE STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURAL ACTIONS IN ELECTRONIC FORM

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Croatia

Q063-1 (2019): As part of the IPA2012 project, BI platform were procured and implemented in the ICMS system, thus achieving full integration of CMS and statistical tools.

Q064-2 (2018): During 2018, electronic communication was introduced in all commercial courts for obligatory participants in court proceedings.

Q064-7 (2019): The eKomunikacija was launched into production, enabling electronic communication of all participants (including lawyers) and all courts except administrative ones. Article 106(a) of the Civil Procedural Law (Official Gazette 70/19) prescribes that submission can be submitted in electronic form via information system. Article 79 of the Criminal Procedural Code (Official Gazette 143/12) prescribes that submissions that are compiled and signed in writing may be submitted in the form of an electronic document if they are made, sent, received and stored using available information technology, and ensure the establishment of an unambiguous feature that determines the compiler of the electronic document.

Q064-7 (2018): With the introduction of e-communication and the expansion of the use of electronic means of identification and electronic signature, the percentage of electronic communication has increased.

Cyprus

Q063-1-1 (2020): in April 2021 the e justice system was introduced

Q064-2 (2018): we do not yet have an e filing system

Czech Republic

Q062-7 (2020): The templates are available for all courts but do not cover all matters.

Q062-7-1 (General Comment): The templates are available for all courts but do not cover all matters.

Q063-2 (General Comment): Insolvency registry managed by courts (deployment rate 100%, data consolidated at national level, service available online, statistical module integrated or connected).

The Land register is not managed by courts but by Cadastral Office.

Q063-2 (2015): Land register is managed by Czech statistical Office

Q063-6 (2020): The budgetary information system is called IRES and is used by the Ministry of Justice since 1995.

Q063-7 (2020): The measurement tool is only available to assess the workload of judges and public prosecutors.

Q064-2 (2020): It is possible to introduce a case by electronic means, i. e. e-mail, data box, electronic filling room.

Q064-9 (General Comment): Electronic payment order online processing system managed by the Ministry of Justice.

Q064-9 (2019): electronic payment order for claims up to 1000000 CZK.

Q064-9 (2018): electronic payment order for claims up to 1000000 CZK.

Denmark

Q062-7 (2020): For civil/commercial cases the availability rate slightly decreased as we simply went through the different areas of use and the different patterns of uses and found that there were certain areas where we were not covered.

Q062-7 (2019): For civil/commercial cases the availability rate slightly decreased as we simply went through the different areas of use and the different patterns of uses and found that there were certain areas where we were not covered.

Q062-7 (2015): 62.7 assistance tools are also available in criminal cases, probate cases, enforcement cases and land registration cases

Q062-8 (2020): We had some testing of the quality of voice recognition and found that the software was unreliable in regards to the Danish language. We are again moving forward with this initiative.

Q062-8 (2019): We had some testing of the quality of voice recognition and found that the software was unreliable in regards to the Danish language. The response is based on the multiple choice fields and by pilot testing, we simply mean light testing and we are not moving forward with this initiative.

Q063-1 (2015): Same comment as in 2014) Equipment rate is not really defined in this context. We have defined it as "There is a set up to measure and calculate weighted cases, number of cases processed, number of budget etc. and it is being used"

Q063-2 (General Comment): Business registry centralised at a national level.

Q063-2 (2019): centralised at a national level

Q063-6 (General Comment): We have multiple tools in the various courts available for controlling and managing costs and the degrees to which they are being used varies. This data is relatively unknown by the central organization and this is our best estimate.

Activity in terms of weighted cases is used also in allocation of resources.

Q063-6 (2019): We have multiple tools in the various courts available for controlling and managing costs and the degrees to which they are being used varies. This data is relatively unknown by the central organization and this is our best estimate.

Activity in terms of weighted cases is used also in allocation of resources.

Q063-7 (General Comment): We measure how much time each judge or staff on different categories of work (civil cases, criminal cases, administration etc.). We calculate the activity a court creates in weighted cases. We therefore measure productivity.

Q063-7 (2020): Judges above: Danish Court Administration has chosen 10-49 %. It might be higher. The point is that on district courts, all judges either fill out how time is spent on a daily basis, or - for appointed judges - on a half-yearly basis. At some courts, the court has decided that the judges despite Danish Court Administration does not demand it, anyway fill out this daily information. At a High Court and Supreme court level this is not done though. So it is not an absolute. Therefore 10-49 %. Data are used by Danish Court Administration. It is up to the individual court, how they use and how closely they monitor the staff (Judges). The same counts for non-judge staff. Danish Court Administration has no data re prosecutor staff. Overall, there has not been changes to the systems that help assess how the workload is for public prosecutors but due to ongoing interest in how the workload is distributed – not only for the single employee but also the districts between – it is estimated that there has been an increase in the percentage. The workload is monitored in more general terms centrally through the Attorney General's office and locally the districts/local prosecution monitor their prosecutors and the workload more closely. The estimate of 50-99% is therefore not an absolute but an estimate since there has been an increase in the focus on monitoring the workload.

Q063-7 (2019): Judges above: Danish Court Administration has chosen 10-49 %. It might be higher. The point is that on district courts, all judges either fill out how time is spent on a daily basis, or - for appointed judges - on a half-yearly basis. At some courts, the court has decided that the judges despite Danish Court Administration does not demand it, anyway fill out this daily information. At a High Court and Supreme court level this is not done though. So it is not an absolute. Therefore 10-49 %. Data are used by Danish Court Administration. It is up to the individual court, how they use and how closely they monitor the staff (Judges). The same counts for non-judge staff. Danish Court Administration has no data re prosecutor staff.

Q063-7 (2014): Equipment rate is not really defined in this context. We have defined it as "There is a set up i.e. to measure and calculate number of judges, weighted cases etc. And it is being used"

Q064-2 (2015): 64.2: electronic forms are available on website, but can currently only be submitted by e-mail

Q064-3 (2020): The Ministry of Justice Department of Civil Affairs has informed that the department has established a mandatory self-service solution for applications of legal aid. The digital solution has been available since 20th of December 2019. It became mandatory to use the digital solution for application of legal aid the 1st of June 2020 by administrative order no. 724 of 28th of May 2020 about legal aid. The Department of Civil Affairs can refrain from rejecting applications of legal aid that are submitted outside of the digital solution (e.g. per e-mail or by physical mail). The Department can also in exceptional circumstances grant exemption from using the self-service solution by request or at the own initiative of the Department of Civil Affairs. 50-99 percent of the received applications are received through the digital solution. When the applicant submits the case via the digital solution it is automatically registered in the Department's case handling system. The cases are subsequently processed manually. The Department of Civil Affairs' verdict is sent electronically to the applicant, unless the applicant have been exempted from digital post. It is only the application process that is digital.

Q064-3 (2018): Only applies for Civil cases through Civilsystemet.

Q064-9 (2020): Cases go through Civilsystemet.

Q064-9 (2019): Cases go through Civilsystemet.

Q064-9 (2018): Cases go through Civilsystemet.

Estonia

Q062-7 (2018): It's available for everyone, but not everyone uses it.

Q062-8 (2020): Courts have adopted voice recognition software.

Q062-8 (2019): Should be available by the end of 2020.

Q063-1-1 (2020): Status of integration of a CMS with a statistical tool: Statistical tool has been improved.

Q063-6 (2020): "Other": For example, all the costs related to state legal aid.

Q064-6 (2020): Public e-file now contains information about different deadlines and calendar functionality (which includes trials).

Q064-9 (2018): Payment order

Finland

Q062-8 (2020): Simple dictation tools are "not available", as the dictation tools are not used to dictate so that someone could type it later. Availability of multiple speakers recording tools: Witness statements are recorded in the courts to a centralized server from which they can be accessed by a higher court handling the appeal.

Q062-8 (2018): Dictation tools are no longer used as they are considered to be old-fashioned technology. Witness statements are recorded in the courts to a centralized server from which they can be accessed by a higher court handling the appeal. Voice recognition tools are tested, but there is not good enough product yet on the market for the Finnish language.

Q063-1 (2019): In administrative courts Power BI software is integrated to case management system.

Q063-1 (2015): Q63.1. Ministry of Justice has a new project in which electronic services and e-filing are developed to prosecution offices and district courts, courts of appeal and Supreme Court. The inauguration of this system will be earliest in 2019. The system consists for example the portal to lawyers. The same kind of project is going on concerning the Administrative Courts. Time frame is a bit different: system is to be functioning 2020. Q63.2 The Courts don't manage the registers themselves, but they have several national registries in use. Services are available online. The land registry is managed by National Land Survey of Finland. The Business registry is managed by Finnish Patent and Registration Office. Other national registries that are used in courts are Population Register (Population Register Centre) and Vehicular and Driver Data Register (Finnish Transport Safety Agency).

Q063-1 (2014): Ministry of Justice has a new project in which electronic services and e-filing are developed to prosecution offices and district courts, courts of appeal and Supreme Court. The inauguration of this system will be earliest in 2018. The system consists for example the portal to lawyers.

Q063-1-1 (2020): In HAIPA (administrative and specialized courts) the parties can access the following data from the system: a date and time of hearing which is open to parties, documents that they themselves have sent to the court, documents sent by other parties after the judge has classified them available, the status of the case including "decided", and the decision after the judge has classified it as available.

In general court are in transition from the old systems (Sakari and Tuomas) to the new system (AIPA). Some of the cases were still handled in the old systems but some have already moved to the new system (secret coercive measures, petitionary matters). As the development of the new system is still ongoing, for example the statistical tools are not yet fully functional/automated.

Q063-2 (General Comment): Not maintained by courts but other national registries.

Q063-2 (2018): The Land Registry is managed by the National Land Survey of Finland and the Finnish Trade Register is managed by the Finnish Patent and Registration Office. Both are centralized registries and courts have access to them.

Q063-7 (2020): There is a system for collecting data on handling cases and this is deployed to all courts.

In administrative courts Power BI software is compatible with the new case management system, HAIPA. During the transition period, the administrative courts also use the Business Objects Board software (BOBI) the cases still pending in the old case management system.

The general courts are also transitioning to a new case management system, AIPA. However, the number of cases in the new system was much lower than in the administrative courts. Similarly, during the transition period, the general courts also use the Business Objects Board software (BOBI) the cases still pending in the old case management system.

Due to data protection, only the court where the judge / staff member works, looks at the data related to an individual. The heads of courts are able to follow the number of cases resolved by the judge. Often, this data is not used on a detailed/short term manner. Rather, it may be used at a court level (for example in budget negotiations) and as a long term indicator, or in case of a sudden and radical change in judges' output (but even then not as a tool for disciplinary measure). In addition, there is a tool for reporting the working hours is 'deployed' to the courts 100% in the sense that it is available and accessible. We estimated the use to correspond '50-99%'.

For prosecutors: The data is used for monitoring at national level and at local level. The tool used (BOBI) is not connected to the CMS. PowerBI software will be introduced in 2021 for statistical and monitoring purposes, and the preparation was done in 2020. Similarly, the introduction of the new case management system AIPA and the new administrative register HILDA in 2021 were prepared in 2020.

Q063-7 (2019): The courts and the prosecutors' offices use Business Objects XI software (BOXI) which is now updated to Business Objects

Board software (BOB). In administrative courts Power BI software is integrated to case management system.

The tool is 'deployed' 100% in the sense that it is available and accessible. However, judges are not required to use the tool, so it is not used 100%. We estimated the use to correspond '10-49%'. The heads of courts are able to follow the number of cases resolved by the judge. However, this is usually not used on a detailed/short term manner. Rather, it may be used at a court level (for example in budget negotiations) and as a long term indicator, or in case of a sudden and radical change in judges' output (but even then not as a tool for disciplinary measure). Similarly to judges, the process servers record their hours in a different manner, and we estimated the use to correspond '50-99%'.

Q063-7 (2018): The courts and the prosecutors' offices use Business Objects XI software (BOXI) which is now updated to Business Objects Board software (BOB). In administrative courts, Power BI software which is integrated to case management system is being tested.

Q064-2 (General Comment): As of 1 September 2019, it has been mandatory to submit the applications for summons in undisputed civil cases via electronic services. Only private individuals representing themselves can submit their applications for summons in person, by post or by e-mail.

Q064-6 (General Comment): More info on AIPA project, or the development of the case management system for general courts, and HAIPA project, or the development of the case management system for administrative courts, can be found from the web-pages of the Finnish National Courts Administration, at www.tuomioistuinvirasto.fi.

Q064-6 (2020): In a summary civil cases (an undisputed debt, undisputed cases concerning evictions, restoration of possession or a disrupted circumstance) for everyone else except a private individual it is not only a possibility but initiating the matter must be done using electronic services. The digitalization project for the prosecutors and the general courts, AIPA, is ongoing. This case management system will replace their current case management systems. Since spring 2018 the tool has been used for secret coercive measure cases, and since spring 2020 for petitionary matters. The administrative and special courts have their own case management system, HAIPA. There are three different ways to communicate electronically with the administrative and special courts: 1) email (signature not required if there is no doubt about identity of the sender) except when a document needs to be served in a 'verifiable way', 2) via the customer portal of the HAIPA-system (also available to those govt agencies integrated with the system), or 3) the 'Verifiable electronic service' described below (from parties to the courts). The Code on Judicial Procedure (Chapter 11 Section 3) allows for serving documents electronically: "[...] (2) by letter, (3) by an electronic message as is stipulated in the Act on Electronic Services and Communication in the Public Sector (13/2003), Section 18. [...] The documents referred to above in subsection 1(2) may also be sent as an electronic message in the manner identified by the addressee." Similarly, the Administrative Procedure Act acknowledges the electronic service – it refers both to the Code on Judicial Procedure (Chapter 11) and the Act on Electronic Services and Communication in the Public Sector (13/2003). In turn, the Act on Electronic Services and Communication in the Public Sector (13/2003), Section 18 stipulates on the 'Verifiable electronic service' with the consent of the party. In such cases, the authority notifies the party that the decision is available for retrieval by the party or a representative of the party. After verifiable identification the party or the representative of the party can retrieve the decision. The service of the decision shall be considered effected when the document has been retrieved. If the decision is not retrieved within seven days of the notification, the document will be served in another matter. In practice, however, electronic communication is not used in the manner described in the Act on Electronic Services and Communication in the Public Sector. After the parties have approved to the use of electronic messages and verified the correct the address, the courts use email in communication with the parties (with the exception of the decisions which required a verifiable service / acknowledgment of receipt).

Q064-6 (2018): The documents can be sent by e-mail.

Q064-7 (General Comment): Notaries: The tasks of notaries are not such that they deal with courts. However, as they are civil servants, their decisions can be appealed. In such case, they can deal with the courts with an email that includes electronic signature.

Q064-7 (2020): Enforcement here includes Enforcement Agency (fines, confiscation, forfeitures) but also prison and probation services. Enforcement Agency can interact with the courts by email. Prison and probation Services has a specific computer application that transfers data from the courts to them. Similarly, the courts send data to Legal Register Centre/Fines via a specific application. When a notary is a party to the procedure, there is no specific computer application. There are no Judicial police services in Finland.

Q064-9 (2020): Citizens may file an application for a summons concerning an undisputed debt to the district court by using electronic online services. For others, it is compulsory to use the electronic online services.

Q064-9 (2019): Citizens and companies may file an application for a summons concerning an undisputed debt to the district court online by using electronic services.

Q064-9 (2018): Citizens and companies may file an application for a summons concerning an undisputed debt to the district court online by using the electronic services.

Q064-9 (2014): It is possible to file a case electronically as stated in 2013 exercise. Also e-mail is widely in use. However, the cases are not processed completely electronically, as the courts still use paper documents -> documents filed electronically will be printed out for the judge and the archives. The official judgment is a paper document signed by the judge.

France

Q062-7 (2019): Cassiopée for all « Tribunaux de grande instance »

APPI for execution of sentences services

MINOS for police courts

Q062-7 (2018): Penal: Cassiopeia for all IMTs; APPI for enforcement services; MINOS for police courts

Q062-8 (2019): Positive reply only with regard to administrative justice.

Q062-8 (2018): Such tools exist but their use is not generalised

Q063-1 (2019): There are applications to manage court proceedings for both criminal and civil matters. These applications are not based on CMS but have been developed specifically for the needs of the Ministry of Justice.

Q063-2 (2020): "Since April 1, 2021, the first phase of the electronic one-stop shop (GUE) provided for by Article L. 123-33 C. Com resulting from Article 1 of Law No. 2019-486 of May 22, 2019 known as "PACTE" has been deployed within civil courts with commercial jurisdiction. This portal is intended to simplify the procedures of major agents before a gradual extension to other agents, followed by an opening to the entire public concerned as of January 1, 2023. The national register of companies (RNE), whose creation is provided for by Article 2 of Law No. 2019-486 of May 22, 2019, known as the "PACTE Act", will ensure the dissemination of declarative data and / or validated by the clerks of the civil courts with commercial jurisdiction, in open data and in restricted access. Land registration in Alsace/Moselle is provided by the Ministry of Justice, which deploys the human resources (judges and land registry auditors, court clerks, land office agents) and the means necessary for the operation of the land offices of the Colmar and Metz Courts of Appeal. Among the technical means made available to the land registries, the AMALFI computer system has been the main tool for the dematerialization of land registration since July 2008. The EPELFI - Etablissement Public d'Exploitation du Livre Foncier Informatisé under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice - is in charge of its operation in compliance with strong commitments in terms of availability and security (Source SDJ). The national register of companies (RNE), the creation of which is provided for in Article 2 of Law No. 2019-486 of May 22, 2019, known as the "PACTE Law", will ensure the dissemination of declarative data and/or data validated by the registries of civil courts with commercial jurisdiction, in open data and in restricted access. Land registration in Alsace/Moselle is provided by the Ministry of Justice, which deploys the human resources (judges and land registry auditors, court clerks, land office agents) and the means necessary for the operation of the land offices of the Colmar and Metz second instance court. Among the technical means made available to the land registries, the AMALFI computer system has been the main tool for the dematerialization of land registration since July 2008. The EPELFI - Etablissement Public d'Exploitation du Livre Foncier Informatisé under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice - ensures the operation of the system in compliance with strong commitments in terms of availability and security.

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Q063-2 (2019): Concerning the land register: only 11 courts are responsible for maintaining a land register for a small part of French territory (Alsace-Moselle). For the rest of the territory, these registers are managed by the land registry services attached to the Ministry of the Economy and Finance. The deployment rate is estimated at 100% insofar as all the 11 courts concerned are familiar with this management. Concerning the business register: the 7 courts of Alsace-Moselle and the RCS of Papeete keep a computerised trade and company register for a small part of French territory (Alsace-Moselle). For the rest of the territory, these registers are not managed by judicial services. The deployment rate is therefore estimated at 50-99% to take account of the elements below.

Q063-6 (2020): "Concerning ""other"", neither of the two orders of jurisdiction has provided an answer. Answers from the judicial and administrative justice "

Q063-6 (2019): Reply concerning the administrative justice.

Q063-6 (2018): data related to administrative justice

Q063-7 (2020): "For non-judge staff: the Civil Servant Job Management and Distribution Tool (OUTILGREF) was created in 1992. It has been online via the private Justice network since 2006. It measures the workload of court registrars (i.e., excluding legal assistants and specialized assistants) and evaluates the need for court clerks (etpE) in the courts and regional administrative services (SAR) with respect to the activity of these structures, the need being understood as the volume of agents necessary for the annual processing of the flow of cases in order to not generate any stock. This is a single tool for all the courts and the regional administrative services, which exhaustively lists the court and administrative activities of the registry. It also includes an evaluation of the workload of the common or support services. It is regularly updated according to the reforms and the evolution of working methods in particular, to guarantee its reliability and sincerity. A data collection operation is carried out each year to feed it.

With regard to magistrates (judges and prosecutors), the French Ministry of Justice is currently conducting work to better measure their workload. A system for evaluating their activity, based on the weighting of court cases, is being developed and should, by the end of 2022, provide a better understanding of the activity of courts and tribunals, as well as a more accurate allocation of resources between jurisdictions and within the departments of the same jurisdiction. With this in mind, a working group has been set up and has met more than ten times since December 2019, with the Ministry favouring peer-to-peer meetings (Delphi method), which is based on an estimate of time in order to establish the weighting table.

[2] For non-judge staff, the Outil de Gestion et de Répartition des Emplois de Fonctionnaires (OUTILGREF) was created in 1992. It has been online via the private Justice network since 2006. It measures the workload of court registrars (i.e., excluding legal assistants and specialized assistants) and evaluates the need for court registrars (etpE) in the courts and regional administrative services (SAR) with respect to the activity of these structures, the need being understood as the volume of agents necessary for the annual processing of the flow of cases in order to not generate any stock. This is a single tool for all the courts and the regional administrative services, which exhaustively lists the court and administrative activities of the registry. It also includes an evaluation of the workload of the common or support services. It is regularly updated according to the reforms and the evolution of working methods in particular, to guarantee its reliability and sincerity. A data collection exercise is carried out each year to feed it.

On the other hand, the answer given by the administrative justice is "no".

Q063-7 (2014): As regards the judiciary, the software "Outil de Gestion et de Répartition des Emplois de Fonctionnaires" (OUTILGREF) measures the workload of court clerks, and assesses the specific needs of the jurisdictions. This workload is calculated based on indicators which measure the average flow of new cases filed by a jurisdiction for a period of one year. Evaluations made through the OUTILGREF tool help monitor the localisation of court clerks vacancies in jurisdictions. This monitoring operation takes place once a year, and comparable operations exist for the completion of impact studies of draft legislation and regulation which may affect clerks. OUTILGREF is a tool shared by both the central administration and decentralised departments to analyse the activity of jurisdictions.

As regards the administrative courts, equipment rate of tools used to measure workload is evaluated to 10-49%.

Q064-2 (2020):

With regard to criminal law: with the deployment of digital criminal procedure currently underway, transmission from the investigation services is done in waves of deployment and according to criminal law orientations. It has therefore been specified at this stage 10-49% but this will increase sharply at the beginning of 2022 and we should be close to 100% by the end of 2023.

Q064-3 (2020): The legal aid computer system (SIAJ) is being deployed throughout the country

Q064-4 (2015): Although Justice Scoreboard does not cover criminal justice, in the category "other" are the provisions adopted in 2015 to allow the dematerialisation of criminal summons, including registered letters with acknowledgment of receipt (article 803-1 of the Criminal Procedure Code)

Q064-6 (2020): "The lawyers in the criminal chain are taken from a non-exhaustive directory set out by the Conseil National des Barreaux.

The option ""specific computer application"" concerning criminal cases is validated for 2020. The Ministry of Justice has indeed set up a dedicated computer application, the digital criminal procedure, which is currently being deployed in the jurisdictions (Digital Criminal Procedure Program, PPN). This is a very important information systems project for criminal justice and a flagship IT program of the Ministry of Justice, in the same way as Portalis in civil matters. "

Q064-6 (2019): Communication between the court and the lawyers representing the parties: no in criminal cases and yes in civil cases. Lawyers have at their disposal an interface on which they can consult the progress of the civil proceedings of the 1st instance court and the court of appeal and send to the registries documents of referrals and communicate throughout the procedure. Only an informal copy of the decision handed down is sent to the lawyers.

Reply of the administrative justice for the second question

Q064-6 (2018): Lawyers have at their disposal an interface on which they can consult the progress of the civil proceedings of the TGi and the CA and send the registries documents of referrals and communicate throughout the procedure. Only an informal copy of the decision is sent to the lawyers.

Q064-7 (2020):

"Bailiffs are expected to be more numerous in the system as the system is deployed, with the estimated target being the 50-99% bracket

- The activity of experts is being tested, this communication falls within the scope of the texts in force and should not be the subject of a specific framework.

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Q064-7 (2018): With regard to the enforcement of criminal decisions, there are several means of electronic communication: - for structured data: CASSIOPEE (tool shared within the jurisdiction and by using an inter-application exchange with APPI) - for complete data : APPI (tool shared between courts and integration and probation services) - for electronic communication: PLINE: secure messaging for sending high-volume documents

Q064-9 (2020): "Litigation of payment orders: IPWEB software allowing dematerialized exchanges exchanges with the bailiffs

Requests for orders to pay can be sent by judicial officers to civil courts electronically by means of a dedicated computer application.

electronically by means of a dedicated computer application. In some pilot jurisdictions, the judge's order is directly

In some pilot jurisdictions, the judge's order is directly established on digital support and sent by digital means to the judicial officers."

Q064-9 (2019): Litigation concerning payment orders: IPWEB software allowing dematerialised exchanges with enforcement agents. Applications for payment orders can be sent by enforcement agents to the civil courts electronically using a dedicated computer application. In some pilot courts the judge's order is directly drawn up in digital form and sent digitally to the enforcement agents.

Q064-9 (2018): Litigation of payment orders: IPWEB software allowing dematerialised exchanges with bailiffs.

In addition, Act No. 2019-222 of 23 March 2019 on programming for 2018-2022 and judicial reform introduced a fully dematerialised procedure for disputes involving an amount below a certain amount (5,000 euros). This provision comes into force on January 1, 2022.

Germany

Q062-8 (2018): No statistical information available on the prevalence of multiple speakers recording tools and voice recognition features.

Q063-2 (2018): e.g. edict database, insolvency database, list of experts, list of interpreters, list of mediators, data warehouse

Q063-6 (2020): Since "Other" was answered with "NA" by most of the Länder, Tool deployment rate, consolidated data and system communicating were also answered "NA".

Information on "other" budgetary and financial management systems submitted by Baden Württemberg:

Justice budget and budget calculation, medium term fiscal planning

Deployment rate: 100%, System communicating with other ministries: yes

Q063-6 (2018): Name of the tool: HV SAP

Q064-3 (2020): In criminal proceedings the court's decision whether the defendant is assigned a defense counsel may be issued electronically and served to the public prosecutor's office and to lawyers electronically. The defendant may be served electronically, provided he or she has expressly consented to the electronic transmission of documents (Section 37 para. 1 of the Criminal Code in conjunction with Section 174 para. 3 sentence 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure).

Q064-4 (2020): Use of information technologies for improving the quality of the communication between courts and professionals

Q064-4 (2019): Use of information technologies for improving the quality of the communication between courts and professionals

Q064-9 (2020): Online processing systems are not available in criminal proceedings.

Automated processing systems are used in summary proceedings for payment orders. Section 688 paragraph 1 and 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure states for which claims the proceedings are generally admissible: Section 688 Admissibility

(1) Upon corresponding application being made by the claimant regarding a claim concerning the payment of a specific amount of money in Euros, a payment order is to be issued.

(2) No summary proceedings for a payment order may be brought:

1. For claims that an entrepreneur has under an agreement pursuant to sections 491 to 509 of the Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch, BGB), if the effective annual rate of interest to be provided for in accordance with section 492 (2) of the Civil Code is in excess, by more than twelve (12) percentage points, of the base rate of interest, pursuant to section 247 of the Civil Code, applicable at the time the agreement is concluded;

2. Where the assertion of the claim is dependent on consideration, performance of which is as yet outstanding;

3. Where the payment order would have to be served by publication of a notice.

The summary proceedings for a payment order have the purpose to quicken and facilitate the enforcement of monetary claims. For a payment order to be issued by the court, claimants must submit an application. The application must amongst others include the following information: the designation of the parties, the designation of the court where the application is filed as well as the designation of the claim. After a summary examination of the application, the court issues an order for payment and sends it out to the respondent. The respondent may lodge an opposition in writing against the claim or a part thereof in which case the summary proceedings for a payment order end and both parties can apply for court proceedings. Should the respondent not object within two weeks, the court issues a writ of execution at the claimants' request. The respondent may file a protest against the writ of execution. Should a protest be filed, the court delivering the writ of execution shall transfer the dispute to the court that has been designated.

In the event of automatic processing systems being used, Sections 703b and 703c of the Code of Civil Procedure regulate special provisions that guide the automatic processing of the petition. Section 703b

Special regulations for automatic processing

(1) In the event of automatic processing systems being used, orders, rulings, execution copies, and court certificates of enforceability will be furnished with the court seal; no signature is required.

(2) The Federal Minister of Justice is authorised to provide for the course of proceedings such provision being subject to approval by the Bundesrat and being made by statutory instrument, insofar as this is required to ensure uniform automatic processing of the summary proceedings for a payment order (progress schedule for the proceedings).

Section 703c

Forms; introduction of automatic processing

(1) The Federal Minister of Justice is authorised to introduce forms in the interests of simplifying the summary proceedings for a payment order and in order to protect the party being laid claim to, such forms being subject to approval by the Bundesrat and being made by statutory instrument. Different forms may be introduced for:

1. Summary proceedings for a payment order performed by courts using automatic processing systems.

Q064-9 (2019): Use of information technologies between courts, professionals and users in the framework of judicial proceedings

Greece

Q062-7 (2019): In the context of the Informational System OSDDY PP there are provided templates for certificates, case files and other documents that are used in the judicial proceedings.

Q063-1-1 (2020): Some decisions of specific Courts are published on the internet (eg Areios Pagos, Piraeus Court of First Instance, etc.).

Q063-2 (2019): A part of the Informational System OSDDY PP is record keeping of companies' bankruptcy and in the context of this project there are offered electronic services such as certificates of bankruptcy (non) existence, electronic filing complaint and relative documents by a lawyer and monitoring of the case progress.

Q064-6 (2020): The email was added due to special legislation for the use of information and Communication Technologies due to covid.

Q064-9 (2014): ODR platform will be accessible by 9/1/2016 due to 70330/9.7.2015 Joint Ministerial Decision.

Hungary

Q063-2 (2019): There is also an electronic register of civil societies (CIIR), register of people under guardianship, register of documents served via public notification

Q063-6 (2020): NEXON HR - budgetary aspects of human resource management, KIRA - management of wages.

Q063-6 (2019): Other: NEXON HR - budgetary aspects of human resource management, KIRA - management of wages.

Q063-6 (2018): NEXON HR - budgetary aspects of human resource management, KIRA - management of wages.

Q064-4 (2015): 64.4. If the claimant submits the petition by electronic means, he/she is summoned by electronic means, but the respondent is summoned for the first trial in paper form as well. If a party submits a claim by electronic means this act counts as a consent given to be notified about any action of the court by electronic means. 64.8. Court documents have to be signed on paper as well, although attorneys do not need to produce a paper based copy of an electronically signed document.

Q064-9 (2018): order of payments issued by public notaries

Q064-9 (2014): Small claims procedure (any claim under 3175 Euro) is completely carried out electronically, although not by the court but by the notaries.

Ireland

Q062-7 (2020): The tools used for administrative are the same as for civil cases since Ireland does not operate administrative courts

Q062-7 (2015): 62.7 - Court Registrars at the various jurisdictional levels have access to template/model court forms (orders, warrants etc.) case tracking systems, staff intranet or shared folders. The Courts Service provides Dragon software, which is a voice recognition application, to all judges on request. "Winscribe" is provided to all High Court, Court of Appeal and Supreme Court judges on request.

62.10 - Information of an educational nature is available to judges via a judges intranet and a sentencing information website. Courts staff can access training materials via the Training and Development Section of courts links on the Courts Service network. The Training Unit is also planning the introduction of a new online video-based training function.

Q062-8 (2020): The tools used for administrative are the same as for civil cases since Ireland does not operate administrative courts

Q063-1 (2018): Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and the High Court Civil and Commercial decisions are published online. High Court Civil and Commercial proceedings are available online.

Q063-1-1 (2020): The tools used for administrative are the same as for civil cases since Ireland does not operate administrative courts

Q063-2 (2020): These Registers referred to 63.2 are not under the responsibility of Courts.

Q063-2 (2018): These Registers referred to 63.2 are not under the responsibility of Courts.

Q064-2 (2015): Based on the coverage of jurisdictional areas equipped with Courts Service On-line (CSOL) for small claims, or personal insolvency or Criminal Justice Integration Project (CJIP) for criminal cases in 2015, we feel justified in increasing the figure for cover to 10-49% from 0-9% given in 2014.

Q064-2 (2014): Electronic case filing is mandatory for personal insolvency cases other than bankruptcy and optional for any small claim.

Q064-6 (2020): The tools used for administrative are the same as for civil cases since Ireland does not operate administrative courts

Q064-6 (2019): Submissions for the Court can be made electronically in certain proceedings. A hard copy is also required for the Court.

Q064-6 (2018): Submissions for the Court can be made electronically in certain proceedings. A hard copy is also required for the Court.

Q064-9 (2020): Small claims under the value of €2,000 can be made online.

Q064-9 (2019): Small claims under the value of €2,000 can be made online

Q064-9 (2018): Small claims under the value of €2,000 can be made online.

Italy

Q062-8 (2019): The whole justice personnel is now provided with Office 2016 licences, which have dictation tools integrated.

Q064-2 (2020): As a matter of fact in Italy several different entities such as the police, the National Social Welfare Institution (INPS) and others can submit a case to the prosecution office (Procura) electronically. In addition to that, in recent years a new system called "Portale del Processo Penale Telematico" (literally Portal of the Telematic Criminal Process) has been developed. This system allows the filing of complaints and lawsuit (denunce e querele) by the lawyer of the victim. The combination of these two systems makes the availability rate of criminal cases in the range 50-99%. Clearly both these systems are regulated by a specific legislative framework. Moreover, all proceedings (100%) can be transmitted from the prosecution office to the court electronically.

Q064-3 (2019): The possibility to request legal aid by electronic means is only limited to Administrative Justice. Therefore responses given to question 064-3-1 apply to Administrative Justice only.

Q064-3 (2018): Legal aid can be requested by electronic means only for Administrative Justice.

Q064-4 (2018): Such possibility only applies to Administrative Justice.

Q064-9 (2014): The system we had in place in 2013 has been suspended as it needs some adjustments. It's currently going through a deep reengineering in order to be in line with European recommendations and standards.

Latvia

Q063-1 (2019): Court administration has implemented a world class business intelligence solution to work with court data.

Q063-1 (2018): Court administration has implemented a world class business intelligence solution to work with court data.

Q063-6 (2015): Q63.6. - With both financial management system and system for budget planning and budget performance monitoring works only staff from Court Administration

Q064-3 (2020): Information available in CMS - The Legal Aid Administration has established an electronic co-operation portal between the institution and legal aid providers.

Q064-7 (2020): "Experts": the tool deployment rate for court experts is about 50%, because the communication is not more than 50% by electronic means, since the decisions on the identification of the expert-examination are mainly in paper form, as they come with the expert-examination sites. Enforcement agents (specific legal framework): According Civil Procedure Law, the enforcement agent electronically submits the application for the corroboration of the immovable property in the name of the acquirer to the district (city) court through the Judicial Informative System. Likewise, the enforcement agent submits to the district (city) court a request for corroboration regarding making of a recovery notation.

Notaires (specific legal framework): Section E1 of the Notariate Law and other norms govern communication electronically. There is also a special regulation in the Land Register Law, which provides that a sworn notary shall submit documents to the Land Register electronically.

Q064-7 (2019): On the web site of the Council of Sworn Notaries of Latvia <https://www.latvijasnotars.lv/> .

Under Land Register Law the notaries sending electronic data to court, as well as in accordance with Notariate Law the notaries electronically communicate and sharing documents with the legal persons and commercial banks.

Also sworn notaries uses the official electronic address.

Electronic auctions website <https://izsoles.ta.gov.lv/> provides the ability to distribute real estate and movable property auctions advertisements, make verification of person eligibility for participation in the auction and authorization, to hold an auction, make a statement by sending its members, as well as other activities related to organization and conducting of the auction.

According Law on the Official Electronic Address it's mandatory for all sworn bailiffs to use the official electronic address from 1st January 2020.

Q064-7 (2018): Mentioned practitioners can contact and communicate with courts using electronically signed messages or via the manas.tiesas.lv court e-service portal

Q064-9 (General Comment): Small claims and applications for coercive enforcement under alert procedures.

Q064-9 (2018): Available at manas.tiesas.lv are specialized electronic templates that can be filled and submitted to the court via the mentioned e-service portal.

Lithuania

Q062-7 (General Comment): Templates are prepared and stored in the Lithuanian Courts Information System (LITEKO) together with special tools for filling them with metadata. Also, templates are prepared in administrative offence and pretrial cases and are available in Lithuanian Courts Information System (LITEKO) and the Integrated Criminal Process Information System (IBPS).

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Q062-8 (2020): The courts hearings are recorded in all courts and cases, the record substitutes the written protocol except the criminal case and is made in all cases with some specific exceptions, when the protocol is not required (e.g. some administrative offence cases or when the case is dealt with by written procedure).

Q062-8 (2019): The courts hearings are recorded in all courts and cases, the record substitutes the written protocol except the criminal case and is made in all cases with some specific exceptions, when the protocol is not required (e.g. some administrative offence cases).

Q062-8 (2018): The courts hearings are recorded in all courts and cases, the record substitutes the written protocol except the criminal case and is made in all cases with some specific exceptions, when the protocol is not required (e.g. some administrative offence cases).

Q063-1 (General Comment): Lithuanian Courts Information System (LITEKO) is a unique centralized database for all matters. Also, the electronic service portal e.teismas.lt provide access for parties to their cases, that are managed in electronic form.

Q063-1-1 (2020): In criminal cases status of case online - accesibility to parties and publication of decision online is possible only in criminal order cases. Electronic criminal order available from 1st January 2020.

Q063-2 (2015): Regarding the question 63.2, according to the national law, the courts in the Republic of Lithuania do not administrate any registers. Considering the question 63.3, the Lithuanian courts information system has a particular module and tools for gathering statistical data and preparing particular reports. For the additional or specific data to be collected, the programming scripts is used. After the implementation of modernization of the Lithuanian courts information system in 2016, it is expected to prepare statistical reports using the new tool. For the question 63.8, the National Courts Administration reports only about the evaluation of judges and courts activities.

Q064-2 (2018): In administrative offences cases documents may be submitted to courts via Lithuanian courts electronic services portal e.teismas.lt, operating as a part of the Lithuanian Courts Information System (LITEKO), the Lithuanian police portal epolicija.lt. and via the integration between the Register of Administrative Offences and the Lithuanian Courts Information System (LITEKO).

Q064-2 (2015): Regarding the question 64.2 "Other", in administrative offence cases documents may be submitted to courts via Lithuanian courts electronic services portal e.teismas.lt, operating as a part of the Lithuanian courts information system, the Lithuanian police portal epolicija.lt. and via the integration between the Register of Administrative Offences and the Lithuanian courts information system. For the question 64.4, it shall be noted that the summons may be trasmitted to the parties via the Lithuanian courts electronic services portal www.e.teismas.lt. Additionally, it shal be mentioned that upon the national regulations there are particular process participants, who/which are obliged to apply to court and to receive courts documents electronically, for instance, notaries, bailiffs, states institutions, insurace companies and etc. These groups are stated in the legal regulation. Additionally to the question 64.4 part "Other", the summons may be send via the Lithuanian courts electronic services portal e.teismas.lt and the integration between the Lithuanian courts information system and the Register of Administrative Offences in administrative offence cases as well. For the question 64.5 part "Other", the process participants may monitor the stages of the cases examination in administrative offence cases in Lithuanian courts electronic services portal e.teismas.lt. Regarding the question 64.8, electronic signatures may be used in administrative offence cases proceedings. Using video conferencing equipments, it is expected to save the expenditures referred for the transportation of experts, specialists, imprisoned persons to courts, to protect the rights and interests of vulnerable people, victims, witnesses, to shorten the terms of the examination of the cases.

Q064-2 (2014): The information about the usage of the particular technologies in the administrative offence cases was filled in.

Q064-3 (2020): The Legal Aid Information System (TEISIS) is currently being developed to increase the effectiveness of the legal aid administration process. TEISIS will allow individuals to apply for legal aid and receive it (when possible) online or, if necessary, schedule a face-to-face meeting with legal aid providers. TEISIS will also be used by legal aid authorities to retrieve relevant data concerning applicants' financial situation from different state information systems and registers.

From 2020 From 1 October, new cases of compulsory mediation, paid from the state budget, are offered and distributed to mediators who have signed compulsory mediation agreements with the Office, through the mediation subsystem of the information system TEISIS.

Q064-3 (2019): The Legal Aid Information System (TEISIS) is currently being developed to increase the effectiveness of the legal aid administration process. TEISIS will allow individuals to apply for legal aid and receive it (when possible) online or, if necessary, schedule a face-to-face meeting with legal aid providers. TEISIS will also be used by legal aid authorities to retrieve relevant data concerning applicants' financial situation from different state information systems and registers.

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Q064-6 (2019): "Other" - files (documents) may be send via the Lithuanian courts electronic services portal e.teismas.lt and the integration between the Lithuanian Courts Information System (LITEKO).

Q064-7 (2019): Electronic communication between courts and professionals other than lawyers is possible and in some cases that are regulated by law is mandatory via the Lithuanian courts electronic services portal e.teismas.lt.

Q064-7 (2018): Electronic communication between courts and professionals other than lawyers is possible and in some cases that are regulated by law is mandatory via the Lithuanian courts electronic services portal e.teismas.lt.

Q064-9 (2020): The general processes, operating in the Lithuanian courts electronic services portal e.teismas.lt, are applied for the submission of documents and communication with courts in the mentioned proceedings (e.g. court order is processed automatically).

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Luxembourg

Q062-7 (2020): All magistrates and clerks have access to these assistants, however not the entire scope of documents is covered, as the possibility to use free text is essential to the work of the judiciary. Administrative courts have been provided with a new application in 2018.

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Q062-8 (2020):

The use of private dictation applications is tolerated, but is not in general use.

Q062-8 (2019): The use of private dictation applications is tolerated, but is not in general use.

Q062-8 (2018): The use of private dictation applications is tolerated, but is not in general use.

Q063-1 (2015): Civil and commercial jurisdictions will have in medium-term a new case management application, which will include a number of standardised templates. In criminal matters, the public prosecutor service has computerised assistance in drafting the issuing of summons. Similarly most recurring mails are standardised or even automated until they are placing in an envelope for some of them.

Q063-2 (2015): 63.2: The Registry of Companies is not managed by the courts, but the courts have 100% access to this Registry of Companies if necessary. The answer for 2014 should be corrected.

Q063-7 (2014): Luxembourg does not use tools to measure the workload of magistrates to monitor their activity, but merely for statistical purposes.

Q064-2 (2014): It should be noted that Luxembourg started a multiannual project in early 2015 to implement "paperless Justice" for 2023. This project will be organised in a modular form, i.e. through small progressive and cumulative improvements.

Q064-3 (2020): Legal assistance is granted by the bar associations. The relevant form is available on their website (<https://www.barreau.lu/>) in a clickable PDF-format, but can not be submitted electronically.

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Q064-4 (2020): Although the legally correct answer is "no", as there are as of now no legal provisions, practically speaking, convocation letters and other communications that must not be sent by charged mail are often replaced by electrocutation mail.

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Q064-6 (2020): "specific legal framework exist only in criminal law, and even there it is only partial. In civil an commercial law, work is in progress, as said under the previous question. In administrative law, the project JA-NGA currently being implemented tends to introduce a far-reaching digitization of the procedures that will serve as a POC for a similar civil/commercial procedural law project. Informal communications tend to be done now by way of email, and a specific working group is currently being set up between the Judiciary and the bar associations to streamline these communication and single out those point that would need a change in the existing legislation. Please note that under ""deployment rate"" the figure of 100% means that the whole judiciary is technically equipped to communicate.

In penal cases, files are sent to lawyers through a secured OTX link. A similar system has been set up with insurance companies. In minor penal cases, the communication with the parties can also be done - with the consent of the concerned person - electronically.

In civil and commercial cases, informal communications are generally done electronically. Work is ongoing on adapting the legal framework to the new technologies.

Please note that for certain procedures representation by a lawyer is mandatory. In these cases, although the parties can contact the court by mail, these mails however cannot be taken into consideration procedurally. "

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In civil and commercial cases, informal communications are generally done electronically. Work is ongoing on adapting the legal framework to the new technologies.

Q064-6 (2015): 64.6: see the reply and the comment provided for 2014; the JUPAL project is progressing at the expected rate.

Q064-7 (2020): "Notaries: specific application allowing a largely automatized access to the register of matrimonial registers and paramatrimonial partnerships

Police: specific application allowing an largely automatized input of data from electronic police reports ("e-pv") into the prosecution's

CMS. Other applications are being developed.

Deployment rate: same comment as before"

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Police: specific application allowing an largely automatized input of data from electronic police reports ("e-pv") into the prosecution's CMS. Other applications are being developed.

deployment rate: same comment as before

Malta

Q062-7 (2018): Reference is being made to the Case Management System

Q063-1-1 (2020): The Case Management System does indicate the age of the pending caseload but it does not 'issue' a warning to the judiciary once cases exceed a pre-established threshold.

Q063-2 (2020): The Land Registry is set-up but is not managed by the Court Services Agency.

Q064-6 (2020): In 'Civil/ Commercial' cases and in 'Administrative' cases, parties not represented by a lawyer have access to some of the features outlined under 'Trial phases concerned' but not all. For example, it is mandatory by law that the filing of a case is made through a lawyer or a legal procurator and not by a party without a lawyer. Moreover the system only recognises legal professionals in executing certain information-sharing functions, whilst communicating directly with parties in relation to other aspects of the phases of a hearing (for example through MyActs).

Q064-9 (2019): Yes our system enables the use of E-Forms in the Small Claims Tribunal for claims under Euros5000, as well as in the Administrative Review Tribunal.

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Netherlands

Q062-7 (2020): There is a tool, called 'Schrijfhulp' (writing assistance), which is a tool that helps people e.g. write a letter to respond to a summons.

https://formulieren.rechtspraak.nl/formulier/SchrijfhulpKanton_Dagvaarding_004.aspx/Benodigdheden_Dagvaarding_004
Templates for the courts are approved centrally, so if they are available they would be available for all courts, but no specific information is available.

Q062-7 (2019): There is a tool, which is called 'Schrijfhulp'. It is a tool that helps people e.g. write a letter to respond to a summons:

https://formulieren.rechtspraak.nl/formulier/SchrijfhulpKanton_Dagvaarding_004.aspx/Benodigdheden_Dagvaarding_004

Q062-8 (2020): In some courtrooms, sound is recorded to an SD-card. This is solely to assist in reporting, it is not a product in itself. The level of automation / computerization differs between courts and types of courts, which makes it difficult to report on how often and how much voice recording tools are used. Voice recognition is not used.

Q062-8 (2019): There are some court rooms with sound recordings to an SD-card. This is solely to assist in the reporting. It is not product in itself.

The level of automisation differs between courts and types of courts, which makes it difficult to report how much voice recording tools are used. Voice recognition is not used.

Q062-8 (2018): A value must be entered for each question !

I am unable to answer yes or no, because I don't know.

Q063-1 (2018): For the reply on "Status of case online" the offered options are not applicable for Netherlands since only lawyers can access the case online and not the parties themselves if not represented by lawyer. There are many parties in court cases who are not represented by a lawyer.

Q064-3 (2018): Almost all requests can be done electronically, except mediation requests and some other small groups.

Q064-3 (2015): Grants for legal aid are by the Raad voor de Rechtsbijstand (see: rvr.org).

Q064-4 (2018): It might be possible for lawyers and/or public prosecutors

Q064-6 (2020): Communication on the planning of court meetings or procedural issues is possible. Communication on the case itself is a sensitive issue. Due to the high variance in practice (between and within the areas of justice), the last column cannot be answered. Hopefully there will be more uniformity in the future thanks to the project Digital Accessibility.

Q064-6 (2019): Communication on the planning of court meetings or procedural issues is possible. Communication on the case itself is a sensitive issue.

Q064-6 (2018): There can be communication on the planning of court meetings or procedural issues. Communication on the case itself is a sensitive matter.

Q064-7 (2020): There certainly is a possibility for bailiffs to submit cases in electronic form. For other professional parties, this is not clear.

Due to the high variance in practice (between and within the areas of justice), the middle column cannot be answered. Hopefully there will be more uniformity in the future thanks to the project Digital Accessibility.

Q064-7 (2019): Answers were not available before the deadline.

Q064-7 (2018): There certainly is a possibility for bailiffs to submit cases in electronic form. For other professional parties, this is not clear.

Q064-9 (2020): Most traffic tickets can be dealt with online, some mediation as well

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Poland

Q062-7 (2020): So called e-Protocol system – financed from EU funds

Registration form for notification of erroneous activities of IT systems, information from the National Court Register, Application form for access to public information, Civil complaint forms, Forms of bankruptcy complaints - "consumers", National Court Registry forms, formulas for reserve management services and forwarded to Central Information on Registered Pledges, Information request forms with the National Criminal Register, Application form for execution and reporting bailiff operations, inventory configuration list, toolkit form for central information on registered sets, formula for court and economic judgment. It is difficult to assess it due to the different degree of computerization of litigation and non-litigious proceedings, as well as the uneven use of various tools, starting with ZEUS.

Q062-7 (2019): So called e-Protocol system – financed from EU funds

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Q062-8 (2020): 1.Civil and criminal cases : So called e-Protocol system – financed from EU funds/ Tzw. system e-Protokół - finansowany z funduszy UE.

2.The videoconference system used to conduct online hearings enables the recording of image and sound. The provisions of the act of August 30, 2002 v- law on proceedings before administrative courts do not provide for electronic casebooks protocol.

Q063-1 (General Comment): 1) Random Assignment System (SLPS) - for registering and assigning cases to judges (SLPS - case registration and allocation system)

2) Office systems in courts, differentiated in individual units and departments (e.g. in commercial litigation and bankruptcy departments - "Judge-2", "Sawa", "Currenda", "Praetor", land and mortgage register departments - SOWKW and CI, in departments KRS - "Lotus" office and entry system - "SW", system in the Plots of the Register of Pledges) - Various computer office systems in individual courts.

Q063-2 (2020): Registry of Pledges

Q063-2 (2019): Registry of Pledges

Q063-6 (2020): 1. The ZSRK system (Integrated Accounting and Personnel System) was implemented in common courts, which is a key system supporting all common court units in the field of keeping broadly understood accounting, personnel records, budget reporting and statistical reporting.

2. IT System for the Handling of the State Budget (TREZOR) facilitating the flow of information between the holders of budget funds and the Ministry of Finance in the implementation of the following budget processes: budget planning and execution. In relation to the "system of communication with other ministries (including the Ministry of Finance)", the basis for giving a positive answer is the functioning TREZOR system, which improves the flow of information between the administrators of budget funds and the Ministry of Finance in the implementation of the following budget processes: planning and budget execution. Justice expenses management. With reference to "Data Consolidated at National Level" in scope "Court budget and finance management systems" the basis for giving a positive answer is the implementation of the ZSRK system (Integrated Accounting and Personnel System) in common courts, which is a key system supporting all common court units in the field of keeping broadly understood accounting, personnel records, budget reporting and statistical reporting.

Q063-6 (2019): 1. The ZSRK system (Integrated Accounting and Personnel System) was implemented in common courts, which is a key system supporting all common court units in the field of keeping broadly understood accounting, personnel records, budget reporting and statistical reporting.

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Q063-6 (2018): There is a special system called ZSRK.

Q063-7 (2019): This kind of tools exist only for prosecutors. For judges and in courts there is only software used for registering judicial proceedings and their management. ZSRK system does not cover: units of the prosecutor's office, administrative judiciary, military judiciary, Supreme Court, Tribunal Constitutional and the National Council of the Judiciary.

Q064-2 (2020): If the term "availability index" refers to the general availability of such service, then according to the Act of August 30, 2002 - Law on proceedings before administrative courts (the Act), any case may be brought before an administrative court by means of electronic communication, thus the availability index hits 100%. However, if this term refers to an actual and real availability of such service, unfortunately the Chancellery of the President of the Supreme Administrative Court does not provide data on the number of cases that were, in fact, brought by electronic means of communication after the amendment to the Act.

Q064-2 (2014): The possibility to bring a case to the court by electronic means only exists in category of writ of payment cases

Q064-3 (2020): An electronic request for legal aid is only admissible in electronic writ proceedings and when electronic communication has been selected and the court's technical conditions allow it (Article 125 §2 1 and 1a of the Code of Civil Procedure).

The possibility of submitting an application for legal aid by electronic means is not widely used in the Polish common judiciary in practice.

The option to submit pleadings via the ICT system already existed before 2019, and the amendment of July 4, 2019 only introduced a reservation that the choice of lodging pleadings via the ICT system and further submission of these pleadings via this system is admissible if it is possible for technical reasons attributable to the court.

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Q064-6 (2020): The Information Portal is a solution initiated by the Ministry of Justice, based on art. §90a of the Regulations of the Office of Common Courts of February 23, 2007. The electronic system allows direct access to court files for parties to the process and their legal representatives. The purpose of implementing the innovative Information Portal was primarily to relieve court secretariats from the time-consuming obligation to provide information to trial participants. It is mainly about searching for files for personal viewing, photocopying individual cards from files, sharing reports from hearings or recording e-reports. All these activities involve the necessity of personal arrival at the court office, submission of numerous applications, often also prior ordering of files for inspection in the reading room, as well as costs related to the possible desire to obtain photocopies of documents. Thanks to the Portal, the user can access his case from the computer screen.

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Q064-9 (2020): The electronic writ of payment proceeding (provided for in cases in which facts are not complicated and there is no requirement of evidentiary proceedings)

Q064-9 (2019): Electronic writ-of-payment proceedings. The plaintiff submits letters only via the ICT system. If the defendant makes a choice to file pleadings via the ICT system, further letters in the case shall be submitted only through this system. The court issues a payment order. In the case of a proper submission of an objection, the order for payment is forfeited in full, and the court transfers the case to the court according to general jurisdiction.

Q064-9 (2018): Electronic writ-of-payment proceedings. The plaintiff submits letters only via the ICT system. If the defendant makes a choice to file pleadings via the ICT system, further letters in the case shall be submitted only through this system. The court issues a payment order. In the case of a proper submission of an objection, the order for payment is forfeited in full, and the court transfers the case to the court according to general jurisdiction. Electronic writ-of-payment proceedings were implemented to Polish legal system on 1 January 2010.

Portugal

Q062-7 (2018): It also exists in labour courts and maritime courts.

Q062-8 (2020): Concerning the voice recognition feature, there was a pilot project ongoing in the previous evaluation cycle, but it still wasn't implemented. We are working to implement tools for Automatic Speech Recognition

Q062-8 (2018): The voice recognition features are to be implemented in all courts.

Q063-1 (2018): It exists in all courts and subject matters (family, labour, maritime) citius/SITAF

Q063-1-1 (2020): In the previous cycle (2019 data) some SIEJ (BI) implementation may have been considered. However, regarding the Courts there is no BI involved, but rather an extraction process, defined by protocol with the Directorate-General of Justice Policy.

Q063-2 (General Comment): Land and Business Registry is managed by the Registry and Notariat Institut - Ministry of Justice (Instituto dos Registos e Notariado). The tool deployment rate of land Land and Business Registry is 100%. Data are consolidated at national level, the service is available online and there is a statistical module integrated or connected.

Q063-2 (2018): Land and Business Registry is managed by the Registry and Notariat Institut - Ministry of Justice (Instituto dos Registos e Notariado)

Q063-2 (2015): 63.2 Card Registry and Business registry is managed by the Institute of Registry and Notary (Instituto dos Registos e Notariado), Ministry of Justice. 63.7 Since 2016, it is possible to measure the workload of courts at local level as well.

Q063-7 (2020): There is no specific general management tool to access the workload of non-judge staff/non prosecutor staff. The information is collected directly from the case management system and then it is organized by the General Directorate of Administration of Justice/Ministry of Justice.

Q064-2 (2015): <https://citius.tribunaisnet.mj.pt/habilus/myhabilus/Login.aspx>
<https://www.taf.mj.pt/>
<https://bna.mj.pt/Default.aspx>

Q064-3 (General Comment): The forms needed to apply for legal protection in the form of legal advice or any other form of legal aid, including the form for applying for legal aid in another Member State, may be downloaded from the Portuguese Social Security website. The application and its attached documents may be submitted in person or sent by post, fax, or e-mail to any department of the Institute of Social Security that deals directly with the public

Q064-3 (2019): The forms needed to apply for legal protection in the form of legal advice or any other form of legal aid, including the form for applying for legal aid in another Member State, may be downloaded from the Portuguese Social Security website.

The application and its attached documents may be submitted in person or sent by post, fax, or e-mail to any department of the Institute of Social Security that deals directly with the public.

Q064-3 (2018): It is only possible to request legal aid by electronic means in criminal cases when the defendant is presented in court. In such cases lawyers are obtained automatically through a web service called SinOA.

Q064-4 (2015): Decree Order 280/2013, 26th of August

Q064-6 (2015): <https://citius.tribunaisnet.mj.pt/habilus/myhabilus/Login.aspx>
<https://www.taf.mj.pt/>
<https://bna.mj.pt/Default.aspx>

Decree Order 280/2013, 26th of August

Q064-7 (2020): For the moment, it is not foreseen to expand electronic communication to judicial experts.

Q064-7 (2019): For the judicial police, Law n. 73/2009, 12th August and Law 38/2015, 11th May, establish the conditions and procedures to be applied to ensure interoperability between the information systems of the criminal police bodies.

Q064-9 (General Comment): Civil undisputed claims

Q064-9 (2020): Civil undisputed claims

Q064-9 (2018): civil undisputed claims

Romania

Q062-7 (2018): ECRIS, REGISTRY

Q063-1 (2019): Regarding "Status of case online" decisions are available online thru www.rolii.ro. For some courts, a link and a password is provided to parties in order to access their case.

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Q063-7 (2015): STATIS – tool for statistical measurements and analysis both local and national

Q064-2 (2015): 64.2 - A case may be submitted to courts via e-mail. Afterwards the submission is printed to the file case and the e-file in Ecris.

Q064-2 (2014): A case may be submitted to courts via e-mail. Afterwards the submission is printed to the file case and the e-file in Ecris.

Q064-4 (2015): TDS – (secured document transmission)
Project developed by Tribunal Arad
<http://emap.csm1909.ro/portal/Resurse/TdsSpecs.zip>

Q064-9 (2014): There are some courts piloting electronic access of the case-file (e-filing and e-serving of documents). With this functionality, electronic processing of small claims and undisputed debt recovery are also covered.

Slovakia

Q062-7 (2020): There are different types of templates when creating documents in the CMS, which can be also pre-filled with data from databases.

Q062-8 (2018): Voice recognition feature is in preparing phase.

Q063-1 (2018): Connection of a CMS with a statistical tool – preparing phase

Q063-2 (2018): The courts manage the register of bankruptcies and insolvency register

Q063-6 (2020): The SAP (human resources) system is deployed at the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic and regional level.

The SUP (accounting system) system is deployed at the district court level.

Q063-6 (2015): We are still in phase of implementing new complex economic system (SAP). We have several partial systems implemented within the Ministry which operate individually-payroll system for budget, etc.

Q063-7 (2020): Application/tool collecting the time information about the activities of the judges, can be used for senior judicial officials in the future as well. The tool is part of the project Case weighting analyses (CWA) and the result should be used to assess the workload of the judges in the future. In 2020 the collecting data for the CWA project was stopped because of covid pandemic situation.

Q063-7 (2019): Still in development. Application/tool collecting the time information about the activities of the judges, can be used for senior judicial officials as well. The tool is part of the project Case weighting analyses and the result should be used to assess the workload of the judges in the future. The tool is not connected to CMS and was still not developed at the full scale in 2019 (hence the deployment rate is 50-99%).

Q064-3 (General Comment): The legal framework is established by special regulations governing such provision of legal aid that allow either from a technical point of view e.g. the law on e-government or the law on information technology in public administration or then from a legal point of view. Act no. 327/2005 on the provision of legal aid to people in material need regulates the form in which legal aid is requested. The applicant must submit a written request to the Center for Legal Aid. In accordance with the Administrative Procedure Code as a regulation of *lex generalis*, it is generally provided that the submission may also be made electronically

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Q064-3 (2018): It is possible to request the legal aid on the follow website: <http://www.centrumpravnejpomoci.sk/>. There is an English version of the instructions available. The request for legal aid can be send electronically via email.

Q064-6 (2020): In criminal the deployment rate changed from 50-99% to 100%, since all the courts were involved.

Q064-7 (2020): There are certain professionals that are obliged to communicate only electronically with courts (advocates, notaries, enforcement agents). They have to use a centralized (governmental) system of posting and delivering document to public institutions (courts, governmental organizations).

Q064-7 (2019): There are certain professionals that are obliged to communicate only electronically with courts (advocates, notaries, enforcement agents). They have to use a centralized (governmental) system of posting and delivering document to public institutions (courts, governmental organizations).

Q064-7 (2018): Within the RESS project (Development of electronic justice services) there were built 2 services for the electronic communication between the courts, parties and other legal professionals: - electronic portal for filing the actions "eŽaloby" (<https://obcan.justice.sk/ezaloby>) - electronic case portal ESSP allowing the access to the electronic case file (<https://obcan.justice.sk/sudny-spis>).

Q064-9 (2020): There are not some specialized proceedings that require online processing, there are minor exceptions, regarding the right of citizens of access to justice, such as: undisputed claims act n. 307/2017; personal insolvency act n. 377/2016; enforcement proceeding (enforcement of judgements) act n.2/2017.

Q064-9 (2019): MoJ SVK comment: There are not some specialized proceedings that require online processing, there are minor exceptions, regarding the right of citizens of access to justice, such as: undisputed claims act n. 307/2017; personal insolvency act n. 377/2016; enforcement proceeding (enforcement of judgements) act n.2/2017.

Slovenia

Q062-7 (General Comment): The writing assistance tools are included in the CMSs, provided by the Project management Service at the Supreme Court. The templates (including pre-written texts) are verified by the judges.

Q062-7 (2020): Other: civil enforcement on the basis of the authentic document procedure.

Q062-7 (2018): Other: civil enforcement on the basis of the authentic document procedure.

Q062-7 (2015): Q 62.7

Model writings (templates) are available on the intranet or through the case management system. In some types of procedures, such as civil enforcement (iVpisnik), land registry (eZK) etc. some documents can be generated automatically. Other: civil enforcement on basis of authentic document (iVpisnik) and insolvency cases (eINS).

Q062-8 (General Comment): All courts are equipped by voice recording tools, maintained by courts and the Ministry of Justice.

Q063-1 (2019): Civil enforcement on the basis of the authentic document is another informatised procedure where status of case is available on-line. Approx. 36 % of all incoming non-criminal cases is civil enforcement on the basis of the authentic document (see Q91).

Q063-1 (2018): Other: Civil enforcement on the basis of the authentic document is another informatised procedure where status of case is available on-line. Approx. 15% of all incoming cases is civil enforcement on the basis of the authentic document (see Q91).

Q063-1 (2015): Q 63.1

There is no unique centralised (universal) database - the case management systems for different types of cases are developed simultaneously – more or less independently from each other. The efforts to create a universal case management system are currently taking place.

All case management systems enable users to enter the notifications (calendar) and some of them enable automatic warnings for some events. The reports (list of critical cases) are periodically generated and sent to presidents of courts.

Q063-1 (2014): There is no unique centralised (universal) database - the case management systems for different types of cases are developed simultaneously – more or less independently from each other. Nevertheless, the goal is to have one universal case management system. All the case management systems enable users to enter the notifications (calendar) and some of them enable automatic warnings for some events. The reports (list of critical cases) are periodically generated and sent to presidents of courts.

Q063-1-1 (2020): Other: Civil enforcement on the basis of the authentic document is another informatised procedure where status of case is available on-line. Approx. 21% of all incoming cases is civil enforcement on the basis of the authentic document (see Q91).

Q063-2 (2015): Q 63.2

Business registry: data is publicly accessible through AJPES (other government agency) web page.

Q064-2 (2015): 64.2

The law provides the possibility for submitting a case by electronic means in Civil (incl. Commercial), Criminal and Administrative procedures. However, it further provides that the ministry, responsible for justice prescribes conditions for electronic filing, as well as the organisation and functioning of the IT system in court. Since the ministry has yet to issue some of the aforementioned acts, the courts have not implemented the application (case management system), which would (technically) allow for e-submission in all types of cases.

The e-submission is possible in the following Civil procedures: insolvency cases (eINS), civil enforcement cases (elzvršba), land registry cases (eZK) and business registry cases (iSRG). These types of cases represent 78% of all incoming cases at first instance courts in the Civil category above (categories 1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases and 2. Non litigious cases at Q91).

The category Other includes civil enforcement cases on basis of authentic document (elzvršba) . These cases represent 83% of all incoming cases at first instance (category 4. Other cases at Q91). (For further explanation on categories, please refer to Q 91 - 96).

Q064-2 (2014): The law provides the possibility for submitting a case by electronic means in Civil (incl. Commercial), Criminal and Administrative procedures. However, it further provides that the ministry, responsible for justice prescribes conditions for electronic filing, as well as the organisation and functioning of the IT system in court. Since the ministry has yet to issue some of the aforementioned acts, the courts have not implemented the application (case management system), which would (technically) allow for e-submission in all types of cases.

The e-submission is possible in the following Civil procedures: civil enforcement cases (elzvršba), land registry cases (eZK) and business registry cases (iSRG). These types of cases represent 86% of all incoming cases at first instance courts in the Civil (litigious and non-litigious) category.

The category Other includes civil enforcement cases on basis of authentic document (elzvršba) and insolvency cases (eINS). These second types of cases represent 91% of all incoming cases at first instance courts in the Other category. For further explanation on categories, please refer to Q 91 - 96.

Q064-3 (2019): Currently, efforts are taking place to upgrade the informatised CMS to allow the submission in electronic forms.

Q064-6 (2015): 64.6

Other: civil enforcement cases; insolvency cases, land registry cases (see the comment at Q 64.13 – above).

Q064-9 (General Comment): A pecuniary claim for a specific amount of money that has fallen due and is supported with an authentic document in original or in certified copy can be combined with the proposing of the enforcement – in the fast and partially automated procedure.

Approximately 21 % of all incoming cases are claims/proposals for the enforcement on the basis of the authentic documents (see Q88 and comment to Q186).

Q064-9 (2020): Enforcement proposal on basis of authentic document (for more, see general comments).

Q064-9 (2018): Enforcement proposal on basis of authentic document (for more, see general comments).

Q064-9 (2014): Court enforcement proposal on the base of authentic document (COVL) – if contested turns into civil or commercial litigious case.

Spain

Q062-7 (General Comment): The systems for procedures management have different names in the different Autonomous Regions. Minerva is the name of the system of the regions that depend of the Ministry of Justice.

Q062-7 (2015): There are also writing assistance tools for labour and penal courts and, in general, all courts in Spain no matter the jurisdiction they deal with are provided with writing assistance tools.

(62.7), writing assistance tools have been available for the huge majority of the judges and courts since long time ago. In 2014 the availability was already really very near to 100% and in 2015 it was developed to the 100%.

Q062-8 (2019): There are audio visual recording systems for hearings.

Q062-8 (2018): There are audio visual recordings tools for hearings.

Q063-1 (General Comment): In the area of the Ministry of Justice the system is Minerva. There are other (similar) systems in the Autonomous Regions with competences transferred.

Q063-2 (General Comment): The Land, and the Business Registries are not in charge of the courts (so no managed by Courts) in Spain.

These registries have means of computer connection with the Courts, through the site 'Punto Neutro Judicial'.

On the other hand, both registries have systems that comply with the standards referred in the question.

Q063-2 (2019): Both registries have integrated systems to collect and transfer statistics, through the College of Registrars, to the Ministry of Justice. But this system is not connected to the courts because, as the answer says, in Spain the land and business registries are not conducted by the courts.

Q063-2 (2018): In Spain the Land Registry and the Commercial Registry do not depend on the Courts. But there are electronic communications to ask information from these Registries and to send them judicial decisions.

Q063-2 (2015): the Insolvency registry is managed by the commercial courts which provide some relevant information concerning the different stages of the insolvency proceedings both for companies and natural persons, but this registry is mainly managed by the Business Registry which is another entity totally independent from the courts.

Q063-6 (2020): - There is an electronic system to manage the bank account of the Court. The system includes an application for the management of judicial auctions. - Public Administrations are subject to an electronic invoice system. Legal persons are obliged to use it. It imposes a structured format, and they must be signed with an advanced electronic signature. - The General Subdirectorate for Programming and Economic Management of the Public Justice Service (and similar bodies of the Autonomous Regions) manage other applications for salaries and other payments.

Q063-6 (2019): There is an electronic system to manage the bank account of the Court. The system includes an application for the management of judicial auctions. This system is under the responsibility of the 'Letrado de la Administración de Justicia'. The General Subdirectorate for Programming and Economic Management of the Public Justice Service (and similar bodies of the Autonomous Regions) manage other applications for salaries and other payments.

Q063-6 (2018): There is an electronic system to manage the bank account of the Court, and in this system has an application for the management of judicial auctions, this system is responsibility of the Judicial Counsellor. The Sub-Directorate General of Economic Resources of the Administration of Justice (and similar bodies of the Autonomous Regions) manage other applications for salaries and other payments.

Q064-3 (2020): In Spain there is a possibility to ask for the legal aid through the Court. Nowadays, the electronic communication with Courts is generalized. This option was possible before 2020, but its use is wider every day.

Q064-3 (2019): In accordance with the Legal Aid Law, the request to free legal aid will be presented before the Bar Association of the place where the Court is located, OR before the Court of your residence. In this second case, the communication with the Court can be electronic, both for the citizen (through the electronic judicial site), and for the lawyer (through LexNet). On the other hand, the General Bar Association offers a Free Legal Aid website available to citizens from which it is possible to fill in the free legal aid request form, or check if the financial requirements are met to benefit from the Right to free legal aid.

Q064-3 (2015): 64.3, the Spanish National Bar offers the Electronic Legal Aid file through a special web page. This works as a website in which every citizen can request for granting legal aid just by filling in the form with the information required. In 2015 this possibility was 100% available.

Q064-4 (2019): In accordance with article 273 of the Civil Procedure Law, companies, lawyers and officials are required to communicate with justice electronically. This is not the case of natural persons, who can choose whether or not to use electronic means.

Q064-6 (2015): The deployment and use of the ICT between courts and users as well as the e-justice have been have been a main priority of the Spanish Ministry of Justice during the years 2015 and 2016. This way, all courts have been provided with the necessary electronic tools to use it (the system called LEXNET as well as special software and necessary hardware when necessary), a programme for the training of the users has been developed and implemented all over the Spanish territory and currently the electronic case management system is being developed and implemented in some pilot cities with the objective of reducing the use of paper in courts as much as possible as a way to increase the efficiency and time response of courts.

Indicator 6: The ICT tools of courts and for court users

Comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by question no.

Question 062-7. Are there writing assistance tools for which the content is coordinated at national level? (models or templates, paragraphs already pre-written, etc.)

Question 062-7-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

Question 062-8. Are there voice recording tools?

Question 062-8-1. If yes, please specify:

Question 063-1. Is there a case management system (CMS) ? (Software used for registering judicial proceedings and their management)

Question 063-1-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

Question 063-2. Computerised registries managed by courts

Question 063-6. Budgetary and financial management systems of courts

Question 063-7. Measurement tools to assess the workload of judges, prosecutors and/or non-judge/non-prosecutor staff (tool quantifying the activity of judges, prosecutors and/or non-judge/non-prosecutor staff – for example the number of cases resolved)

Question 063-7-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

Question 064-2. Is there a possibility to submit a case to courts by electronic means?(possibility to introduce a case by electronic means, for example an e-mail or a form on a website)

Question 064-3. Is it possible to request legal aid by electronic means?

Question 064-3-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

Question 064-4. Is it possible to transmit summons to a judicial meeting or a hearing by electronic means? (a judicial meeting relates to stages prior to a court hearing, with a view to mediation or conciliation)

Question 064-6. Are there possibilities of electronic communication between courts and lawyers and/or parties? (sending of electronic files and data concerning a judicial proceeding with or without scanned documents, mainly to develop dematerialised communication)

Question 064-7. Terms and conditions of electronic communication used by professionals other than lawyers (sending of electronic data concerning a judicial proceeding with or without scanned documents, mainly to develop dematerialised communication)

Question 064-9. Are there online processing systems of specialised litigation (small claim litigation, undisputed claims, preparatory phases to the resolution of family conflicts, etc. – please, specify in “comments” section)?

Question 062-7

Belgium

(2020): "For civil and/or commercial and criminal matters: local modification of the models is always possible. As regards the Council of State (the highest administrative court in the country); administrative matters:

1. For each type of procedure, there are models of judgments which include certain standardized paragraphs. This standardization concerns in particular the part relating to the course of the procedure. A constant work of harmonization is carried out under the impulse of the First President and with the help of the Chief Clerk.

Some documents are now generated automatically on the basis of information taken from our internal databases (e.g. setting orders and hearing tables).

However, there are no "judgment drafting tools" as such.

2. It should be noted that, following an evolution initiated in 2007, the judgments of the highest administrative Courts - since 2017 - all written in direct style. This generalization of the direct style has made it possible to ensure greater uniformity in the presentation of judgments.

3. The magistrates of the Belgian highest administrative Courts have many tools at their disposal:

- legal databases are maintained internally and made available to the public as well (Juridict www.juridict.be , refLex www.reflex.be , etc.);

- access is provided to private, paying legal databases (StradaLex www.stradalex.be , Jurisquare www.jurisquare.be , etc.);

- an intranet managed by the Council of State also centralizes all documents produced by the Council of State (judgments, orders, reports, etc.). It is called Documap.

- The website of the highest administrative Courts also offers numerous search possibilities www.raadvst-consetat.be.

"

(2019): Administrative: For each type of procedure, there are models of judgments within the Council of State which include certain standardized paragraphs. This standardization concerns in particular the part relating to the course of the procedure. A constant work of harmonization is carried out under the impetus of the First President and with the help of the chief registrar. Certain documents are now generated automatically on the basis of information contained in our internal databases (fixing orders and audience tables, for example). Strictly speaking, however, there are no "drafting aid tools" for judgments.

2. It should be noted that following a development initiated in 2007, the judgments of the Council of State have - since 2017 - all been drafted in direct style. This generalization of the direct style made it possible to ensure greater uniformity in the presentation of judgments.

3. The magistrates of the Council of State of Belgium have many tools at their disposal:

- legal databases are kept up to date internally and also made available to the public (Juridict www.juridict.be, refLex www.reflex.be, etc.);

- access is offered to private and chargeable legal databases (StradaLex www.stradalex.be, Jurisquare www.jurisquare.be, etc.);

- an intranet managed by the Council of State also centralizes all the documents produced by the Council of State (judgments, ordinances, reports, etc.). It is called Documap.

- the website of the Council of State also offers many search possibilities www.raadvst-consetat.be.

Bulgaria

(2020): Pursuant to Article 55 of the Civil Procedure Code, the Minister of Justice issues an ordinance approving the samples of all papers related to service. The amendment of the samples is done by amending and supplementing the ordinance.

Czech Republic

(2020): The templates are available for all courts but do not cover all matters.

Denmark

(2020): For civil/commercial cases the availability rate slightly decreased as we simply went through the different areas of use and the different patterns of uses and found that there were certain areas where we were not covered.

(2019): For civil/commercial cases the availability rate slightly decreased as we simply went through the different areas of use and the different patterns of uses and found that there were certain areas where we were not covered.

(2015): 62.7 assistance tools are also available in criminal cases, probate cases, enforcement cases and land registration cases

Estonia

(2018): It's available for everyone, but not everyone uses it.

France

(2019): Cassiopée for all « Tribunaux de grande instance »

APPI for execution of sentences services

MINOS for police courts

(2018): Penal: Cassiopeia for all IMTs; APPI for enforcement services; MINOS for police courts

Greece

(2019): In the context of the Informational System OSDDY PP there are provided templates for certificates, case files and other documents that are used in the judicial proceedings.

Ireland

(2020): The tools used for administrative are the same as for civil cases since Ireland does not operate administrative courts

(2015): 62.7 - Court Registrars at the various jurisdictional levels have access to template/model court forms (orders, warrants etc.) case tracking systems, staff intranet or shared folders. The Courts Service provides Dragon software, which is a voice recognition application, to all judges on request. "Winscribe" is provided to all High Court, Court of Appeal and Supreme Court judges on request.

62.10 - Information of an educational nature is available to judges via a judges intranet and a sentencing information website. Courts staff can access training materials via the Training and Development Section of courts links on the Courts Service network. The Training Unit is also planning the introduction of a new online video-based training function.

Lithuania

(General Comment): Templates are prepared and stored in the Lithuanian Courts Information System (LITEKO) together with special tools for filling them with metadata. Also, templates are prepared in administrative offence and pretrial cases and are available in Lithuanian Courts Information System (LITEKO) and the Integrated Criminal Process Information System (IBPS).

(2019): Templates are prepared and stored in the Lithuanian Courts Information System (LITEKO) together with special tools for filling them with metadata. Also, templates are prepared in administrative offence and pretrial cases and are available in Lithuanian Courts Information System (LITEKO) and the Integrated Criminal Process Information System (IBPS).

(2018): Templates are prepared and stored in the Lithuanian Courts Information System (LITEKO) together with special tools for filling them with metadata. Also, templates are prepared in administrative offence and pretrial cases and are available in Lithuanian Courts Information System (LITEKO) and the Integrated Criminal Process Information System (IBPS).

Luxembourg

(2020): All magistrates and clerks have access to these assistants, however not the entire scope of documents is covered, as the possibility to use free text is essential to the work of the judiciary. Administrative courts have been provided with a new application in 2018.

(2019): All magistrates and clerks have access to these assistants, however not the entire scope of documents is covered, as the possibility to use free text is essential to the work of the judiciary. Administrative courts have been provided with a new application in 2018.

(2018): All magistrates and clerks have access to these assistants, however not the entire scope of documents is covered, as the possibility to use free text is essential to the work of the judiciary. Administrative courts have been provided with a new application in 2018.

Malta

(2018): Reference is being made to the Case Management System

Netherlands

(2020): There is a tool, called 'Schrijfhelp' (writing assistance), which is a tool that helps people e.g. write a letter to respond to a summons.

https://formulieren.rechtspraak.nl/formulier/SchrijfhelpKanton_Dagvaarding_004.aspx/Benodigdheden_Dagvaarding_004

Templates for the courts are approved centrally, so if they are available they would be available for all courts, but no specific information is available.

(2019): There is a tool, which is called 'Schrijfhelp'. It is a tool that helps people e.g. write a letter to respond to a summons:

https://formulieren.rechtspraak.nl/formulier/SchrijfhelpKanton_Dagvaarding_004.aspx/Benodigdheden_Dagvaarding_004

Poland

(2020): So called e-Protocol system – financed from EU funds

Registration form for notification of erroneous activities of IT systems, information from the National Court Register, Application form for access to public information, Civil complaint forms, Forms of bankruptcy complaints - "consumers", National Court Registry forms, formulas for reserve management services and forwarded to Central Information on Registered Pledges, Information request forms with the National Criminal Register, Application form for execution and reporting bailiff operations, inventory configuration list, toolkit form for central information on registered sets, formula for court and economic judgment. It is difficult to assess it due to the different degree of computerization of litigation and non-litigious proceedings, as well as the uneven use of various tools, starting with ZEUS.

(2019): So called e-Protocol system – financed from EU funds

Registration form for notification of erroneous activities of IT systems, information from the National Court Register, Application form for access to public information, Civil complaint forms, Forms of bankruptcy complaints - "consumers", National Court Registry forms, formulas for reserve management services and forwarded to Central Information on Registered Pledges, Information request forms with the National Criminal Register, Application form for execution and reporting bailiff operations, inventory configuration list, toolkit form for central information on registered sets, formula for court and economic judgment. It is difficult to assess it due to the different degree of computerization of litigation and non-litigious proceedings, as well as the uneven use of various tools, starting with ZEUS.

Portugal

(2018): It also exists in labour courts and maritime courts.

Romania

(2018): ECRIS, REGISTRY

Slovakia

(2020): There are different types of templates when creating documents in the CMS, which can be also pre-filled with data from databases.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The writing assistance tools are included in the CMSs, provided by the Project management Service at the Supreme Court. The templates (including pre-written texts) are verified by the judges.

(2020): Other: civil enforcement on the basis of the authentic document procedure.

(2018): Other: civil enforcement on the basis of the authentic document procedure.

(2015): Q 62.7

Model writings (templates) are available on the intranet or through the case management system. In some types of procedures, such as civil enforcement (iVpisnik), land registry (eZK) etc. some documents can be generated automatically. Other: civil enforcement on basis of authentic document (iVpisnik) and insolvency cases (eINS).

Spain

(General Comment): The systems for procedures management have different names in the different Autonomous Regions. Minerva is the name of the system of the regions that depend of the Ministry of Justice.

(2015): There are also writing assistance tools for labour and penal courts and, in general, all courts in Spain no matter the jurisdiction they deal with are provided with writing assistance tools.

(62.7), writing assistance tools have been available for the huge majority of the judges and courts since long time ago. In 2014 the availability was already really very near to 100% and in 2015 it was developed to the 100%.

Question 062-7-1

Czech Republic

(General Comment): The templates are available for all courts but do not cover all matters.

Question 062-8

Belgium

(2020): "comments for questions 62-1 through 62-9:

Provision of a simple dictation solution is on an individual online request basis with a specific and limiting allocation policy."

Denmark

(2020): We had some testing of the quality of voice recognition and found that the software was unreliable in regards to the Danish language. We are again moving forward with this initiative.

(2019): We had some testing of the quality of voice recognition and found that the software was unreliable in regards to the Danish language. The response is based on the multiple choice fields and by pilot testing, we simply mean light testing and we are not moving forward with this initiative.

Estonia

(2020): Courts have adopted voice recognition software.

(2019): Should be available by the end of 2020.

Finland

(2020): Simple dictation tools are "not available", as the dictation tools are not used to dictate so that someone could type it later. Availability of multiple speakers recording tools: Witness statements are recorded in the courts to a centralized server from which they can be accessed by a higher court handling the appeal.

(2018): Dictation tools are no longer used as they are considered to be old-fashioned technology. Witness statements are recorded in the courts to a centralized server from which they can be accessed by a higher court handling the appeal. Voice recognition tools are tested, but there is not good enough product yet on the market for the Finnish language.

France

(2019): Positive reply only with regard to administrative justice.

(2018): Such tools exist but their use is not generalised

Germany

(2018): No statistical information available on the prevalence of multiple speakers recording tools and voice recognition features.

Ireland

(2020): The tools used for administrative are the same as for civil cases since Ireland does not operate administrative courts

Italy

(2019): The whole justice personnel is now provided with Office 2016 licences, which have dictation tools integrated.

Lithuania

(2020): The courts hearings are recorded in all courts and cases, the record substitutes the written protocol except the criminal case and is made in all cases with some specific exceptions, when the protocol is not required (e.g. some administrative offence cases or when the case is dealt with by written procedure).

(2019): The courts hearings are recorded in all courts and cases, the record substitutes the written protocol except the criminal case and is made in all cases with some specific exceptions, when the protocol is not required (e.g. some administrative offence cases).

(2018): The courts hearings are recorded in all courts and cases, the record substitutes the written protocol except the criminal case and is made in all cases with some specific exceptions, when the protocol is not required (e.g. some administrative offence cases).

Luxembourg

(2020):

The use of private dictation applications is tolerated, but is not in general use.

(2019): The use of private dictation applications is tolerated, but is not in general use.

(2018): The use of private dictation applications is tolerated, but is not in general use.

Netherlands

(2020): In some courtrooms, sound is recorded to an SD-card. This is solely to assist in reporting, it is not a product in itself. The level of automation / computerization differs between courts and types of courts, which makes it difficult to report on how often and how much voice recording tools are used. Voice recognition is not used.

(2019): There are some court rooms with sound recordings to an SD-card. This is solely to assist in the reporting. It is not product in itself.

The level of automisation differs between courts and types of courts, which makes it difficult to report how much voice recording tools are used. Voice recognition is not used.

(2018): A value must be entered for each question !

I am unable to answer yes or no, because I don't know.

Poland

(2020): 1.Civil and criminal cases : So called e-Protocol system – financed from EU funds/ Tzw. system e-Protokół - finansowany z funduszy UE.

2.The videoconference system used to conduct online hearings enables the recording of image and sound. The provisions of the act of August 30, 2002 v- law on proceedings before administrative courts do not provide for electronic casebooks protocol.

Portugal

(2020): Concerning the voice recognition feature, there was a pilot projetct ongoing in the previous evaluation cicle, but it still wasn't implemented. We are working to implement tools for Automatic Speech Recognition

(2018): The voice recognition features are to be implemented in all courts.

Slovakia

(2018): Voice recognition feature is in preparing phase.

Slovenia

(General Comment): All courts are equipped by voice recording tools, maintained by courts and the Ministry of Justice.

Spain

(2019): There are audio visual recording systems for hearings.

(2018): There are audio visual recordings tools for hearings.

Question 063-1

Belgium

(2019): Administrative: 1. All files validly introduced before the Council of State are subject to enrollment (= a scheduling number is assigned) and encoding in a database called Proadmin +. It is important to clarify that this is an internal database to which the parties do not have access.

This database brings together all the information relating to a given case: date of filing, name of the parties, type of procedure, type of dispute, stage of proceedings, act under appeal, addresses of lawyers, calculation of the time limits for submitting the various acts procedure, localization of the file within the Council of State, etc.

2. Although it was not originally intended, Proadmin + is increasingly becoming a tool for establishing statistics on the activity of the administrative litigation section of the Council of State.

3. This tool also enables monitoring in certain circumstances. The First President has thus put in place control mechanisms to automatically detect cases which remain, for example, for a long time at the stage of proceedings "under advisement". Other monitoring possibilities could be implemented in the future.

It should be noted that for the 5 administrative courts there are 3 different statutes, regimes, management systems, independent of justice. Each has its centralized database.

Bulgaria

(2019): From 2019, after the completion of a project named "Further development and centralization of the portals in the Justice" sector for access of citizens to information, e-services and e-justice", The Single e-Justice Portal is being further developed, with the possibility to send documents from the electronic folders of cases to the Single e-Justice Portal. The portal presents information from the electronic files of court cases, received from the court management systems operating locally in the courts.

Croatia

(2019): As part of the IPA2012 project, BI platform were procured and implemented in the ICMS system, thus achieving full integration of CMS and statistical tools.

Denmark

(2015): Same comment as in 2014) Equipment rate is not really defines in this context. We have defined it as "There is a set up to measure and calculate weighted cases, number of cases processed, number of budget etc. and it is being used"

Finland

(2019): In administrative courts Power BI software is integrated to case management system.

(2015): Q63.1. Ministry of Justice has a new project in which electronic services and e-filing are developed to prosecution offices and district courts, courts of appeal and Supreme Court. The inauguration of this system will be earliest in 2019. The system consists for example the portal to lawyers. The same kind of project is going on concerning the Administrative Courts. Time frame is a bit different: system is to be functioning 2020. Q63.2 The Courts don't manage the registers themselves, but they have several national registries in use. Services are available online. The land registry is managed by National Land Survey of Finland. The Business registry is managed by Finnish Patent and Registration Office. Other national registries that are used in courts are Population Register (Population Register Centre) and Vehicular and Driver Data Register (Finnish Transport Safety Agency).

(2014): Ministry of Justice has a new project in which electronic services and e-filing are developed to prosecution offices and district courts, courts of appeal and Supreme Court. The inauguration of this system will be earliest in 2018. The system consists for example the portal to lawyers.

France

(2019): There are applications to manage court proceedings for both criminal and civil matters. These applications are not based on CMS but have been developed specifically for the needs of the Ministry of Justice.

Ireland

(2018): Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and the High Court Civil and Commercial decisions are published online. High Court Civil and Commercial proceedings are available online.

Latvia

(2019): Court administration has implemented a world class business intelligence solution to work with court data.

(2018): Court administration has implemented a world class business intelligence solution to work with court data.

Lithuania

(General Comment): Lithuanian Courts Information System (LITEKO) is a unique centralized database for all matters. Also, the electronic service portal e.teismas.lt provide access for parties to their cases, that are managed in electronic form.

Luxembourg

(2015): Civil and commercial jurisdictions will have in medium-term a new case management application, which will include a number of standardised templates. In criminal matters, the public prosecutor service has computerised assistance in drafting the issuing of summons. Similarly most recurring mails are standardised or even automated until they are placing in an envelope for some of them.

Netherlands

(2018): For the reply on "Status of case online" the offered options are not applicable for Netherlands since only lawyers can access the case online and not the parties themselves if not represented by lawyer. There are many parties in court cases who are not represented by a lawyer.

Poland

(General Comment): 1) Random Assignment System (SLPS) - for registering and assigning cases to judges (SLPS - case registration and allocation system)
2) Office systems in courts, differentiated in individual units and departments (e.g. in commercial litigation and bankruptcy departments - "Judge-2", "Sawa", "Currenda", "Praetor", land and mortgage register departments - SOWKW and CI, in departments KRS - "Lotus" office and entry system - "SW", system in the Plots of the Register of Pledges) - Various computer office systems in individual courts.

Portugal

(2018): It exists in all courts and subject matters (family, labour, maritime) citius/SITAF

Romania

(2019): Regarding "Status of case online" decisions are available online thru www.rolii.ro. For some courts, a link and a password is provided to parties in order to access their case.

(2018): Regarding "Status of case online" decisions are available online thru www.rolii.ro. For some courts, a link and a password is provided to parties in order to access their case.

Slovakia

(2018): Connection of a CMS with a statistical tool – preparing phase

Slovenia

(2019): Civil enforcement on the basis of the authentic document is another informatised procedure where status of case is available on-line. Approx. 36 % of all incoming non-criminal cases is civil enforcement on the basis of the authentic document (see Q91).

(2018): Other: Civil enforcement on the basis of the authentic document is another informatised procedure where status of case is available on-line. Approx. 15% of all incoming cases is civil enforcement on the basis of the authentic document (see Q91).

(2015): Q 63.1

There is no unique centralised (universal) database - the case management systems for different types of cases are developed simultaneously – more or less independently from each other. The efforts to create an universal case management system are currently taking place.

All case managements systems enable users to enter the notifications (calendar) and some of them enable automatic warnings for some events. The reports (list of critical cases) are periodically generated and sent to presidents of courts.

(2014): There is no unique centralised (universal) database - the case management systems for different types of cases are developed simultaneously – more or less independently from each other. Nevertheless, the goal is to have one universal case management system. All the case managements systems enable users to enter the notifications (calendar) and some of them enable automatic warnings for some events. The reports (list of critical cases) are periodically generated and sent to presidents of courts.

Spain

(General Comment): In the area of the Ministry of Justice the system is Minerva. There are other (similar) systems in the Autonomous Regions with competences transferred.

Question 063-1-1

Belgium

(2020): For the highest administrative Courts (administrative matters):

1. All files validly introduced before the highest administrative Courts are enrolled (= a roll number is assigned) and encoded in a database called Proadmin+. It is important to specify that this is an internal database to which the parties do not have access.

This database contains all the information relating to a given case: date of registration, names of the parties, type of procedure, type of dispute, stage of the procedure, contested act, addresses of the lawyers, calculation of the time limits for introducing the various procedural acts, location of the case within the highest administrative Courts, etc.

2. Although this was not its original purpose, Proadmin+ is increasingly becoming a tool for compiling statistics on the activity of the Administrative Jurisdiction Division of highest Administrative Courts.

3. This tool also allows for monitoring in certain circumstances. Control mechanisms are also put in place to automatically detect cases that remain, for example, for a long time at the stage of "deliberation" proceedings. The average processing time of cases is also monitored in this way. Other monitoring possibilities could be implemented in the future.

Cyprus

(2020): in April 2021 the e justice system was introduced

Estonia

(2020): Status of integration of a CMS with a statistical tool: Statistical tool has been improved.

Finland

(2020): In HAIPA (administrative and specialized courts) the parties can access the following data from the system: a date and time of hearing which is open to parties, documents that they themselves have sent to the court, documents sent by other parties after the judge has classified them available, the status of the case including "decided", and the decision after the judge has classified it as available.

In general court are in transition from the old systems (Sakari and Tuomas) to the new system (AIPA). Some of the cases were still handled in the old systems but some have already moved to the new system (secret coercive measures, petitionary matters). As the development of the new system is still ongoing, for example the statistical tools are not yet fully functional/automated.

Greece

(2020): Some decisions of specific Courts are published on the internet (eg Areios Pagos, Piraeus Court of First Instance, etc.).

Ireland

(2020): The tools used for administrative are the same as for civil cases since Ireland does not operate administrative courts

Lithuania

(2020): In criminal cases status of case online - accesibility to parties and publication of decision online is possible only in criminal order cases. Electronic criminal order available from 1st January 2020.

Malta

(2020): The Case Management System does indicate the age of the pending caseload but it does not 'issue' a warning to the judiciary once cases exceed a pre-established threshold.

Portugal

(2020): In the previous cycle (2019 data) some SIEJ (BI) implementation may have been considered. However, regarding the Courts there is no BI involved, but rather an extraction process, defined by protocol with the Directorate-General of Justice Policy.

Slovenia

(2020): Other: Civil enforcement on the basis of the authentic document is another informatised procedure where status of case is available on-line. Approx. 21% of all incoming cases is civil enforcement on the basis of the authentic document (see Q91).

Question 063-2

Belgium

(2020): Land register: the management of this register is the responsibility of another public administration (General Administration of Property Documentation of the Federal Public Service Finance)._x000D_
- Commercial register: the management of this register is the responsibility of another public administration_x000D_
- There is an electronic Crossroads Bank for Enterprises (CBE) register at the FPS Economy. Within the framework of the multi-annual project (CBE+) these two registers will be merged under the unique management of the FPS Economy_x000D_
- Central Solvency Register, Regsol (<https://www.regsol.be/>): Regsol allows creditors, advisors and interested third parties to consult and interact with the electronic insolvency procedure files managed by the corporate courts. The digital platform Regsol, Central Solvency Register, enables creditors, authorised agents and interested parties to commence, access or follow up pending insolvency files administered by the commercial courts. The management of this register is the responsibility of a private company, but is fed and operated by the courts._x000D_

(2019): The register of legal persons in company courts is not computerized.
There is an electronic Banque-Carrefour des Entreprises (BCE) register with the FPS Economy. As part of the multi-annual project (CBE +), these two registers will be merged under the single management of the FPS Economy.

(2018): The register of legal persons in company courts is not computerised.
There is an electronic Crossroads Bank for Enterprises (CBE) register at the FPS Economy. As part of the multi-annual project (CBE+), these two registers will be merged under the single management of the FPS Economy

Bulgaria

(2019): The Land Register and the Business Register are managed by the Registry Agency, not by courts (there registers are data consolidated, service available online and with a statistical module)

(2018): The Land register and the Business register are operated/managed by the Registry Agency, not by courts (they are data consolidated at national level, service available online and with a statistical module)

Czech Republic

(General Comment): Insolvency registry managed by courts (deployment rate 100%, data consolidated at national level, service available online, statistical module integrated or connected).
The Land register is not managed by courts but by Cadastral Office.

(2015): Land register is managed by Czech statistical Office

Denmark

(General Comment): Business registry centralised at a national level.

(2019): centralised at a national level

Finland

(General Comment): Not maintained by courts but other national registries.

(2018): The Land Registry is managed by the National Land Survey of Finland and the Finnish Trade Register is managed by the Finnish Patent and Registration Office. Both are centralized registries and courts have access to them.

France

(2020): "Since April 1, 2021, the first phase of the electronic one-stop shop (GUE) provided for by Article L. 123-33 C. Com resulting from Article 1 of Law No. 2019-486 of May 22, 2019 known as "PACTE" has been deployed within civil courts with commercial jurisdiction. This portal is intended to simplify the procedures of major agents before a gradual extension to other agents, followed by an opening to the entire public concerned as of January 1, 2023. The national register of companies (RNE), whose creation is provided for by Article 2 of Law No. 2019-486 of May 22, 2019, known as the "PACTE Act", will ensure the dissemination of declarative data and / or validated by the clerks of the civil courts with commercial jurisdiction, in open data and in restricted access. Land registration in Alsace/Moselle is provided by the Ministry of Justice, which deploys the human resources (judges and land registry auditors, court clerks, land office agents) and the means necessary for the operation of the land offices of the Colmar and Metz Courts of Appeal. Among the technical means made available to the land registries, the AMALFI computer system has been the main tool for the dematerialization of land registration since July 2008. The EPELFI - Etablissement Public d'Exploitation du Livre Foncier Informatisé under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice - is in charge of its operation in compliance with strong commitments in terms of availability and security (Source SDJ).

The national register of companies (RNE), the creation of which is provided for in Article 2 of Law No. 2019-486 of May 22, 2019, known as the "PACTE Law", will ensure the dissemination of declarative data and/or data validated by the registries of civil courts with commercial jurisdiction, in open data and in restricted access.

Land registration in Alsace/Moselle is provided by the Ministry of Justice, which deploys the human resources (judges and land registry auditors, court clerks, land office agents) and the means necessary for the operation of the land offices of the Colmar and Metz second instance court.

Among the technical means made available to the land registries, the AMALFI computer system has been the main tool for the dematerialization of land registration since July 2008. The EPELFI - Etablissement Public d'Exploitation du Livre Foncier Informatisé under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice - ensures the operation of the system in compliance with strong commitments in terms of availability and security.

"

(2019): Concerning the land register: only 11 courts are responsible for maintaining a land register for a small part of French territory (Alsace-Moselle). For the rest of the territory, these registers are managed by the land registry services attached to the Ministry of the Economy and Finance. The deployment rate is estimated at 100% insofar as all the 11 courts concerned are familiar with this management. Concerning the business register: the 7 courts of Alsace-Moselle and the RCS of Papeete keep a computerised trade and company register for a small part of French territory (Alsace-Moselle). For the rest of the territory, these registers are not managed by judicial services. The deployment rate is therefore estimated at 50-99% to take account of the elements below.

Germany

(2018): e.g. edict database, insolvency database, list of experts, list of interpreters, list of mediators, data warehouse

Greece

(2019): A part of the Informational System OSDDY PP is record keeping of companies' bankruptcy and in the context of this project there are offered electronic services such as certificates of bankruptcy (non) existence, electronic filing complaint and relative documents by a lawyer and monitoring of the case progress.

Hungary

(2019): There is also an electronic register of civil societies (CIIR), register of people under guardianship, register of documents served via public notification

Ireland

(2020): These Registers referred to 63.2 are not under the responsibility of Courts.

(2018): These Registers referred to 63.2 are not under the responsibility of Courts.

Lithuania

(2015): Regarding the question 63.2, according to the national law, the courts in the Republic of Lithuania do not administrate any registers. Considering the question 63.3, the Lithuanian courts information system has a particular module and tools for gathering statistical data and preparing particular reports. For the additional or specific data to be collected, the programming scripts is used. After the implementation of modernization of the Lithuanian courts information system in 2016, it is expected to prepare statistical reports using the new tool. For the question 63.8, the National Courts Administration reports only about the evaluation of judges and courts activities.

Luxembourg

(2015): 63.2: The Registry of Companies is not managed by the courts, but the courts have 100% access to this Registry of Companies if necessary. The answer for 2014 should be corrected.

Malta

(2020): The Land Registry is set-up but is not managed by the Court Services Agency.

Poland

(2020): Registry of Pledges

(2019): Registry of Pledges

Portugal

(General Comment): Land and Business Registry is managed by the Registry and Notariat Institut - Ministry of Justice (Instituto dos Registos e Notariado). The tool deployment rate of land Land and Business Registry is 100%. Data are consolidated at national level, the service is available online and there is a statistical module integrated or connected.

(2018): Land and Business Registry is managed by the Registry and Notariat Institut - Ministry of Justice (Instituto dos Registos e Notariado)

(2015): 63.2 Card Registry and Business registry is managed by the Institute of Registry and Notary (Instituto dos Registos e Notariado), Ministry of Justice. 63.7 Since 2016, it is possible to measure the workload of courts at local level as well.

Slovakia

(2018): The courts manage the register of bankruptcies and insolvency register

Slovenia

(2015): Q 63.2
Business registry: data is publicly accessible through AJPES (other government agency) web page.

Spain

(General Comment): The Land, and the Business Registries are not in charge of the courts (so no managed by Courts) in Spain.

These registries have means of computer connection with the Courts, through the site 'Punto Neutro Judicial'. On the other hand, both registries have systems that comply with the standards referred in the question.

(2019): Both registries have integrated systems to collect and transfer statistics, through the College of Registrars, to the Ministry of Justice. But this system is not connected to the courts because, as the answer says, in Spain the land and business registries are not conducted by the courts.

(2018): In Spain the Land Registry and the Commercial Registry do not depend on the Courts. But there are electronic communications to ask information from these Registries and to send them judicial decisions.

(2015): the Insolvency registry is managed by the commercial courts which provide some relevant information concerning the different stages of the insolvency proceedings both for companies and natural persons, but this registry is mainly managed by the Business Registry which is another entity totally independent from the courts.

Question 063-6

Austria

(2020): Monthly controlling reports of the budgetary authorities.

(2019): Monthly Controlling Reports of the budgetary authorities.

(2018): Monthly controlling reports of the budgetary authorities.

Belgium

(2019): Budget and financial management: the Fedcom system has been launched as a pilot project in the College of Courts and Tribunals.

Since the 1st January 2020, within each judicial district there has been a "court costs office" responsible for processing and paying court costs. The office uses a new system focused on fully digital management.

Other: The court fee (Rolrechten / droit de role) is centralized in one national system and communicated to the department of Finance. The status of the payment is returned from the department of finance to the department of justice

Czech Republic

(2020): The budgetary information system is called IRES and is used by the Ministry of Justice since 1995.

Denmark

(General Comment): We have multiple tools in the various courts available for controlling and managing costs and the degrees to which they are being used varies. This data is relatively unknown by the central organization and this is our best estimate.

Activity in terms of weighted cases is used also in allocation of resources.

(2019): We have multiple tools in the various courts available for controlling and managing costs and the degrees to which they are being used varies. This data is relatively unknown by the central organization and this is our best estimate.

Activity in terms of weighted cases is used also in allocation of resources.

Estonia

(2020): "Other": For example, all the costs related to state legal aid.

France

(2020): "Concerning ""other"", neither of the two orders of jurisdiction has provided an answer. Answers from the judicial and administrative justice "

(2019): Reply concerning the administrative justice.

(2018): data related to administrative justice

Germany

(2020): Since "Other" was answered with "NA" by most of the Länder, Tool deployment rate, consolidated data and system communicating were also answered "NA".

Information on "other" budgetary and financial management systems submitted by Baden Württemberg:

Justice budget and budget calculation, medium term fiscal planning

Deployment rate: 100%, System communicating with other ministries: yes

(2018): Name of the tool: HV SAP

Hungary

(2020): NEXON HR - budgetary aspects of human resource management, KIRA - management of wages.

(2019): Other: NEXON HR - budgetary aspects of human resource management, KIRA - management of wages.

(2018): NEXON HR - budgetary aspects of human resource management, KIRA - management of wages.

Latvia

(2015): Q63.6. - With both financial management system and system for budget planning and budget performance monitoring works only staff from Court Administration

Poland

(2020): 1. The ZSRK system (Integrated Accounting and Personnel System) was implemented in common courts, which is a key system supporting all common court units in the field of keeping broadly understood accounting, personnel records, budget reporting and statistical reporting.

2. IT System for the Handling of the State Budget (TREZOR) facilitating the flow of information between the holders of budget funds and the Ministry of Finance in the implementation of the following budget processes: budget planning and execution. In relation to the "system of communication with other ministries (including the Ministry of Finance)", the basis for giving a positive answer is the functioning TREZOR system, which improves the flow of information between the administrators of budget funds and the Ministry of Finance in the implementation of the following budget processes: planning and budget execution. Justice expenses management. With reference to "Data Consolidated at National Level" in scope "Court budget and finance management systems" the basis for giving a positive answer is the implementation of the ZSRK system (Integrated Accounting and Personnel System) in common courts, which is a key system supporting all common court units in the field of keeping broadly understood accounting, personnel records, budget reporting and statistical reporting.

(2019): 1. The ZSRK system (Integrated Accounting and Personnel System) was implemented in common courts, which is a key system supporting all common court units in the field of keeping broadly understood accounting, personnel records, budget reporting and statistical reporting.

2. IT System for the Handling of the State Budget (TREZOR) facilitating the flow of information between the holders of budget funds and the Ministry of Finance in the implementation of the following budget processes: budget planning and execution. In relation to the "system of communication with other ministries (including the Ministry of Finance)", the basis for giving a positive answer is the functioning TREZOR system, which improves the flow of information between the administrators of budget funds and the Ministry of Finance in the implementation of the following budget processes: planning and budget execution. Justice expenses management. With reference to "Data Consolidated at National Level" in scope "Court budget and finance management systems" the basis for giving a positive answer is the implementation of the ZSRK system (Integrated Accounting and Personnel System) in common courts, which is a key system supporting all common court units in the field of keeping broadly understood accounting, personnel records, budget reporting and statistical reporting.

(2018): There is a special system called ZSRK.

Slovakia

(2020): The SAP (human resources) system is deployed at the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic and regional level. The SUP (accounting system) system is deployed at the district court level.

(2015): We are still in phase of implementing new complex economic system (SAP). We have several partial systems implemented within the Ministry which operate individually-payroll system for budget, etc.

Spain

(2020): - There is an electronic system to manage the bank account of the Court. The system includes an application for the management of judicial auctions. - Public Administrations are subject to an electronic invoice system. Legal persons are obliged to use it. It imposes a structured format, and they must be signed with an advanced electronic signature. - The General Subdirectorate for Programming and Economic Management of the Public Justice Service (and similar bodies of the Autonomous Regions) manage other applications for salaries and other payments.

(2019): There is an electronic system to manage the bank account of the Court. The system includes an application for the management of judicial auctions. This system is under the responsibility of the 'Letrado de la Administración de Justicia'. The General Subdirectorate for Programming and Economic Management of the Public Justice Service (and similar bodies of the Autonomous Regions) manage other applications for salaries and other payments.

(2018): There is an electronic system to manage the bank account of the Court, and in this system has an application for the management of judicial auctions, this system is responsibility of the Judicial Counsellor. The Sub-Directorate General of Economic Resources of the Administration of Justice (and similar bodies of the Autonomous Regions) manage other applications for salaries and other payments.

Question 063-7

Austria

(2019): The data for the measurement tools is provided by the CMS, but there is no way get Access to this data directly by using the CMS.

(2018): The data for the measurement tools is provided by the CMS, but there is no way get access to this data directly by using the CMS.

Belgium

(2019): The Aris tool has been launched as a pilot project by the prosecution to measure workload both at central and local level, both for prosecutors of non-prosecutor staff.

(2018): A pilot project is being launched by the Public Prosecutor's Office for an instrument to measure workload at both central and local levels. The Aris instrument will be tested in pilot courts.

Bulgaria

(2020): With a decision of the Prosecutors Chamber with the Supreme Judicial Council of Bulgaria (SJC) dated 18.12.2019, as of 01.01.2020, Rules for measuring the workload of the prosecutor's offices and the individual workload of each prosecutor and investigator have been adopted. With a decision of the SJC of 16.12.2015, Rules for assessment of the workload of judges have been adopted.

The instruments do not refer to court employees, but only to judges, prosecutors and investigators within the prosecutor's offices and courts in the Republic of Bulgaria.

(2018): By decision of the Supreme Judicial Council of Bulgaria (SJC) of 11.12.2014, as of 01.01.2015, Rules for measuring the workload of the prosecution offices and the individual workload of each prosecutor and investigator were adopted. By decision of the SJC of 16.12.2015, as of 01.04.2016, Rules for assessment of the workload of judges were adopted. The instruments do not refer to judicial officers, but only to judges, prosecutors and investigators within the prosecutor's offices and courts in the Republic of Bulgaria.

Czech Republic

(2020): The measurement tool is only available to assess the workload of judges and public prosecutors.

Denmark

(General Comment): We measure how much time each judge or staff on different categories of work (civil cases, criminal cases, administration etc.). We calculate the activity a court creates in weighted cases. We therefore measure productivity.

(2020): Judges above: Danish Court Administration has chosen 10-49 %. It might be higher. The point is that on district courts, all judges either fill out how time is spend on a daily basis, or - for appointed judges - on a half-yearly basis. At some courts, the court has decided that the judges despite Danish Court Administration does not demand it, anyway fill out this daily information. At a High Court and Supreme court level this is not done though. So it is not an absolute. Therefor 10-49 %. Data are used by Danish Court Administration. It is up to the individual court, how they use and how closely they monitor the staff (Judges). The same counts for non-judge staff. Danish Court Administration has no data re prosecutor staff. Overall, there has not been changes to the systems that help assess how the workload is for public prosecutors but due to ongoing interest in how the workload is distributed – not only for the single employee but also the districts between – it is estimated that there has been an increase in the percentage. The workload is monitored in more general terms centrally through the Attorney General's office and locally the districts/local prosecution monitor their prosecutors and the workload more closely. The estimate of 50-99% is therefore not an absolute but an estimate since there has been an increase in the focus on monitoring the workload.

(2019): Judges above: Danish Court Administration has chosen 10-49 %. It might be higher. The point is that on district courts, all judges either fill out how time is spend on a daily basis, or - for appointed judges - on a half-yearly basis. At some courts, the court has decided that the judges despite Danish Court Administration does not demand it, anyway fill out this daily information. At a High Court and Supreme court level this is not done though. So it is not an absolute. Therefor 10-49 %. Data are used by Danish Court Administration. It is up to the individual court, how they use and how closely they monitor the staff (Judges). The same counts for non-judge staff. Danish Court Administration has no data re prosecutor staff.

(2014): Equipment rate is not really defined in this context. We have defined it as "There is a set up i.e.to measure and calculate number of judges, weighted cases etc. And it is being used"

Finland

(2020): There is a system for collecting data on handling cases and this is deployed to all courts.

In administrative courts Power BI software is compatible with the new case management system, HAIPA. During the transition period, the administrative courts also use the Business Objects Board software (BOBI) the cases still pending in the old case management system.

The general courts are also transitioning to a new case management system, AIPA. However, the number of cases in the new system was much lower than in the administrative courts. Similarly, during the transition period, the general courts also use the Business Objects Board software (BOBI) the cases still pending in the old case management system.

Due to data protection, only the court were the judge / staff member works, looks at the data related to an individual. The heads of courts are able follow the number of cases resolved by the judge. Often, this data is not used on detailed/short term manner. Rather, it may be used at a court level (for example in budget negotiations) and as a long term indicator, or in case of a sudden and radical change in judges output (but even then not as a tool for disciplinary measure). In addition, there is a tool for reporting the working hours is 'deployed' to the courts 100% in the sense that it is available and accessible. We estimated the use to correspond '50-99%'.

For prosecutors: The data is used for monitoring at national level and at local level. The tool used (BOBI) is not connected to the CMS. PowerBI software will be introduced in 2021 for statistical and monitoring purposes, and the preparation were done in 2020. Similarly, the introduction of the new case management system AIPA and the new administrative register HILDA in 2021 were prepared in 2020.

(2019): The courts and the prosecutors' offices use Business Objects XI software (BOXI) which is now updated to Business Objects

Board software (BOB). In administrative courts Power BI software is integrated to case management system.

The tool is 'deployed' 100% in the sense that it is available and accessible. However, judges are not required to use the tool, so it is not used 100%. We estimated the use to correspond '10-49%'. The heads of courts are able follow the number of cases resolved by the judge. However, this is usually not used on detailed/short term manner. Rather, it may be used at a court level (for example in budget negotiations) and as a long term indicator, or in case of a sudden and radical change in judges output (but even then not as a tool for disciplinary measure). Similarly to judges, the process servers record their hours in a different manner, and we estimated the use to correspond '50-99%'.

(2018): The courts and the prosecutors offices use Business Objects XI software (BOXI) which is now updated to Business Objects Board software (BOB). In administrative courts, Power BI software which is integrated to case management system is being tested.

France

(2020): "For non-judge staff: the Civil Servant Job Management and Distribution Tool (OUTILGREF) was created in 1992. It has been online via the private Justice network since 2006. It measures the workload of court registrars (i.e., excluding legal assistants and specialized assistants) and evaluates the need for court clerks (etpE) in the courts and regional administrative services (SAR) with respect to the activity of these structures, the need being understood as the volume of agents necessary for the annual processing of the flow of cases in order to not generate any stock. This is a single tool for all the courts and the regional administrative services, which exhaustively lists the court and administrative activities of the registry. It also includes an evaluation of the workload of the common or support services. It is regularly updated according to the reforms and the evolution of working methods in particular, to guarantee its reliability and sincerity. A data collection operation is carried out each year to feed it.

With regard to magistrates (judges and prosecutors), the French Ministry of Justice is currently conducting work to better measure their workload. A system for evaluating their activity, based on the weighting of court cases, is being developed and should, by the end of 2022, provide a better understanding of the activity of courts and tribunals, as well as a more accurate allocation of resources between jurisdictions and within the departments of the same jurisdiction. With this in mind, a working group has been set up and has met more than ten times since December 2019, with the Ministry favouring peer-to-peer meetings (Delphi method), which is based on an estimate of time in order to establish the weighting table.

[2] For non-judge staff, the Outil de Gestion et de Répartition des Emplois de Fonctionnaires (OUTILGREF) was created in 1992. It has been online via the private Justice network since 2006. It measures the workload of court registrars (i.e., excluding legal assistants and specialized assistants) and evaluates the need for court registrars (etpE) in the courts and regional administrative services (SAR) with respect to the activity of these structures, the need being understood as the volume of agents necessary for the annual processing of the flow of cases in order to not generate any stock. This is a single tool for all the courts and the regional administrative services, which exhaustively lists the court and administrative activities of the registry. It also includes an evaluation of the workload of the common or support services. It is regularly updated according to the reforms and the evolution of working methods in particular, to guarantee its reliability and sincerity. A data collection exercise is carried out each year to feed it.

On the other hand, the answer given by the administrative justice is "no".

(2014): As regards the judiciary, the software "Outil de Gestion et de Répartition des Emplois de Fonctionnaires" (OUTILGREF) measures the workload of court clerks, and assesses the specific needs of the jurisdictions. This workload is calculated based on indicators which measure the average flow of new cases filed by a jurisdiction for a period of one year. Evaluations made through the OUTILGREF tool help monitor the localisation of court clerks vacancies in jurisdictions. This monitoring operation takes place once a year, and comparable operations exist for the completion of impact studies of draft legislation and regulation which may affect clerks. OUTILGREF is a tool shared by both the central administration and decentralised departments to analyse the activity of jurisdictions.

As regards the administrative courts, equipment rate of tools used to measure workload is evaluated to 10-49%.

Luxembourg

(2014): Luxembourg does not use tools to measure the workload of magistrates to monitor their activity, but merely for statistical purposes.

Poland

(2019): This kind of tools exist only for prosecutors. For judges and in courts there is only software used for registering judicial proceedings and their management. ZSRK system does not cover: units of the prosecutor's office, administrative judiciary, military judiciary, Supreme Court, Tribunal Constitutional and the National Council of the Judiciary.

Portugal

(2020): There is no specific general management tool to access the workload of non-judge staff/non prosecutor staff. The information is collected directly from the case management system and then it is organized by the General Directorate of Administration of Justice/Ministry of Justice.

Romania

(2015): STATIS – tool for statistical measurements and analysis both local and national

Slovakia

(2020): Application/tool collecting the time information about the activities of the judges, can be used for senior judicial officials in the future as well. The tool is part of the project Case weighting analyses (CWA) and the result should be used to assess the workload of the judges in the future. In 2020 the collecting data for the CWA project was stopped because of covid pandemic situation.

(2019): Still in development. Application/tool collecting the time information about the activities of the judges, can be used for senior judicial officials as well. The tool is part of the project Case weighting analyses and the result should be used to assess the workload of the judges in the future. The tool is not connected to CMS and was still not developed at the full scale in 2019 (hence the deployment rate is 50-99%).

Question 064-2

Belgium

(2019): Since the 1st February 2014, appeals to the Council of State can be lodged electronically, according to the procedure organized by the Royal Decree of 13th January 2014. Concretely, this means that the parties have the possibility of lodge their appeal exclusively electronically. The use of the electronic procedure is currently optional for all the parties but the choice of a party to use the electronic procedure in a given case is final for that party in that case.

(2018): Since 1 February 2014, appeals to the Council of State can be submitted electronically. In practice, this means that the parties have the possibility of filing their appeal exclusively electronically. The use of the electronic procedure is currently optional for all parties but, on the other hand, a party's choice to use the electronic procedure in a particular case is definitive for that party in that case. After more than 5 years of practice, this freedom offered to the parties has generated many mixed or asymmetrical files, i.e. files that are only partially electronic (one electronic and the other "paper" part).

Croatia

(2018): During 2018, electronic communication was introduced in all commercial courts for obligatory participants in court proceedings.

Cyprus

(2018): we do not yet have an e filing system

Czech Republic

(2020): It is possible to introduce a case by electronic means, i. e. e-mail, data box, electronic filling room.

Denmark

(2015): 64.2: electronic forms are available on website, but can currently only be submitted by e-mail

Finland

(General Comment): As of 1 September 2019, it has been mandatory to submit the applications for summons in undisputed civil cases via electronic services. Only private individuals representing themselves can submit their applications for summons in person, by post or by e-mail.

France

(2020):

With regard to criminal law: with the deployment of digital criminal procedure currently underway, transmission from the investigation services is done in waves of deployment and according to criminal law orientations. It has therefore been specified at this stage 10-49% but this will increase sharply at the beginning of 2022 and we should be close to 100% by the end of 2023.

Ireland

(2015): Based on the coverage of jurisdictional areas equipped with Courts Service On-line (CSOL) for small claims, or personal insolvency or Criminal Justice Integration Project (CJIP) for criminal cases in 2015, we feel justified in increasing the figure for cover to 10-49% from 0-9% given in 2014.

(2014): Electronic case filing is mandatory for personal insolvency cases other than bankruptcy and optional for any small claim.

Italy

(2020): As a matter of fact in Italy several different entities such as the police, the National Social Welfare Institution (INPS) and others can submit a case to the prosecution office (Procura) electronically. In addition to that, in recent years a new system called "Portale del Processo Penale Telematico" (literally Portal of the Telematic Criminal Process") has been developed. This system allows the filing of complaints and lawsuit (denunce e querele) by the lawyer of the victim. The combination of these two systems makes the availability rate of criminal cases in the range 50-99%. Clearly both these systems are regulated by a specific legislative framework. Moreover, all proceedings (100%) can be transmitted from the prosecution office to the court electronically.

Lithuania

(2018): In administrative offences cases documents may be submitted to courts via Lithuanian courts electronic services portal e.teismas.lt, operating as a part of the Lithuanian Courts Information System (LITEKO), the Lithuanian police portal epolicija.lt. and via the integration between the Register of Administrative Offences and the Lithuanian Courts Information System (LITEKO).

(2015): Regarding the question 64.2 "Other", in administrative offence cases documents may be submitted to courts via Lithuanian courts electronic services portal e.teismas.lt, operating as a part of the Lithuanian courts information system, the Lithuanian police portal epolicija.lt. and via the integration between the Register of Administrative Offences and the Lithuanian courts information system. For the question 64.4, it shall be noted that the summons may be transmitted to the parties via the Lithuanian courts electronic services portal www.e.teismas.lt. Additionally, it shall be mentioned that upon the national regulations there are particular process participants, who/which are obliged to apply to court and to receive courts documents electronically, for instance, notaries, bailiffs, states institutions, insurance companies and etc. These groups are stated in the legal regulation. Additionally to the question 64.4 part "Other", the summons may be sent via the Lithuanian courts electronic services portal e.teismas.lt and the integration between the Lithuanian courts information system and the Register of Administrative Offences in administrative offence cases as well. For the question 64.5 part "Other", the process participants may monitor the stages of the cases examination in administrative offence cases in Lithuanian courts electronic services portal e.teismas.lt. Regarding the question 64.8, electronic signatures may be used in administrative offence cases proceedings. Using video conferencing equipments, it is expected to save the expenditures referred for the transportation of experts, specialists, imprisoned persons to courts, to protect the rights and interests of vulnerable people, victims, witnesses, to shorten the terms of the examination of the cases.

(2014): The information about the usage of the particular technologies in the administrative offence cases was filled in.

Luxembourg

(2014): It should be noted that Luxembourg started a multiannual project in early 2015 to implement "paperless Justice" for 2023. This project will be organised in a modular form, i.e. through small progressive and cumulative improvements.

Poland

(2020): If the term "availability index" refers to the general availability of such service, then according to the Act of August 30, 2002 - Law on proceedings before administrative courts (the Act), any case may be brought before an administrative court by means of electronic communication, thus the availability index hits 100%. However, if this term refers to an actual and real availability of such service, unfortunately the Chancellery of the President of the Supreme Administrative Court does not provide data on the number of cases that were, in fact, brought by electronic means of communication after the amendment to the Act.

(2014): The possibility to bring a case to the court by electronic means only exists in category of writ of payment cases

Portugal

(2015): <https://citius.tribunaisnet.mj.pt/habilus/myhabilus/Login.aspx>
<https://www.taf.mj.pt/>
<https://bna.mj.pt/Default.aspx>

Romania

(2015): 64.2 - A case may be submitted to courts via e-mail. Afterwards the submission is printed to the file case and the e-file in Ecris.

(2014): A case may be submitted to courts via e-mail. Afterwards the submission is printed to the file case and the e-file in Ecris.

Slovenia

(2015): 64.2

The law provides the possibility for submitting a case by electronic means in Civil (incl. Commercial), Criminal and Administrative procedures. However, it further provides that the ministry, responsible for justice prescribes conditions for electronic filing, as well as the organisation and functioning of the IT system in court. Since the ministry has yet to issue some of the aforementioned acts, the courts have not implemented the application (case management system), which would (technically) allow for e-submission in all types of cases.

The e-submission is possible in the following Civil procedures: insolvency cases (eINS), civil enforcement cases (elzvršba), land registry cases (eZK) and business registry cases (iSRG). These types of cases represent 78% of all incoming cases at first instance courts in the Civil category above (categories 1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases and 2. Non litigious cases at Q91).

The category Other includes civil enforcement cases on basis of authentic document (elzvršba) . These cases represent 83% of all incoming cases at first instance (category 4. Other cases at Q91). (For further explanation on categories, please refer to Q 91 - 96).

(2014): The law provides the possibility for submitting a case by electronic means in Civil (incl. Commercial), Criminal and Administrative procedures. However, it further provides that the ministry, responsible for justice prescribes conditions for electronic filing, as well as the organisation and functioning of the IT system in court. Since the ministry has yet to issue some of the aforementioned acts, the courts have not implemented the application (case management system), which would (technically) allow for e-submission in all types of cases.

The e-submission is possible in the following Civil procedures: civil enforcement cases (elzvršba), land registry cases (eZK) and business registry cases (iSRG). These types of cases represent 86% of all incoming cases at first instance courts in the Civil (litigious and non-litigious) category.

The category Other includes civil enforcement cases on basis of authentic document (elzvršba) and insolvency cases (eINS). These second types of cases represent 91% of all incoming cases at first instance courts in the Other category. For further explanation on categories, please refer to Q 91 - 96.

Question 064-3

Belgium

(2020): "Legal aid is organized by the bar associations, often with the possibility of a first contact via their own websites. As far as the Council of State is concerned, it is possible to apply for legal aid (i.e. legal assistance to cover various costs, registration, registry fees, etc.) electronically. This is done at the time of filing the application, via the electronic procedure (see point 64-2, above). "

(2019): For the Council of State: This is done when submitting the request via the electronic procedure.

Bulgaria

(2020): The System for Secure Electronic Service has created a technical possibility for legal aid applications to be submitted electronically by citizens who have an electronic signature or personal identification code of the National Social Security Institute and are registered in the electronic service system. Due to the fact that the applicants for legal aid are financially disadvantaged persons without financial means, from vulnerable social groups - retirees, children at risk, victims of domestic violence and other crimes, accommodated in crisis centers, refugees and others. who do not have the technical capacity and / or skills for electronic access, the likelihood of applying for legal aid electronically is minimal, but exists as a technical possibility.

Generally, requesting legal aid on paper and requesting legal aid electronically are two alternative options for citizens. The use of one or the other option is at the choice of the citizen-candidate for legal aid.

(2019): Legal aid can be requested electronically if the applicant citizen has signed the application for legal aid with an electronic signature and the same has been sent to the NLAB through the Secure Electronic Service System.

Denmark

(2020): The Ministry of Justice De-partment of Civil Affairs has informed that the department has established a mandatory self-service solution for applications of legal aid. The digital solution has been available since 20th of December 2019. It became mandatory to use the digital solution for application of legal aid the 1st of June 2020 by administrative order no. 724 of 28th of May 2020 about legal aid. The Department of Civil Affairs can refrain from rejecting applications of legal aid that are submitted outside of the digital solution (e.g. per e-mail or by physical mail). The Department can also in exceptional circumstances grant exemption from using the self-service solution by request or at the own initiative of the Department of Civil Affairs. 50-99 percent of the received applications are received through the digital solution. When the applicant submits the case via the digital solution it is automatically registered in the Department's case handling system.

The cases are subsequently processed manually. The Department of Civil Affairs' verdict is send electronically to the applicant, unless the applicant have been exempted from digital post. It is only the application process that is digital.

(2018): Only applies for Civil cases through Civilsystemet.

France

(2020): The legal aid computer system (SIAJ) is being deployed throughout the country

Germany

(2020): In criminal proceedings the court's decision whether the defendant is assigned a defense counsel may be issued electronically and served to the public prosecutor's office and to lawyers electronically. The defendant may be served electronically, provided he or she has expressly consented to the electronic transmission of documents (Section 37 para. 1 of the Criminal Code in conjunction with Section 174 para. 3 sentence 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure).

Italy

(2019): The possibility to request legal aid by electronic means is only limited to Administrative Justice. Therefore responses given to question 064-3-1 apply to Administrative Justice only.

(2018): Legal aid can be requested by electronic means only for Administrative Justice.

Latvia

(2020): Information available in CMS - The Legal Aid Administration has established an electronic co-operation portal between the institution and legal aid providers.

Lithuania

(2020): The Legal Aid Information System (TEISIS) is currently being developed to increase the effectiveness of the legal aid administration process. TEISIS will allow individuals to apply for legal aid and receive it (when possible) online or, if necessary, schedule

a face-to-face meeting with legal aid providers. TEISIS will also be used by legal aid authorities to retrieve relevant data concerning

applicants' financial situation from different state information systems and registers.

From 2020 From 1 October, new cases of compulsory mediation, paid from the state budget, are offered and distributed to mediators who have signed compulsory mediation agreements with the Office, through the mediation subsystem of the information system TEISIS.

(2019): The Legal Aid Information System (TEISIS) is currently being developed to increase the effectiveness of the legal aid administration process. TEISIS will allow individuals to apply for legal aid and receive it (when possible) online or, if necessary, schedule a face-to-face meeting with legal aid providers. TEISIS will also be used by legal aid authorities to retrieve relevant data concerning applicants' financial situation from different state information systems and registers.

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Luxembourg

(2020): Legal assistance is granted by the bar associations. The relevant form is available on their website (<https://www.barreau.lu/>) in a clickable PDF-format, but can not be submitted electronically.

(2019): Legal assistance is granted by the bar associations. The relevant form is available on their website (<https://www.barreau.lu/>) in a clickable PDF-format, but can not be submitted electronically.

(2018): Legal assistance is granted by the bar associations. The relevant form is available on their website (<https://www.barreau.lu/>) in a clickable PDF-format, but can not be submitted electronically.

Netherlands

(2018): Almost all requests can be done electronically, except mediation requests and some other small groups.

(2015): Grants for legal aid are by the Raad voor de Rechtsbijstand (see: rvr.org).

Poland

(2020): An electronic request for legal aid is only admissible in electronic writ proceedings and when electronic communication has been selected and the court's technical conditions allow it (Article 125 §2 1 and 1a of the Code of Civil Procedure).

The possibility of submitting an application for legal aid by electronic means is not widely used in the Polish common judiciary in practice.

The option to submit pleadings via the ICT system already existed before 2019, and the amendment of July 4, 2019 only introduced a reservation that the choice of lodging pleadings via the ICT system and further submission of these pleadings via this system is admissible if it is possible for technical reasons attributable to the court.

(2019): An electronic request for legal aid is only admissible in electronic writ proceedings and when electronic communication has been selected and the court's technical conditions allow it (Article 125 §2 1 and 1a of the Code of Civil Procedure).

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Portugal

(General Comment): The forms needed to apply for legal protection in the form of legal advice or any other form of legal aid, including the form for applying for legal aid in another Member State, may be downloaded from the Portuguese Social Security website. The application and its attached documents may be submitted in person or sent by post, fax, or e-mail to any department of the Institute of Social Security that deals directly with the public

(2019): The forms needed to apply for legal protection in the form of legal advice or any other form of legal aid, including the form for applying for legal aid in another Member State, may be downloaded from the Portuguese Social Security website. The application and its attached documents may be submitted in person or sent by post, fax, or e-mail to any department of the Institute of Social Security that deals directly with the public.

(2018): It is only possible to request legal aid by electronic means in criminal cases when the defendant is presented in court. In such cases lawyers are obtained automatically through a web service called SinOA.

Slovakia

(General Comment): The legal framework is established by special regulations governing such provision of legal aid that allow either from a technical point of view e.g. the law on e-government or the law on information technology in public administration or then from a legal point of view. Act no. 327/2005 on the provision of legal aid to people in material need regulates the form in which legal aid is requested. The applicant must submit a written request to the Center for Legal Aid. In accordance with the Administrative Procedure Code as a regulation of *lex generalis*, it is generally provided that the submission may also be made electronically

(2019): The legal framework is established by special regulations governing such provision of legal aid that allow either from a technical point of view e.g. the law on e-government or the law on information technology in public administration or then from a legal point of view. Act no. 327/2005 on the provision of legal aid to people in material need regulates the form in which legal aid is requested. The applicant must submit a written request to the Center for Legal Aid. In accordance with the Administrative Procedure Code as a regulation of *lex generalis*, it is generally provided that the submission may also be made electronically.

(2018): It is possible to request the legal aid on the follow website: <http://www.centrumpravnejpomoci.sk/>. There is an English version of the instructions available. The request for legal aid can be send electronically via email.

Slovenia

(2019): Currently, efforts are taking place to upgrade the informatised CMS to allow the submission in electronic forms.

Spain

(2020): In Spain there is a possibility to ask for the legal aid through the Court. Nowadays, the electronic communication with Courts is generalized. This option was possible before 2020, but its use is wider every day.

(2019): In accordance with the Legal Aid Law, the request to free legal aid will be presented before the Bar Association of the place where the Court is located, OR before the Court of your residence. In this second case, the communication with the Court can be electronic, both for the citizen (through the electronic judicial site), and for the lawyer (through LexNet). On the other hand, the General Bar Association offers a Free Legal Aid website available to citizens from which it is possible to fill in the free legal aid request form, or check if the financial requirements are met to benefit from the Right to free legal aid.

(2015): 64.3, the Spanish National Bar offers the Electronic Legal Aid file through a special web page. This works as a website in which every citizen can request for granting legal aid just by filling in the form with the information required. In 2015 this possibility was 100% available.

Question 064-4

Belgium

(2019): For the Council of State: This is done when submitting the request via the electronic procedure.

France

(2015): Although Justice Scoreboard does not cover criminal justice, in the category "other" are the provisions adopted in 2015 to allow the dematerialisation of criminal summons, including registered letters with acknowledgment of receipt (article 803-1 of the Criminal Procedure Code)

Germany

(2020): Use of information technologies for improving the quality of the communication between courts and professionals

(2019): Use of information technologies for improving the quality of the communication between courts and professionals

Hungary

(2015): 64.4. If the claimant submits the petition by electronic means, he/she is summoned by electronic means, but the respondent is summoned for the first trial in paper form as well. If a party submits a claim by electronic means this act counts as a consent given to be notified about any action of the court by electronic means. 64.8. Court documents have to be signed on paper as well, although attorneys do not need to produce a paper based copy of an electronically signed document.

Italy

(2018): Such possibility only applies to Administrative Justice.

Lithuania

(2014): The information about the usage of the particular technologies in the administrative offence cases was filled in.

it shall be noted that the summons may be transmitted to the parties via the Lithuanian courts electronic service portal www.e.teismas.lt. Additionally, it shall be mentioned that upon the national regulations there are particular groups, which are obliged to apply to court and to receive courts documents electronically, for instance, notaries, bailiffs, states institutions, insurance companies and etc. These groups are stated in the legal regulation.

Luxembourg

(2020): Although the legally correct answer is "no", as there are as of now no legal provisions, practically speaking, convocation letters and other communications that must not be sent by charged mail are often replaced by electrocution mail.

(2019): Although the legally correct answer is "no", as there are as of now no legal provisions, practically speaking, convocation letters and other communications that must not be sent by charged mail are often replaced by electrocution mail.

(2018): Although the legally correct answer is "no", as there are as of now no legal provisions, practically speaking, convocation letters and other communications that must not be sent by charged mail are often replaced by electrocution mail.

Netherlands

(2018): It might be possible for lawyers and/or public prosecutors

Portugal

(2015): Decree Order 280/2013, 26th of August

Romania

(2015): TDS – (secured document transmission)
Project developed by Tribunal Arad
<http://emap.csm1909.ro/portal/Resurse/TdsSpecs.zip>

Spain

(2019): In accordance with article 273 of the Civil Procedure Law, companies, lawyers and officials are required to communicate with justice electronically. This is not the case of natural persons, who can choose whether or not to use electronic means.

Question 064-6

Belgium

(2020): "Deployment rate" has changed positively in all subjects: the pandemic has impacted this and accelerated the deployment of tools. Comments on "phases of the trial involved": in 2020, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, more opportunities were able to take place through e-Deposit.

The communications are scenarios in both directions + the total of opportunities (maximum situation), even when not all phases or "modalities" are offered in a combined way in a given jurisdiction.

As regards - criminal matters, the referral is not done electronically, but the preparation and transmission of decisions; entry into force of article 792 of the Judicial Code (notification by electronic means) on 01.01.2021. For the highest administrative Court, this is done via the electronic procedure (see answer and comments under question 64-2, supra)."

Bulgaria

(2019): JUDICIAL SYSTEM ACT Chapter eighteen "a".CERTIFICATE STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURAL ACTIONS IN ELECTRONIC FORM

REGULATION No. 6 adopted by Supreme Judicial Council for carrying out procedural actions and supporting statements in electronic form

(2018): JUDICIAL SYSTEM ACT Chapter eighteen "a".CERTIFICATE STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURAL ACTIONS IN ELECTRONIC FORM

REGULATION No. 6 adopted by Supreme Judicial Council for carrying out procedural actions and supporting statements in electronic form

Estonia

(2020): Public e-file now contains information about different deadlines and calendar functionality (which includes trials).

Finland

(General Comment): More info on AIPA project, or the development of the case management system for general courts, and HAIPA project, or the development of the case management system for administrative courts, can be found from the web-pages of the Finnish National Courts Administration, at www.tuomioistuinvirasto.fi .

(2020): In a summary civil cases (an undisputed debt, undisputed cases concerning evictions, restoration of possession or a disrupted circumstance) for everyone else except a private individual it is not only a possibility but initiating the matter must be done using electronic services. The digitalization project for the prosecutors and the general courts, AIPA, is ongoing. This case management system will replace their current case management systems. Since spring 2018 the tool has been used for secret coercive measure cases, and since spring 2020 for petitionary matters. The administrative and special courts have their own case management system, HAIPA. There are three different ways to communicate electronically with the administrative and special courts: 1) email (signature not required if there is no doubt about identity of the sender) except when a document needs to be served in a 'verifiable way' , 2) via the customer portal of the HAIPA-system (also available to those govt agencies integrated with the system), or 3) the 'Verifiable electronic service' described below (from parties to the courts).

The Code on Judicial Procedure (Chapter 11 Section 3) allows for serving documents electronically: "[...] (2) by letter, (3) by an electronic message as is stipulated in the Act on Electronic Services and Communication in the Public Sector (13/2003), Section 18. [...] The documents referred to above in subsection 1(2) may also be sent as an electronic message in the manner identified by the addressee." Similarly, the Administrative Procedure Act acknowledges the electronic service – it refers both to the Code on Judicial Procedure (Chapter 11) and the Act on Electronic Services and Communication in the Public Sector (13/2003). In turn, the Act on Electronic Services and Communication in the Public Sector (13/2003), Section 18 stipulates on the 'Verifiable electronic service' with the consent of the party. In such cases, the authority notifies the party that the decision is available for retrieval by the party or a representative of the party. After verifiable identification the party or the representative of the party can retrieve the decision. The service of the decision shall be considered effected when the document has been retrieved. If the decision is not retrieved within seven days of the notification, the document will be served in another matter. In practice, however, electronic communication is not used in the manner described in the Act on Electronic Services and Communication in the Public Sector. After the parties have approved to the use of electronic messages and verified the correct the address, the courts use email in communication with the parties (with the exception of the decisions which required a verifiable service / acknowledgment of receipt).

(2018): The documents can be sent by e-mail.

France

(2020): "The lawyers in the criminal chain are taken from a non-exhaustive directory set out by the Conseil National des Barreaux.

The option ""specific computer application"" concerning criminal cases is validated for 2020. The Ministry of Justice has indeed set up a dedicated computer application, the digital criminal procedure, which is currently being deployed in the jurisdictions (Digital Criminal Procedure Program, PPN). This is a very important information systems project for criminal justice and a flagship IT program of the Ministry of Justice, in the same way as Portalis in civil matters. "

(2019): Communication between the court and the lawyers representing the parties: no in criminal cases and yes in civil cases. Lawyers have at their disposal an interface on which they can consult the progress of the civil proceedings of the 1st instance court and the court of appeal and send to the registries documents of referrals and communicate throughout the procedure. Only an informal copy of the decision handed down is sent to the lawyers.

Reply of the administrative justice for the second question

(2018): Lawyers have at their disposal an interface on which they can consult the progress of the civil proceedings of the TGI and the CA and send the registries documents of referrals and communicate throughout the procedure. Only an informal copy of the decision is sent to the lawyers.

Greece

(2020): The email was added due to special legislation for the use of information and Communication Technologies due to covid.

Ireland

(2020): The tools used for administrative are the same as for civil cases since Ireland does not operate administrative courts

(2019): Submissions for the Court can be made electronically in certain proceedings. A hard copy is also required for the Court.

(2018): Submissions for the Court can be made electronically in certain proceedings. A hard copy is also required for the Court.

Lithuania

(2019): "Other" - files (documents) may be send via the Lithuanian courts electronic services portal e.teismas.lt and the integration between the Lithuanian Courts Information System (LITEKO).

Luxembourg

(2020): "specific legal framework exist only in criminal law, and even there it is only partial. In civil an commercial law, work is in progress, as said under the previous question. In administrative law, the project JA-NGA currently being implemented tends to introduce a far-reaching digitization of the procedures that will serve as a POC for a similar civil/ commercial procedural law project. Informal communications tend to be done now by way of email, and a specific working group is currently being set up between the Judiciary and the bar associations to streamline these communication and single out those point that would need a change in the existing legislation. Please note that under ""deployment rate"" the figure of 100% means that the whole judiciary is technically equipped to communicate.

In penal cases, files are sent to lawyers through a secured OTX link. A similar system has been set up with insurance companies. In minor penal cases, the communication with the parties can also be done - with the consent of the concerned person - electronically.

In civil and commercial cases, informal communications are generally done electronically. Work is ongoing on adapting the legal

framework to the new technologies.

Please note that for certain procedures representation by a lawyer is mandatory. In these cases, although the parties can contact the court by mail, these mails however cannot be taken into consideration procedurally. "

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In civil and commercial cases, informal communications are generally done electronically. Work is ongoing on adapting the legal framework to the new technologies.

(2015): 64.6: see the reply and the comment provided for 2014; the JUPAL project is progressing at the expected rate.

Malta

(2020): In 'Civil/ Commercial' cases and in 'Administrative' cases, parties not represented by a lawyer have access to some of the features outlined under 'Trial phases concerned' but not all. For example, it is mandatory by law that the filing of a case is made through a lawyer or a legal procurator and not by a party without a lawyer. Moreover the system only recognises legal professionals in executing certain information-sharing functions, whilst communicating directly with parties in relation to other aspects of the phases of a hearing (for example through MyActs).

Netherlands

(2020): Communication on the planning of court meetings or procedural issues is possible. Communication on the case itself is a sensitive issue. Due to the high variance in practice (between and within the areas of justice), the last column cannot be answered. Hopefully there will be more uniformity in the future thanks to the project Digital Accessibility.

(2019): Communication on the planning of court meetings or procedural issues is possible. Communication on the case itself is a sensitive issue.

(2018): There can be communication on the planning of court meetings or procedural issues. Communication on the case itself is a sensitive matter.

Poland

(2020): The Information Portal is a solution initiated by the Ministry of Justice, based on art. §90a of the Regulations of the Office of Common Courts of February 23, 2007. The electronic system allows direct access to court files for parties to the process and their legal representatives. The purpose of implementing the innovative Information Portal was primarily to relieve court secretariats from the time-consuming obligation to provide information to trial participants. It is mainly about searching for files for personal viewing, photocopying individual cards from files, sharing reports from hearings or recording e-reports. All these activities involve the necessity of personal arrival at the court office, submission of numerous applications, often also prior ordering of files for inspection in the reading room, as well as costs related to the possible desire to obtain photocopies of documents. Thanks to the Portal, the user can access his case from the computer screen.

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Portugal

(2015): <https://citius.tribunaisnet.mj.pt/habilus/myhabilus/Login.aspx>
<https://www.taf.mj.pt/>
<https://bna.mj.pt/Default.aspx>
Decree Order 280/2013, 26th of August

Slovakia

(2020): In criminal the deployment rate changed from 50-99% to 100%, since all the courts were involved.

Slovenia

(2015): 64.6

Other: civil enforcement cases; insolvency cases, land registry cases (see the comment at Q 64.13 – above).

Spain

(2015): The deployment and use of the ICT between courts and users as well as the e-justice have been a main priority of the Spanish Ministry of Justice during the years 2015 and 2016. This way, all courts have been provided with the necessary electronic tools to use it (the system called LEXNET as well as special software and necessary hardware when necessary), a programme for the training of the users has been developed and implemented all over the Spanish territory and currently the electronic case management system is being developed and implemented in some pilot cities with the objective of reducing the use of paper in courts as much as possible as a way to increase the efficiency and time response of courts.

Question 064-7

Belgium

(2020): " Police department: e-pv

Legal experts and translators/interpreters can use e-Deposit for electronic filing of documents or to go through the registration procedure.

Notary's office: Communication between notaries and between notaries and clients is done by electronic email (100%) and through the secure notary network (in 2019, 56% of the offices had the system and almost 90% in 2020) which allows video conferences between notaries in the presence of the parties.

Bailiff: Electronic service of documents

"

(2019): Police department: e-pv.

Legal experts and translators / interpreters can use e-Deposit for electronic filing of documents or to go through the registration process.

Notaries: Communication between notaries and between notaries and clients takes place via electronic email (100%) and through the secure notarial network (in 2019, 56% of offices had the system and nearly 90% in 2020) which allows videoconferences to be held between the notaries in the presence of the parties.

Bailiff: Electronic service.

(2018): Legal experts and translators/interpreters can use e-Deposit for electronic filing of documents or to go through the registration procedure.

Police service: e-pv

Croatia

(2019): The eKomunikacija was launched into production, enabling electronic communication of all participants (including lawyers) and all courts except administrative ones. Article 106(a) of the Civil Procedural Law (Official Gazette 70/19) prescribes that submission can be submitted in electronic form via information system. Article 79 of the Criminal Procedural Code (Official Gazette 143/12) prescribes that submissions that are compiled and signed in writing may be submitted in the form of an electronic document if they are made, sent, received and stored using available information technology, and ensure the establishment of an unambiguous feature that determines the compiler of the electronic document.

(2018): With the introduction of e-communication and the expansion of the use of electronic means of identification and electronic signature, the percentage of electronic communication has increased.

Finland

(General Comment): Notaries: The tasks of notaries are not such that they deal with courts. However, as they are civil servants, their decisions can be appealed. In such case, they can deal with the courts with an email that includes electronic signature.

(2020): Enforcement here includes Enforcement Agency (fines, confiscation, forfeitures) but also prison and probation services. Enforcement Agency can interact with the courts by email. Prison and probation Services has a specific computer application that transfers data from the courts to them. Similarly, the courts send data to Legal Register Centre/Fines via a specific application. When a notary is a party to the procedure, there is no specific computer application. There are no Judicial police services in Finland.

France

(2020):

"Bailiffs are expected to be more numerous in the system as the system is deployed, with the estimated target being the 50-99% bracket

- The activity of experts is being tested, this communication falls within the scope of the texts in force and should not be the subject of a specific framework.

"

(2018): With regard to the enforcement of criminal decisions, there are several means of electronic communication: - for structured data: CASSIOPEE (tool shared within the jurisdiction and by using an inter-application exchange with APPI) - for complete data : APPI (tool shared between courts and integration and probation services)
- for electronic communication: PLINE: secure messaging for sending high-volume documents

Latvia

(2020): "Experts": the tool deployment rate for court experts is about 50%, because the communication is not more than 50% by electronic means, since the decisions on the identification of the expert-examination are mainly in paper form, as they come with the expert-examination sites. Enforcement agents (specific legal framework): According Civil Procedure Law, the enforcement agent electronically submits the application for the corroboration of the immovable property in the name of the acquirer to the district (city) court through the Judicial Informative System. Likewise, the enforcement agent submits to the district (city) court a request for corroboration regarding making of a recovery notation.

Notaires (specific legal framework): Section E1 of the Notariate Law and other norms govern communication electronically. There is also a special regulation in the Land Register Law, which provides that a sworn notary shall submit documents to the Land Register electronically.

(2019): On the web site of the Council of Sworn Notaries of Latvia <https://www.latvijasnotars.lv/> .

Under Land Register Law the notaries sending electronic data to court, as well as in accordance with Notariate Law the notaries electronically communicate and sharing documents with the legal persons and commercial banks.

Also sworn notaries uses the official electronic address.

Electronic auctions website <https://izsoles.ta.gov.lv/> provides the ability to distribute real estate and movable property auctions advertisements, make verification of person eligibility for participation in the auction and authorization, to hold an auction, make a statement by sending its members, as well as other activities related to organization and conducting of the auction. According Law on the Official Electronic Address it's mandatory for all sworn bailiffs to use the official electronic address form 1st january 2020.

(2018): Mentioned practitioners can contact and communicate with courts using electronically signed messages or via the manas.tiesas.lv court e-service portal

Lithuania

(2019): Electronic communication between courts and professionals other than lawyers is possible and in some cases that are regulated by law is mandatory via the Lithuanian courts electronic services portal e.teismas.lt.

(2018): Electronic communication between courts and professionals other than lawyers is possible and in some cases that are regulated by law is mandatory via the Lithuanian courts electronic services portal e.teismas.lt.

Luxembourg

(2020): "Notaries: specific application allowing a largely automatized access to the register of matrimonial registers and paramatrimonial partnerships
Police: specific application allowing an largely automatized input of data from electronic police reports ("e-pv") into the prosecution's CMS. Other applications are being developed.
Deployment rate: same comment as before"

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Police: specific application allowing an largely automatized input of data from electronic police reports ("e-pv") into the prosecution's CMS. Other applications are being developed.
deployment rate: same comment as before

Netherlands

(2020): There certainly is a possibility for bailiffs to submit cases in electronic form. For other professional parties, this is not clear.

Due to the high variance in practice (between and within the areas of justice), the middle column cannot be answered. Hopefully there will be more uniformity in the future thanks to the project Digital Accessibility.

(2019): Answers were not available before the deadline.

(2018): There certainly is a possibility for bailiffs to submit cases in electronic form. For other professional parties, this is not clear.

Portugal

(2020): For the moment, it is not foreseen to expand electronic communication to judicial experts.

(2019): For the judicial police, Law n. 73/2009, 12th August and Law 38/2015, 11th May, establish the conditions and procedures to be applied to ensure interoperability between the information systems of the criminal police bodies.

Slovakia

(2020): There are certain professionals that are obliged to communicate only electronically with courts (advocates, notaries, enforcement agents). They have to use a centralized (governmental) system of posting and delivering document to public institutions (courts, governmental organizations).

(2019): There are certain professionals that are obliged to communicate only electronically with courts (advocates, notaries, enforcement agents). They have to use a centralized (governmental) system of posting and delivering document to public institutions (courts, governmental organizations).

(2018): Within the RESS project (Development of electronic justice services) there were built 2 services for the electronic communication between the courts, parties and other legal professionals: - electronic portal for filing the actions "eŽaloby" (<https://obcan.justice.sk/ezaloby>) - electronic case portal ESSP allowing the access to the electronic case file (<https://obcan.justice.sk/sudny-spis>).

Question 064-9

Austria

(2019): Civil and/or Commercial: Payment order System, enforcement case system

(2018): Civil and/or Commercial: Payment order system, enforcement case system

Belgium

(2020): "The Cross Border system for the management (of payments) of immediate recoveries: traffic violations provided for in the Royal Decree of April 19, 2014 and which are used in application of the Directive "" crossborder "" (2015/413/EU) and immediate recoveries taken in application of art. 65 of the Road Traffic Police Act (Act of 16 March 1968 on the Road Traffic Police) "Road Traffic Act /Verkeerswet". Regsol: The digital platform Regsol, Central Solvency Register, enables creditors, authorised agents and interested parties to commence, access or follow up pending insolvency files administered by the commercial courts.

"

(2019): Regsol: The digital platform Regsol, Central Solvency Register, enables creditors, authorized agents and interested parties to begin, access or follow up pending insolvency files administered by the commercial courts.

(2018): Regsol: The digital platform Regsol, Central Solvency Register, enables creditors, authorised agents and interested parties to commence, access or follow up pending insolvency files administered by the commercial courts

Czech Republic

(General Comment): Electronic payment order online processing system managed by the Ministry of Justice.

(2019): electronic payment order for claims up to 1000000 CZK.

(2018): electronic payment order for claims up to 1000000 CZK.

Denmark

(2020): Cases go through Civilsystemet.

(2019): Cases go through Civilsystemet.

(2018): Cases go through Civilsystemet.

Estonia

(2018): Payment order

Finland

(2020): Citizens may file an application for a summons concerning an undisputed debt to the district court by using electronic online services. For others, it is compulsory to use the electronic online services.

(2019): Citizens and companies may file an application for a summons concerning an undisputed debt to the district court online by using electronic services.

(2018): Citizens and companies may file an application for a summons concerning an undisputed debt to the district court online by using the electronic services.

(2014): It is possible to file a case electronically as stated in 2013 exercise. Also e-mail is widely in use. However, the cases are not processed completely electronically, as the courts still use paper documents -> documents filed electronically will be printed out for the judge and the archives. The official judgment is a paper document signed by the judge.

France

(2020): "Litigation of payment orders: IPWEB software allowing dematerialized exchanges exchanges with the bailiffs

Requests for orders to pay can be sent by judicial officers to civil courts electronically by means of a dedicated computer application.

electronically by means of a dedicated computer application. In some pilot jurisdictions, the judge's order is directly

In some pilot jurisdictions, the judge's order is directly established on digital support and sent by digital means to the judicial officers."

(2019): Litigation concerning payment orders: IPWEB software allowing dematerialised exchanges with enforcement agents. Applications for payment orders can be sent by enforcement agents to the civil courts electronically using a dedicated computer application. In some pilot courts the judge's order is directly drawn up in digital form and sent digitally to the enforcement agents.

(2018): Litigation of payment orders: IPWEB software allowing dematerialised exchanges with bailiffs.

In addition, Act No. 2019-222 of 23 March 2019 on programming for 2018-2022 and judicial reform introduced a fully dematerialised procedure for disputes involving an amount below a certain amount (5,000 euros). This provision comes into force on January 1, 2022.

Germany

(2020): Online processing systems are not available in criminal proceedings.

Automated processing systems are used in summary proceedings for payment orders. Section 688 paragraph 1 and 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure states for which claims the proceedings are generally admissible: Section 688 Admissibility

(1) Upon corresponding application being made by the claimant regarding a claim concerning the payment of a specific amount of money in Euros, a payment order is to be issued.

(2) No summary proceedings for a payment order may be brought:

1. For claims that an entrepreneur has under an agreement pursuant to sections 491 to 509 of the Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch, BGB), if the effective annual rate of interest to be provided for in accordance with section 492 (2) of the Civil Code is in excess, by more than twelve (12) percentage points, of the base rate of interest, pursuant to section 247 of the Civil Code, applicable at the time the agreement is concluded;
2. Where the assertion of the claim is dependent on consideration, performance of which is as yet outstanding;
3. Where the payment order would have to be served by publication of a notice.

The summary proceedings for a payment order have the purpose to quicken and facilitate the enforcement of monetary claims. For a payment order to be issued by the court, claimants must submit an application. The application must amongst others include the following information: the designation of the parties, the designation of the court where the application is filed as well as the designation of the claim. After a summary examination of the application, the court issues an order for payment and sends it out to the respondent. The respondent may lodge an opposition in writing against the claim or a part thereof in which case the summary proceedings for a payment order end and both parties can apply for court proceedings. Should the respondent not object within two weeks, the court issues a writ of execution at the claimants' request. The respondent may file a protest against the writ of execution. Should a protest be filed, the court delivering the writ of execution shall transfer the dispute to the court that has been designated.

In the event of automatic processing systems being used, Sections 703b and 703c of the Code of Civil Procedure regulate special provisions that guide the automatic processing of the petition. Section 703b

Special regulations for automatic processing

(1) In the event of automatic processing systems being used, orders, rulings, execution copies, and court certificates of enforceability will be furnished with the court seal; no signature is required.

(2) The Federal Minister of Justice is authorised to provide for the course of proceedings such provision being subject to approval by the Bundesrat and being made by statutory instrument, insofar as this is required to ensure uniform automatic processing of the summary proceedings for a payment order (progress schedule for the proceedings).

Section 703c

Forms; introduction of automatic processing

(1) The Federal Minister of Justice is authorised to introduce forms in the interests of simplifying the summary proceedings for a payment order and in order to protect the party being laid claim to, such forms being subject to approval by the Bundesrat and being made by statutory instrument. Different forms may be introduced for:

1. Summary proceedings for a payment order performed by courts using automatic processing systems.

(2019): Use of information technologies between courts, professionals and users in the framework of judicial proceedings

Greece

(2014): ODR platform will be accessible by 9/1/2016 due to 70330/9.7.2015 Joint Ministerial Decision.

Hungary

(2018): order of payments issued by public notaries

(2014): Small claims procedure (any claim under 3175 Euro) is completely carried out electronically, although not by the court but by the notaries.

Ireland

(2020): Small claims under the value of €2,000 can be made online.

(2019): Small claims under the value of €2,000 can be made online

(2018): Small claims under the value of €2,000 can be made online.

Italy

(2014): The system we had in place in 2013 has been suspended as it needs some adjustments. It's currently going through a deep reengineering in order to be in line with European recommendations and standards.

Latvia

(General Comment): Small claims and applications for coercive enforcement under alert procedures.

(2018): Available at manas.tiesas.lv are specialized electronic templates that can be filled and submitted to the court via the mentioned e-service portal.

Lithuania

(2020): The general processes, operating in the Lithuanian courts electronic services portal e.teismas.lt, are applied for the submission of documents and communication with courts in the mentioned proceedings (e.g. court order is processed automatically).

(2019): The general processes, operating in the Lithuanian courts electronic services portal e.teismas.lt, are applied for the submission of documents and communication with courts in the mentioned proceedings (e.g. court order is processed automatically).

(2018): The general processes, operating in the Lithuanian courts electronic services portal e.teismas.lt, are applied for the submission of documents and communication with courts in the mentioned proceedings (e.g. court order is processed automatically).

Malta

(2019): Yes our system enables the use of E-Forms in the Small Claims Tribunal for claims under Euros5000, as well as in the Administrative Review Tribunal.

(2018): Yes our system enables the use of E-Forms in the Small Claims Tribunal for claims under Euros5000, as well as in the Administrative Review Tribunal.

Netherlands

(2020): Most traffic tickets can be dealt with online, some mediation as well

(2019): Most traffic tickets can be dealt with online, some mediation as well.

Poland

(2020): The electronic writ of payment proceeding (provided for in cases in which facts are not complicated and there is no requirement of evidentiary proceedings)

(2019): Electronic writ-of-payment proceedings. The plaintiff submits letters only via the ICT system. If the defendant makes a choice to file pleadings via the ICT system, further letters in the case shall be submitted only through this system. The court issues a payment order. In the case of a proper submission of an objection, the order for payment is forfeited in full, and the court transfers the case to the court according to general jurisdiction.

(2018): Electronic writ-of-payment proceedings. The plaintiff submits letters only via the ICT system. If the defendant makes a choice to file pleadings via the ICT system, further letters in the case shall be submitted only through this system. The court issues a payment order. In the case of a proper submission of an objection, the order for payment is forfeited in full, and the court transfers the case to the court according to general jurisdiction. Electronic writ-of-payment proceedings were implemented to Polish legal system on 1 January 2010.

Portugal

(General Comment): Civil undisputed claims

(2020): Civil undisputed claims

(2018): civil undisputed claims

Romania

(2014): There are some courts piloting electronic access of the case-file (e-filing and e-serving of documents). With this functionality, electronic processing of small claims and undisputed debt recovery are also covered.

Slovakia

(2020): There are not some specialized proceedings that require online processing, there are minor exceptions, regarding the right of citizens of access to justice, such as: undisputed claims act n. 307/2017; personal insolvency act n. 377/2016; enforcement proceeding (enforcement of judgements) act n.2/2017.

(2019): MoJ SVK comment: There are not some specialized proceedings that require online processing, there are minor exceptions, regarding the right of citizens of access to justice, such as: undisputed claims act n. 307/2017; personal insolvency act n. 377/2016; enforcement proceeding (enforcement of judgements) act n.2/2017.

Slovenia

(General Comment): A pecuniary claim for a specific amount of money that has fallen due and is supported with an authentic document in original or in certified copy can be combined with the proposing of the enforcement – in the fast and partially automated procedure.

Approximately 21 % of all incoming cases are claims/proposals for the enforcement on the basis of the authentic documents (see Q88 and comment to Q186).

(2020): Enforcement proposal on basis of authentic document (for more, see general comments).

(2018): Enforcement proposal on basis of authentic document (for more, see general comments).

(2014): Court enforcement proposal on the base of authentic document (COVL) – if contested turns into civil or commercial litigious case.

Indicator 7: Professionals of justice

Table 7.1.1 Total number of professional judges (all instances - absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants) from 2012 to 2020 (Q1, Q46)

| States | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| | Absolute Number | Per 100 000 inhabitants | Absolute Number | Per 100 000 inhabitants | Absolute Number | Per 100 000 inhabitants | Absolute Number | Per 100 000 inhabitants | Absolute Number | Per 100 000 inhabitants | Absolute Number | Per 100 000 inhabitants | Absolute Number | Per 100 000 inhabitants | Absolute Number | Per 100 000 inhabitants | Absolute Number | Per 100 000 inhabitants |
| Austria | 1 547 | 18,3 | 1 565 | 18,4 | 1 620 | 18,9 | 1 621 | 18,6 | 2 397 | 27,4 | 2 478 | 28,2 | 2 411 | 27,3 | 2 625 | 29,5 | 2 589 | 29,0 |
| Belgium | 1 598 | 14,3 | 1 604 | 14,4 | 1 602 | 14,3 | 1 614 | 14,3 | 1 600 | 14,1 | 1 566 | 13,8 | 1 523 | 13,3 | 1 526 | 13,3 | 1 524 | 13,2 |
| Bulgaria | 2 239 | 30,7 | 2 191 | 30,2 | 2 220 | 30,8 | 2 225 | 31,1 | 2 255 | 31,8 | 2 235 | 31,7 | 2 223 | 31,8 | 2 215 | 31,9 | 2 184 | 31,6 |
| Croatia | 1 932 | 45,3 | 1 912 | 45,0 | 1 875 | 44,4 | 1 864 | 44,5 | 1 797 | 43,3 | 1 775 | 43,2 | 1 660 | 40,7 | 1 682 | 41,4 | 1 643 | 40,7 |
| Cyprus | 103 | 11,9 | 101 | 11,8 | 97 | 11,3 | 113 | 13,3 | 111 | 13,1 | 119 | 13,9 | 118 | 13,5 | 115 | 13,0 | 126 | 14,1 |
| Czech Republic | 3 055 | 29,1 | 3 054 | 29,1 | 3 028 | 28,8 | 3 018 | 28,6 | 3 005 | 28,4 | 3 012 | 28,4 | 3 029 | 28,4 | 3 006 | 28,2 | 3 007 | 28,1 |
| Denmark | 372 | 6,6 | 355 | 6,3 | 377 | 6,7 | 374 | 6,6 | 372 | 6,5 | 377 | 6,5 | 375 | 6,5 | 375 | 6,4 | 388 | 6,6 |
| Estonia | 228 | 17,7 | 226 | 17,2 | 231 | 17,6 | 234 | 17,8 | 232 | 17,6 | 227 | 17,3 | 233 | 17,7 | 229 | 17,3 | 234 | 17,6 |
| Finland | 981 | 18,1 | 986 | 18,1 | 988 | 18,1 | 991 | 18,1 | 1 068 | 19,4 | 1 045 | 19,0 | 1 081 | 19,6 | 1 087 | 19,7 | 1 077 | 19,5 |
| France | 7 033 | 10,7 | 7 054 | 10,7 | 6 935 | 10,5 | 6 967 | 10,5 | 6 995 | 10,4 | 7 066 | 10,5 | 7 277 | 10,9 | 7 427 | 11,1 | 7 522 | 11,2 |
| Germany | 19 832 | 24,7 | 19 323 | 23,9 | 19 323 | 23,9 | 19 282 | 23,6 | 19 867 | 24,2 | 20 069 | 24,3 | 20 323 | 24,5 | 20 570 | 24,7 | 20 793 | 25,0 |
| Greece | 2 574 | 23,3 | 3 877 | 35,0 | 2 231 | 20,6 | 2 206 | 20,3 | 2 780 | 25,8 | 2 861 | 26,6 | 2 874 | 26,8 | 2 884 | 26,9 | 3 861 | 36,0 |
| Hungary | 2 767 | 27,9 | 2 807 | 28,4 | 2 813 | 28,5 | 2 813 | 28,6 | 2 811 | 28,7 | 2 828 | 28,6 | 2 892 | 30,2 | 2 878 | 29,5 | 2 789 | 28,2 |
| Ireland | 144 | 3,1 | 148 | 3,2 | 160 | 3,5 | 159 | 3,4 | 162 | 3,5 | 160 | 3,3 | 160 | 3,3 | 167 | 3,4 | 163 | 3,3 |
| Italy | 6 347 | 10,6 | 6 579 | 11,0 | 6 939 | 11,4 | 6 590 | 10,9 | 6 395 | 10,6 | 6 508 | 10,8 | 7 015 | 11,6 | 7 127 | 11,8 | 7 027 | 11,9 |
| Latvia | 439 | 21,5 | 481 | 23,8 | 488 | 24,4 | 493 | 25,0 | 503 | 25,5 | 490 | 25,1 | 559 | 29,1 | 521 | 27,3 | 550 | 29,1 |
| Lithuania | 768 | 25,6 | 772 | 26,2 | 754 | 25,8 | 762 | 26,4 | 778 | 27,3 | 767 | 27,3 | 758 | 27,1 | 750 | 26,8 | 740 | 26,5 |
| Luxembourg | 179 | 34,1 | 180 | 32,7 | 184 | 32,7 | 183 | 32,5 | 187 | 31,7 | 198 | 32,9 | 222 | 36,2 | 226 | 36,1 | 229 | 36,1 |
| Malta | 40 | 9,5 | 42 | 9,8 | 41 | 9,3 | 42 | 9,3 | 45 | 9,8 | 43 | 9,0 | 45 | 9,5 | 43 | 8,7 | 42 | 8,2 |
| Netherlands | 2 410 | 14,4 | 2 378 | 14,1 | 2 359 | 14,0 | 2 357 | 13,9 | 2 331 | 13,6 | 2 538 | 14,8 | 2 522 | 14,6 | 2 523 | 14,5 | 2 597 | 14,9 |
| Poland | 10 114 | 26,2 | - | - | 10 096 | 26,2 | - | - | 9 980 | 26,0 | 10 047 | 26,1 | 9 776 | 25,5 | 9 736 | 25,3 | 9 650 | 25,2 |
| Portugal | 2 009 | 19,2 | 2 025 | 19,4 | 1 990 | 19,2 | 1 990 | 19,2 | 1 986 | 19,3 | 2 059 | 20,0 | 1 979 | 19,3 | 1 999 | 19,4 | 1 999 | 19,4 |
| Romania | 4 310 | 20,2 | 4 511 | 22,6 | 4 577 | 20,5 | 4 608 | 23,3 | 4 628 | 23,6 | 4 664 | 23,9 | 4 677 | 24,1 | 4 753 | 24,5 | 4 600 | 24,0 |
| Slovak Republic | 1 307 | 24,2 | 1 342 | 24,8 | 1 322 | 24,4 | 1 292 | 23,8 | 1 311 | 24,1 | 1 376 | 25,3 | 1 378 | 25,3 | 1 370 | 25,1 | 1 306 | 23,9 |
| Slovenia | 970 | 47,1 | 951 | 46,1 | 924 | 44,8 | 897 | 43,5 | 880 | 42,6 | 859 | 41,6 | 867 | 41,7 | 873 | 41,7 | 875 | 41,5 |
| Spain | 5 155 | 11,2 | - | - | 5 353 | 11,5 | 5 367 | 11,6 | 5 367 | 11,5 | 5 377 | 11,5 | 5 419 | 11,5 | 5 341 | 11,3 | 5 320 | 11,2 |
| Sweden | 1 123 | 11,8 | 1 132 | 11,7 | 1 150 | 11,8 | 1 159 | 11,8 | 1 179 | 11,8 | 1 199 | 11,8 | 1 217 | 11,9 | 1 184 | 11,5 | 1 200 | 11,6 |
| Average | 2 947 | 20,6 | 2 624 | 21,4 | 2 951 | 20,5 | 2 662 | 20,4 | 3 001 | 21,2 | 3 035 | 21,3 | 3 060 | 21,5 | 3 083 | 21,5 | 3 112 | 21,8 |
| Median | 1 598 | 19,2 | 1 565 | 19,4 | 1 620 | 19,2 | 1 618 | 18,9 | 1 797 | 23,6 | 1 775 | 23,9 | 1 660 | 24,1 | 1 682 | 24,5 | 1 643 | 23,9 |
| Minimum | 40 | 3,1 | 42 | 3,2 | 41 | 3,5 | 42 | 3,4 | 45 | 3,5 | 43 | 3,3 | 45 | 3,3 | 43 | 3,4 | 42 | 3,3 |
| Maximum | 19 832 | 47,1 | 19 323 | 46,1 | 19 323 | 44,8 | 19 282 | 44,5 | 19 867 | 43,3 | 20 069 | 43,2 | 20 323 | 41,7 | 20 570 | 41,7 | 20 793 | 41,5 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Austria: The administrative courts were established January 1st 2014. Data on administrative justice is introduced for 2016 cycle for the first time.

Greece: Unlike 2014 and 2015 data, since 2016 data on number of professional judges includes all the ranks for second instance criminal as well as administrative judges.

Italy: The administrative courts' judges have been included since 2018

Poland: Starting from 2020, the number of Supreme Court judges include also judges of the Supreme Administrative Court.

Table 7.1.2 Annual variations of the total number of professional judges (all instances) between 2019 and 2020 and between 2012 and 2020 (Q46)

| States | Variation of the number of professional judges | |
|----------------------|--|---------------|
| | 2019-2020 | 2012-2020 |
| Austria | -1,4% | 67,4% |
| Belgium | -0,1% | -4,6% |
| Bulgaria | -1,4% | -2,5% |
| Croatia | -2,3% | -15,0% |
| Cyprus | 9,6% | 22,3% |
| Czech Republic | 0,0% | -1,6% |
| Denmark | 3,5% | 4,3% |
| Estonia | 2,2% | 2,6% |
| Finland | -0,9% | 9,8% |
| France | 1,3% | 7,0% |
| Germany | 1,1% | 4,8% |
| Greece | 33,9% | 50,0% |
| Hungary | -3,1% | 0,8% |
| Ireland | -2,4% | 13,2% |
| Italy | -1,4% | 10,7% |
| Latvia | 5,6% | 25,3% |
| Lithuania | -1,3% | -3,6% |
| Luxembourg | 1,3% | 27,9% |
| Malta | -2,3% | 5,0% |
| Netherlands | 2,9% | 7,8% |
| Poland | -0,9% | -4,6% |
| Portugal | 0,0% | -0,5% |
| Romania | -3,2% | 6,7% |
| Slovak Republic | -4,7% | -0,1% |
| Slovenia | 0,2% | -9,8% |
| Spain | -0,4% | 3,2% |
| Sweden | 1,4% | 6,9% |
| Average | 3,7% | 11,7% |
| Median | -0,1% | 4,8% |
| Minimum | -4,7% | -15,0% |
| Maximum | 33,9% | 67,4% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 |
| Number of NA | 0 | 0 |
| Number of NAP | 0 | 0 |

Austria: The administrative courts were established January 1st 2014. Data on administrative justice is introduced for 2016 cycle for the first time.

Greece: Unlike 2014 and 2015 data, since 2016 data on number of professional judges includes all the ranks for second instance criminal as well as administrative judges.

Italy: The administrative courts' judges have been included since 2018

Poland: Starting from 2020, the number of Supreme Court judges include also judges of the Supreme Administrative Court.

Table 7.1.3 Professional judges by instance from 2012 to 2020 (Q46) 1/2

| States | 2012 | | | | 2013 | | | | 2014 | | | | 2015 | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court |
| Austria | 1 547 | 1 325 | 157 | 65 | 1 565 | 1 341 | 160 | 63 | 1 620 | 1 224 | 330 | 66 | 1 621 | 1 223 | 331 | 67 |
| Belgium | 1 598 | 1 293 | 305 | 30 | 1 604 | 1 271 | 305 | 28 | 1 602 | 1 271 | 302 | 29 | 1 614 | 1 284 | 303 | 27 |
| Bulgaria | 2 239 | 1 188 | 859 | 192 | 2 191 | 1 614 | 396 | 181 | 2 220 | 1 753 | 277 | 190 | 2 225 | 1 760 | 277 | 188 |
| Croatia | 1 932 | 1 378 | 514 | 40 | 1 912 | 1 366 | 506 | 40 | 1 875 | 1 343 | 489 | 43 | 1 864 | 1 348 | 476 | 40 |
| Cyprus | 103 | 90 | NAP | 13 | 101 | 88 | NAP | 13 | 97 | 84 | NAP | 13 | 113 | 100 | NAP | 13 |
| Czech Republic | 3 055 | 1 857 | 964 | 234 | 3 054 | 1 859 | 1 098 | 97 | 3 028 | 1 838 | 1 090 | 100 | 3 018 | 1 838 | 1 081 | 99 |
| Denmark | 372 | 259 | 94 | 19 | 355 | 236 | 101 | 18 | 377 | 261 | 97 | 19 | 374 | 260 | 95 | 19 |
| Estonia | 228 | 167 | 42 | 19 | 226 | 165 | 43 | 18 | 231 | 169 | 44 | 18 | 234 | 170 | 45 | 19 |
| Finland | 981 | 744 | 194 | 43 | 986 | 758 | 185 | 43 | 988 | 758 | 186 | 44 | 991 | 761 | 188 | 42 |
| France | 7 033 | 4 962 | 1 695 | 376 | 7 054 | 4 977 | 1 708 | 369 | 6 935 | 4 876 | 1 706 | 353 | 6 967 | 4 883 | 1 721 | 363 |
| Germany | 19 832 | 14 861 | 4 056 | 457 | 19 323 | 14 840 | 4 024 | 459 | 19 323 | 14 840 | 4 024 | 459 | 19 282 | 14 833 | 3 993 | 456 |
| Greece | 2 574 | 1 518 | 812 | 244 | 3 877 | 2 643 | 984 | 250 | 2 231 | 1 540 | 459 | 232 | 2 206 | 1 517 | 450 | 239 |
| Hungary | 2 767 | 1 672 | 1 021 | 74 | 2 807 | 1 687 | 1 036 | 84 | 2 813 | 1 684 | 1 047 | 82 | 2 813 | 1 662 | 1 066 | 85 |
| Ireland | 144 | 136 | NAP | 8 | 148 | 138 | NAP | 10 | 160 | 140 | 10 | 10 | 159 | 140 | 9 | 10 |
| Italy | 6 347 | 4 929 | 1 118 | 300 | 6 579 | 5 101 | 1 164 | 314 | 6 939 | 5 404 | 1 195 | 340 | 6 590 | 5 072 | 1 152 | 366 |
| Latvia | 439 | 263 | 126 | 50 | 481 | 298 | 133 | 50 | 488 | 307 | 134 | 47 | 493 | 310 | 136 | 47 |
| Lithuania | 768 | 684 | 51 | 33 | 772 | 691 | 48 | 33 | 754 | 671 | 49 | 34 | 762 | 679 | 48 | 35 |
| Luxembourg | 179 | 139 | NA | 40 | 180 | 139 | NA | 41 | 184 | 143 | 37 | 4 | 183 | 142 | 37 | 4 |
| Malta | 40 | 34 | 6 | NAP | 42 | 36 | 6 | NAP | 41 | 33 | 8 | NAP | 42 | 34 | 8 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 2 410 | 1 855 | 519 | 36 | 2 378 | 1 850 | 528 | NA | 2 359 | 1 829 | 530 | NA | 2 357 | 1 811 | 546 | NA |
| Poland | 10 114 | 9 441 | 497 | 86 | - | - | - | - | 10 096 | 9 516 | 494 | 86 | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | 2 009 | 1 480 | 445 | 84 | 2 025 | 1 525 | 425 | 75 | 1 990 | 1 478 | 430 | 82 | 1 990 | 1 495 | 411 | 84 |
| Romania | 4 310 | 1 998 | 2 217 | 95 | 4 511 | 3 571 | 825 | 115 | 4 577 | 2 101 | 2 360 | 116 | 4 608 | 2 097 | 2 404 | 107 |
| Slovak Republic | 1 307 | 871 | 352 | 84 | 1 342 | 888 | 370 | 84 | 1 322 | 877 | 369 | 76 | 1 292 | 846 | 369 | 77 |
| Slovenia | 970 | 753 | 183 | 34 | 951 | 738 | 116 | 33 | 924 | 724 | 171 | 29 | 897 | 665 | 202 | 30 |
| Spain | 5 155 | 3 647 | 1 431 | 77 | - | - | - | - | 5 353 | 3 855 | 1 416 | 82 | 5 367 | 3 781 | 1 505 | 81 |
| Sweden | 1 123 | 766 | 324 | 33 | 1 132 | 764 | 334 | 34 | 1 150 | 771 | 343 | 36 | 1 159 | 780 | 343 | 36 |
| Average | 2 947 | 2 160 | 749 | 106 | 2 624 | 1 943 | 659 | 107 | 2 951 | 2 203 | 677 | 104 | 2 662 | 1 904 | 688 | 106 |
| Median | 1 598 | 1 293 | 471 | 57 | 1 565 | 1 271 | 383 | 50 | 1 620 | 1 271 | 356 | 66 | 1 618 | 1 254 | 343 | 57 |
| Minimum | 40 | 34 | 6 | 8 | 42 | 36 | 6 | 10 | 41 | 33 | 8 | 4 | 42 | 34 | 8 | 4 |
| Maximum | 19 832 | 14 861 | 4 056 | 457 | 19 323 | 14 840 | 4 024 | 459 | 19 323 | 14 840 | 4 024 | 459 | 19 282 | 14 833 | 3 993 | 456 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| % of NA | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 7% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% |

Austria: The administrative courts were established January 1st 2014. Data on administrative justice is introduced for 2016 cycle for the first time.

Bulgaria: For 2020, judges who administer judges in the appellate panels of regional and administrative courts are counted as second instance judges.

Czech Republic: The country has a four-tier system and since 2013 have included the number of judges of the high courts in the number of the second instance judges.

Greece: Unlike 2014 and 2015 data, since 2016 data on number of professional judges includes all the ranks for second instance criminal as well as administrative judges.

Italy: Administrative justice is taken into account since 2018

Poland: Starting from 2020, the number of Supreme Court judges include also judges of the Supreme Administrative Court.

Romania: Since there are 4 level of courts in Romania, judges of 2nd instance are the sum up of the judges from tribunal and of court of appeals. The variation between first instance and second instance courts is the result of different methods of calculation. In 2103, in first instance judges from 1st instance courts and from tribunals were summed up together.

Table 7.1.3 Professional judges by instance from 2012 to 2020 2/2

| States | 2016 | | | | 2017 | | | | 2018 | | | | 2019 | | | | 2020 | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court |
| Austria | 2 397 | 1 935 | 328 | 134 | 2 478 | 1 952 | 326 | 133 | 2 411 | 1 957 | 321 | 133 | 2 625 | 2 176 | 316 | 133 | 2 589 | 2 153 | 305 | 131 |
| Belgium | 1 600 | 1 274 | 297 | 29 | 1 566 | 1 226 | 310 | 30 | 1 523 | 1 229 | 264 | 30 | 1 526 | 1 206 | 292 | 28 | 1 524 | 1 193 | 301 | 30 |
| Bulgaria | 2 255 | 1 789 | 276 | 190 | 2 235 | 1 745 | 299 | 191 | 2 223 | 1 750 | 289 | 184 | 2 215 | 1 898 | 134 | 183 | 2 184 | 1 246 | 760 | 178 |
| Croatia | 1 797 | 1 277 | 483 | 37 | 1 775 | 1 261 | 476 | 38 | 1 660 | 1 176 | 446 | 38 | 1 682 | 1 192 | 453 | 37 | 1 643 | 1 158 | 449 | 36 |
| Cyprus | 111 | 98 | NAP | 13 | 119 | 106 | NAP | 13 | 118 | 105 | NAP | 13 | 115 | 102 | NAP | 13 | 126 | 113 | NAP | 13 |
| Czech Republic | 3 005 | 1 820 | 1 083 | 102 | 3 012 | 1 826 | 1 085 | 101 | 3 029 | 1 849 | 1 078 | 102 | 3 006 | 1 824 | 1 078 | 104 | 3 007 | 1 814 | 1 088 | 105 |
| Denmark | 372 | 254 | 99 | 19 | 377 | 254 | 105 | 18 | 375 | 258 | 99 | 18 | 375 | 252 | 105 | 18 | 388 | 264 | 106 | 18 |
| Estonia | 232 | 168 | 45 | 19 | 227 | 163 | 45 | 19 | 233 | 169 | 45 | 19 | 229 | 164 | 46 | 19 | 234 | 169 | 46 | 19 |
| Finland | 1 068 | 834 | 184 | 50 | 1 045 | 817 | 178 | 50 | 1 081 | 850 | 184 | 47 | 1 087 | 850 | 191 | 46 | 1 077 | 854 | 178 | 45 |
| France | 6 995 | 4 919 | 1 731 | 345 | 7 066 | 4 982 | 1 748 | 336 | 7 277 | 5 121 | 1 805 | 351 | 7 427 | 5 243 | 1 827 | 355 | 7 522 | 5 288 | 1 880 | 354 |
| Germany | 19 867 | 15 385 | 4 018 | 464 | 20 069 | 15 587 | 4 018 | 464 | 20 323 | 15 827 | 4 039 | 457 | 20 570 | 16 042 | 4 071 | 457 | 20 793 | 16 207 | 4 125 | 461 |
| Greece | 2 780 | 1 750 | 892 | 138 | 2 861 | 1 714 | 900 | 247 | 2 874 | 1 720 | 911 | 243 | 2 884 | 1 729 | 911 | 244 | 3 861 | 2 676 | 934 | 251 |
| Hungary | 2 811 | 1 678 | 1 051 | 82 | 2 828 | 1 669 | 1 075 | 84 | 2 892 | 1 682 | 1 126 | 84 | 2 878 | 1 670 | 1 127 | 81 | 2 789 | 1 420 | 1 283 | 86 |
| Ireland | 162 | 143 | 10 | 9 | 160 | 142 | 10 | 8 | 160 | 142 | 10 | 8 | 167 | 143 | 16 | 9 | 163 | 138 | 16 | 9 |
| Italy | 6 395 | 4 878 | 1 155 | 362 | 6 508 | 4 897 | 1 214 | 397 | 7 015 | 5 259 | 1 230 | 526 | 7 127 | 5 407 | 1 208 | 512 | 7 027 | 5 356 | 1 174 | 497 |
| Latvia | 503 | 313 | 143 | 47 | 490 | 311 | 143 | 36 | 559 | 381 | 143 | 35 | 521 | 360 | 126 | 35 | 550 | 380 | 135 | 35 |
| Lithuania | 778 | 692 | 51 | 35 | 767 | 686 | 48 | 33 | 758 | 676 | 49 | 33 | 750 | 667 | 50 | 33 | 740 | 662 | 48 | 30 |
| Luxembourg | 187 | 143 | 40 | 4 | 198 | 146 | 47 | 5 | 222 | 168 | 49 | 5 | 226 | 170 | 51 | 5 | 229 | 171 | 53 | 5 |
| Malta | 45 | 36 | 9 | NAP | 43 | 34 | 9 | NAP | 45 | 34 | 11 | NAP | 43 | 32 | 11 | NAP | 42 | 33 | 9 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 2 331 | 1 788 | 543 | NA | 2 538 | 1 930 | 570 | 38 | 2 522 | 1 907 | 582 | 33 | 2 523 | 1 906 | 582 | 35 | 2 597 | 1 882 | 680 | 35 |
| Poland | 9 980 | 9 422 | 475 | 83 | 10 047 | 9 508 | 458 | 81 | 9 776 | 9 240 | 426 | 110 | 9 736 | 9 194 | 443 | 99 | 9 650 | 9 034 | 417 | 199 |
| Portugal | 1 986 | 1 479 | 425 | 82 | 2 059 | 1 486 | 493 | 80 | 1 979 | 1 456 | 452 | 71 | 1 999 | 1 443 | 479 | 77 | 1 999 | 1 447 | 472 | 80 |
| Romania | 4 628 | 2 055 | 2 463 | 110 | 4 664 | 2 008 | 2 540 | 116 | 4 677 | 2 029 | 2 540 | 108 | 4 753 | 2 180 | 2 465 | 108 | 4 600 | 2 103 | 2 387 | 110 |
| Slovak Republic | 1 311 | 859 | 374 | 78 | 1 376 | 905 | 392 | 79 | 1 378 | 907 | 393 | 78 | 1 370 | 895 | 398 | 77 | 1 306 | 862 | 367 | 77 |
| Slovenia | 880 | 641 | 208 | 31 | 859 | 628 | 199 | 32 | 867 | 636 | 199 | 32 | 873 | 634 | 209 | 30 | 875 | 638 | 208 | 29 |
| Spain | 5 367 | 3 786 | 1 496 | 85 | 5 377 | 3 719 | 1 576 | 82 | 5 419 | 3 824 | 1 515 | 80 | 5 341 | 3 764 | 1 502 | 75 | 5 320 | 3 752 | 1 495 | 73 |
| Sweden | 1 179 | 785 | 361 | 33 | 1 199 | 800 | 365 | 34 | 1 217 | 816 | 370 | 31 | 1 184 | 803 | 349 | 32 | 1 200 | 809 | 359 | 32 |
| Average | 3 001 | 2 230 | 702 | 103 | 3 035 | 2 241 | 717 | 106 | 3 060 | 2 265 | 714 | 110 | 3 083 | 2 294 | 709 | 109 | 3 112 | 2 290 | 741 | 113 |
| Median | 1 797 | 1 277 | 368 | 78 | 1 775 | 1 261 | 379 | 65 | 1 660 | 1 229 | 382 | 59 | 1 682 | 1 206 | 374 | 61 | 1 643 | 1 193 | 392 | 59 |
| Minimum | 45 | 36 | 9 | 4 | 43 | 34 | 9 | 5 | 45 | 34 | 10 | 5 | 43 | 32 | 11 | 5 | 42 | 33 | 9 | 5 |
| Maximum | 19 867 | 15 385 | 4 018 | 464 | 20 069 | 15 587 | 4 018 | 464 | 20 323 | 15 827 | 4 039 | 526 | 20 570 | 16 042 | 4 071 | 512 | 20 793 | 16 207 | 4 125 | 497 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% |

Table 7.1.3b Professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants by instance from 2012 to 2020 (Q1 and Q46) 1/2

| States | 2012 | | | | 2013 | | | | 2014 | | | | 2015 | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court |
| Austria | 18,3 | 15,7 | 1,9 | 0,8 | 18,4 | 15,8 | 1,9 | 0,7 | 18,9 | 14,3 | 3,8 | 0,8 | 18,6 | 14,1 | 3,8 | 0,8 |
| Belgium | 14,3 | 11,6 | 2,7 | 0,3 | 14,4 | 11,4 | 2,7 | 0,3 | 14,3 | 11,3 | 2,7 | 0,3 | 14,3 | 11,4 | 2,7 | 0,2 |
| Bulgaria | 30,7 | 16,3 | 11,8 | 2,6 | 30,2 | 22,3 | 5,5 | 2,5 | 30,8 | 24,3 | 3,8 | 2,6 | 31,1 | 24,6 | 3,9 | 2,6 |
| Croatia | 45,3 | 32,3 | 12,1 | 0,9 | 45,0 | 32,2 | 11,9 | 0,9 | 44,4 | 31,8 | 11,6 | 1,0 | 44,5 | 32,2 | 11,4 | 1,0 |
| Cyprus | 11,9 | 10,4 | NAP | 1,5 | 11,8 | 10,3 | NAP | 1,5 | 11,3 | 9,8 | NAP | 1,5 | 13,3 | 11,8 | NAP | 1,5 |
| Czech Republic | 29,1 | 17,7 | 9,2 | 2,2 | 29,1 | 17,7 | 10,4 | 0,9 | 28,8 | 17,5 | 10,4 | 1,0 | 28,6 | 17,4 | 10,2 | 0,9 |
| Denmark | 6,6 | 4,6 | 1,7 | 0,3 | 6,3 | 4,2 | 1,8 | 0,3 | 6,7 | 4,6 | 1,7 | 0,3 | 6,6 | 4,6 | 1,7 | 0,3 |
| Estonia | 17,7 | 13,0 | 3,3 | 1,5 | 17,2 | 12,5 | 3,3 | 1,4 | 17,6 | 12,9 | 3,4 | 1,4 | 17,8 | 12,9 | 3,4 | 1,4 |
| Finland | 18,1 | 13,7 | 3,6 | 0,8 | 18,1 | 13,9 | 3,4 | 0,8 | 18,1 | 13,9 | 3,4 | 0,8 | 18,1 | 13,9 | 3,4 | 0,8 |
| France | 10,7 | 7,6 | 2,6 | 0,6 | 10,7 | 7,6 | 2,6 | 0,6 | 10,5 | 7,4 | 2,6 | 0,5 | 10,5 | 7,3 | 2,6 | 0,5 |
| Germany | 24,7 | 18,5 | 5,1 | 0,6 | 23,9 | 18,4 | 5,0 | 0,6 | 23,9 | 18,4 | 5,0 | 0,6 | 23,6 | 18,1 | 4,9 | 0,6 |
| Greece | 23,3 | 13,7 | 7,3 | 2,2 | 35,0 | 23,9 | 8,9 | 2,3 | 20,6 | 14,2 | 4,2 | 2,1 | 20,3 | 14,0 | 4,1 | 2,2 |
| Hungary | 27,9 | 16,9 | 10,3 | 0,7 | 28,4 | 17,1 | 10,5 | 0,9 | 28,5 | 17,1 | 10,6 | 0,8 | 28,6 | 16,9 | 10,8 | 0,9 |
| Ireland | 3,1 | 3,0 | NAP | 0,2 | 3,2 | 3,0 | NAP | 0,2 | 3,5 | 3,0 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 3,4 | 3,0 | 0,2 | 0,2 |
| Italy | 10,6 | 8,3 | 1,9 | 0,5 | 11,0 | 8,5 | 2,0 | 0,5 | 11,4 | 8,9 | 2,0 | 0,6 | 10,9 | 8,4 | 1,9 | 0,6 |
| Latvia | 21,5 | 12,9 | 6,2 | 2,4 | 23,8 | 14,7 | 6,6 | 2,5 | 24,4 | 15,3 | 6,7 | 2,3 | 25,0 | 15,7 | 6,9 | 2,4 |
| Lithuania | 25,6 | 22,8 | 1,7 | 1,1 | 26,2 | 23,5 | 1,6 | 1,1 | 25,8 | 23,0 | 1,7 | 1,2 | 26,4 | 23,5 | 1,7 | 1,2 |
| Luxembourg | 34,1 | 26,5 | NA | 7,6 | 32,7 | 25,3 | NA | 7,5 | 32,7 | 25,4 | 6,6 | 0,7 | 32,5 | 25,2 | 6,6 | 0,7 |
| Malta | 9,5 | 8,0 | 1,4 | NAP | 9,8 | 8,4 | 1,4 | NAP | 9,3 | 7,5 | 1,8 | NAP | 9,3 | 7,5 | 1,8 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 14,4 | 11,1 | 3,1 | 0,2 | 14,1 | 11,0 | 3,1 | NA | 14,0 | 10,8 | 3,1 | NA | 13,9 | 10,7 | 3,2 | NA |
| Poland | 26,2 | 24,5 | 1,3 | 0,2 | - | - | - | - | 26,2 | 24,7 | 1,3 | 0,2 | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | 19,2 | 14,1 | 4,2 | 0,8 | 19,4 | 14,6 | 4,1 | 0,7 | 19,2 | 14,2 | 4,1 | 0,8 | 19,2 | 14,5 | 4,0 | 0,8 |
| Romania | 20,2 | 9,4 | 10,4 | 0,4 | 22,6 | 17,9 | 4,1 | 0,6 | 20,5 | 9,4 | 10,6 | 0,5 | 23,3 | 10,6 | 12,2 | 0,5 |
| Slovak Republic | 24,2 | 16,1 | 6,5 | 1,6 | 24,8 | 16,4 | 6,8 | 1,6 | 24,4 | 16,2 | 6,8 | 1,4 | 23,8 | 15,6 | 6,8 | 1,4 |
| Slovenia | 47,1 | 36,6 | 8,9 | 1,7 | 46,1 | 35,8 | 5,6 | 1,6 | 44,8 | 35,1 | 8,3 | 1,4 | 43,5 | 32,2 | 9,8 | 1,5 |
| Spain | 11,2 | 7,9 | 3,1 | 0,2 | - | - | - | - | 11,5 | 8,3 | 3,0 | 0,2 | 11,6 | 8,1 | 3,2 | 0,2 |
| Sweden | 11,8 | 8,0 | 3,4 | 0,3 | 11,7 | 7,9 | 3,5 | 0,4 | 11,8 | 7,9 | 3,5 | 0,4 | 11,8 | 7,9 | 3,5 | 0,4 |
| Average | 20,6 | 14,9 | 5,1 | 1,2 | 21,4 | 15,8 | 4,8 | 1,3 | 20,5 | 15,1 | 4,7 | 0,9 | 20,4 | 14,7 | 5,0 | 1,0 |
| Median | 19,2 | 13,7 | 3,5 | 0,8 | 19,4 | 14,7 | 3,8 | 0,9 | 19,2 | 14,2 | 3,7 | 0,8 | 18,9 | 13,9 | 3,8 | 0,8 |
| Minimum | 3,1 | 3,0 | 1,3 | 0,2 | 3,2 | 3,0 | 1,4 | 0,2 | 3,5 | 3,0 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 3,4 | 3,0 | 0,2 | 0,2 |
| Maximum | 47,1 | 36,6 | 12,1 | 7,6 | 46,1 | 35,8 | 11,9 | 7,5 | 44,8 | 35,1 | 11,6 | 2,6 | 44,5 | 32,2 | 12,2 | 2,6 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| % of NA | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 7% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% |

Austria: The administrative courts were established January 1st 2014. Data on administrative justice is introduced for 2016 cycle for the first time.

Bulgaria: For 2019, only magistrates working in the 7 courts of appeal are counted as 2nd instance judges, while all judges in regional courts (sitting in both 1st and 2nd instance departments) are listed as first instance judges

Czech Republic: The country has a four-tier system and since 2013 have included the number of judges of the high courts in the number of the second instance judges.

Greece: Unlike 2014 and 2015 data, since 2016 data on number of professional judges includes all the ranks for second instance criminal as well as administrative judges.

Italy: Administrative justice is taken into account since 2018

Poland: Starting from 2020, the number of Supreme Court judges include also judges of the Supreme Administrative Court.

Romania: Since there are 4 level of courts in Romania, judges of 2nd instance are the sum up of the judges from tribunal and of court of appeals. The variation between first instance and second instance courts is the result of different methods of calculation. In 2103, in first instance judges from 1st instance courts and from tribunals were summed up together.

Table 7.1.3B Professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants by instance from 2012 to 2020 (Q1 and Q46) 2/2

| States | 2016 | | | | 2017 | | | | 2018 | | | | 2019 | | | | 2020 | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court |
| Austria | 27,4 | 22,1 | 3,8 | 1,5 | 28,2 | 22,2 | 3,7 | 1,5 | 27,3 | 22,2 | 3,6 | 1,5 | 29,5 | 24,4 | 3,6 | 1,5 | 29,0 | 24,1 | 3,4 | 1,5 |
| Belgium | 14,1 | 11,3 | 2,6 | 0,3 | 13,8 | 10,8 | 2,7 | 0,3 | 13,3 | 10,8 | 2,3 | 0,3 | 13,3 | 10,5 | 2,6 | 0,2 | 13,2 | 10,4 | 2,6 | 0,3 |
| Bulgaria | 31,8 | 25,2 | 3,9 | 2,7 | 31,7 | 24,8 | 4,2 | 2,7 | 31,8 | 25,0 | 4,1 | 2,6 | 31,9 | 27,3 | 1,9 | 2,6 | 31,6 | 18,0 | 11,0 | 2,6 |
| Croatia | 43,3 | 30,7 | 11,6 | 0,9 | 43,2 | 30,7 | 11,6 | 0,9 | 40,7 | 28,9 | 10,9 | 0,9 | 41,4 | 29,4 | 11,2 | 0,9 | 40,7 | 28,7 | 11,1 | 0,9 |
| Cyprus | 13,1 | 11,6 | NAP | 1,5 | 13,9 | 12,4 | NAP | 1,5 | 13,5 | 12,0 | NAP | 1,5 | 13,0 | 11,5 | NAP | 1,5 | 14,1 | 12,6 | NAP | 1,5 |
| Czech Republic | 28,4 | 17,2 | 10,2 | 1,0 | 28,4 | 17,2 | 10,2 | 1,0 | 28,4 | 17,4 | 10,1 | 1,0 | 28,2 | 17,1 | 10,1 | 1,0 | 28,1 | 17,0 | 10,2 | 1,0 |
| Denmark | 6,5 | 4,4 | 1,7 | 0,3 | 6,5 | 4,4 | 1,8 | 0,3 | 6,5 | 4,4 | 1,7 | 0,3 | 6,4 | 4,3 | 1,8 | 0,3 | 6,6 | 4,5 | 1,8 | 0,3 |
| Estonia | 17,6 | 12,8 | 3,4 | 1,4 | 17,3 | 12,4 | 3,4 | 1,4 | 17,7 | 12,8 | 3,4 | 1,4 | 17,3 | 12,4 | 3,5 | 1,4 | 17,6 | 12,7 | 3,5 | 1,4 |
| Finland | 19,4 | 15,2 | 3,3 | 0,9 | 19,0 | 14,8 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 19,6 | 15,4 | 3,3 | 0,9 | 19,7 | 15,4 | 3,5 | 0,8 | 19,5 | 15,4 | 3,2 | 0,8 |
| France | 10,4 | 7,3 | 2,6 | 0,5 | 10,5 | 7,4 | 2,6 | 0,5 | 10,9 | 7,6 | 2,7 | 0,5 | 11,1 | 7,8 | 2,7 | 0,5 | 11,2 | 7,8 | 2,8 | 0,5 |
| Germany | 24,2 | 18,7 | 4,9 | 0,6 | 24,3 | 18,9 | 4,9 | 0,6 | 24,5 | 19,1 | 4,9 | 0,6 | 24,7 | 19,3 | 4,9 | 0,5 | 25,0 | 19,5 | 5,0 | 0,6 |
| Greece | 25,8 | 16,2 | 8,3 | 1,3 | 26,6 | 15,9 | 8,4 | 2,3 | 26,8 | 16,0 | 8,5 | 2,3 | 26,9 | 16,1 | 8,5 | 2,3 | 36,0 | 25,0 | 8,7 | 2,3 |
| Hungary | 28,7 | 17,1 | 10,7 | 0,8 | 28,6 | 16,9 | 10,9 | 0,9 | 30,2 | 17,5 | 11,7 | 0,9 | 29,5 | 17,1 | 11,5 | 0,8 | 28,2 | 14,4 | 13,0 | 0,9 |
| Ireland | 3,5 | 3,1 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 3,3 | 3,0 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 3,3 | 2,9 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 3,4 | 2,9 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 3,3 | 2,8 | 0,3 | 0,2 |
| Italy | 10,6 | 8,1 | 1,9 | 0,6 | 10,8 | 8,1 | 2,0 | 0,7 | 11,6 | 8,7 | 2,0 | 0,9 | 11,8 | 9,0 | 2,0 | 0,8 | 11,9 | 9,0 | 2,0 | 0,8 |
| Latvia | 25,5 | 15,9 | 7,3 | 2,4 | 25,1 | 15,9 | 7,3 | 1,8 | 29,1 | 19,8 | 7,4 | 1,8 | 27,3 | 18,9 | 6,6 | 1,8 | 29,1 | 20,1 | 7,1 | 1,8 |
| Lithuania | 27,3 | 24,3 | 1,8 | 1,2 | 27,3 | 24,4 | 1,7 | 1,2 | 27,1 | 24,2 | 1,8 | 1,2 | 26,8 | 23,9 | 1,8 | 1,2 | 26,5 | 23,7 | 1,7 | 1,1 |
| Luxembourg | 31,7 | 24,2 | 6,8 | 0,7 | 32,9 | 24,3 | 7,8 | 0,8 | 36,2 | 27,4 | 8,0 | 0,8 | 36,1 | 27,2 | 8,1 | 0,8 | 36,1 | 26,9 | 8,4 | 0,8 |
| Malta | 9,8 | 7,8 | 2,0 | NAP | 9,0 | 7,1 | 1,9 | NAP | 9,5 | 7,1 | 2,3 | NAP | 8,7 | 6,5 | 2,2 | NAP | 8,2 | 6,4 | 1,7 | NAP |
| Netherlands | 13,6 | 10,5 | 3,2 | NA | 14,8 | 11,2 | 3,3 | 0,2 | 14,6 | 11,0 | 3,4 | 0,2 | 14,5 | 10,9 | 3,3 | 0,2 | 14,9 | 10,8 | 3,9 | 0,2 |
| Poland | 26,0 | 24,5 | 1,2 | 0,2 | 26,1 | 24,7 | 1,2 | 0,2 | 25,5 | 24,1 | 1,1 | 0,3 | 25,3 | 23,9 | 1,2 | 0,3 | 25,2 | 23,6 | 1,1 | 0,5 |
| Portugal | 19,3 | 14,3 | 4,1 | 0,8 | 20,0 | 14,4 | 4,8 | 0,8 | 19,3 | 14,2 | 4,4 | 0,7 | 19,4 | 14,0 | 4,7 | 0,7 | 19,4 | 14,1 | 4,6 | 0,8 |
| Romania | 23,6 | 10,5 | 12,5 | 0,6 | 23,9 | 10,3 | 13,0 | 0,6 | 24,1 | 10,5 | 13,1 | 0,6 | 24,5 | 11,2 | 12,7 | 0,6 | 24,0 | 11,0 | 12,4 | 0,6 |
| Slovak Republic | 24,1 | 15,8 | 6,9 | 1,4 | 25,3 | 16,6 | 7,2 | 1,5 | 25,3 | 16,6 | 7,2 | 1,4 | 25,1 | 16,4 | 7,3 | 1,4 | 23,9 | 15,8 | 6,7 | 1,4 |
| Slovenia | 42,6 | 31,0 | 10,1 | 1,5 | 41,6 | 30,4 | 9,6 | 1,5 | 41,7 | 30,6 | 9,6 | 1,5 | 41,7 | 30,3 | 10,0 | 1,4 | 41,5 | 30,3 | 9,9 | 1,4 |
| Spain | 11,5 | 8,1 | 3,2 | 0,2 | 11,5 | 8,0 | 3,4 | 0,2 | 11,5 | 8,1 | 3,2 | 0,2 | 11,3 | 7,9 | 3,2 | 0,2 | 11,2 | 7,9 | 3,2 | 0,2 |
| Sweden | 11,8 | 7,9 | 3,6 | 0,3 | 11,8 | 7,9 | 3,6 | 0,3 | 11,9 | 8,0 | 3,6 | 0,3 | 11,5 | 7,8 | 3,4 | 0,3 | 11,6 | 7,8 | 3,5 | 0,3 |
| Average | 21,2 | 15,4 | 5,1 | 1,0 | 21,3 | 15,4 | 5,2 | 1,0 | 21,5 | 15,6 | 5,2 | 0,9 | 21,5 | 15,7 | 5,1 | 0,9 | 21,8 | 15,6 | 5,5 | 0,9 |
| Median | 23,6 | 15,2 | 3,7 | 0,8 | 23,9 | 14,8 | 3,7 | 0,8 | 24,1 | 15,4 | 3,6 | 0,9 | 24,5 | 15,4 | 3,5 | 0,8 | 23,9 | 14,4 | 3,7 | 0,8 |
| Minimum | 3,5 | 3,1 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 3,3 | 3,0 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 3,3 | 2,9 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 3,4 | 2,9 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 3,3 | 2,8 | 0,3 | 0,2 |
| Maximum | 43,3 | 31,0 | 12,5 | 2,7 | 43,2 | 30,7 | 13,0 | 2,7 | 41,7 | 30,6 | 13,1 | 2,6 | 41,7 | 30,3 | 12,7 | 2,6 | 41,5 | 30,3 | 13,0 | 2,6 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% |

Table 7.1.4 Distribution of male and female first instance professional judges from 2012 to 2020 (Q46)

| States | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | |
|---------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female |
| Austria | 49,3% | 50,7% | 48,2% | 51,8% | 45,4% | 54,6% | 45,7% | 54,3% | 48,5% | 51,5% | 48,1% | 51,9% | 47,3% | 52,7% | 47,7% | 52,3% | 47,0% | 53,0% |
| Belgium | 48,1% | 49,6% | 48,5% | 51,5% | 46,6% | 53,4% | 46,3% | 53,7% | 45,7% | 54,3% | 44,5% | 55,5% | 42,0% | 58,0% | 41,2% | 58,8% | 40,6% | 59,4% |
| Bulgaria | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 34,5% | 65,5% | 34,9% | 65,1% |
| Croatia | 28,2% | 71,8% | 27,7% | 72,3% | 28,1% | 71,9% | 27,7% | 72,3% | 26,7% | 73,3% | 26,3% | 73,7% | 26,4% | 73,6% | 26,4% | 73,6% | 26,1% | 73,9% |
| Cyprus | 52,2% | 47,8% | 50,0% | 50,0% | 52,4% | 47,6% | 51,0% | 49,0% | 50,0% | 50,0% | 49,1% | 50,9% | 48,6% | 51,4% | 49,0% | 51,0% | 46,9% | 53,1% |
| Czech Republic | 34,7% | 65,3% | 34,0% | 66,0% | 34,4% | 65,6% | 34,2% | 65,8% | 33,5% | 66,5% | 32,7% | 67,3% | 33,0% | 67,0% | 32,9% | 67,1% | 33,1% | 66,9% |
| Denmark | 42,9% | 57,1% | 42,8% | 57,2% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 44,5% | 55,5% | 43,3% | 56,7% | 42,6% | 57,4% | 44,4% | 55,6% | 40,5% | 59,5% |
| Estonia | 29,3% | 70,7% | 30,3% | 69,7% | 30,2% | 69,8% | 30,0% | 70,0% | 30,4% | 69,6% | 30,1% | 69,9% | 30,8% | 69,2% | 29,9% | 70,1% | 29,6% | 70,4% |
| Finland | 47,0% | 53,0% | 47,8% | 52,2% | 47,0% | 53,0% | 44,4% | 55,6% | 44,1% | 55,9% | 42,8% | 57,2% | 40,5% | 59,5% | 40,2% | 59,8% | 37,8% | 62,2% |
| France | 36,7% | 63,3% | 35,6% | 64,4% | 34,9% | 65,1% | 33,9% | 66,1% | 33,1% | 66,9% | 32,3% | 67,7% | 31,5% | 68,5% | 31,1% | 68,9% | NA | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | 27,1% | 72,9% | NA | NA | 24,0% | 76,0% | NA | NA | 26,7% | 73,3% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 29,7% | 70,3% | 29,8% | 70,2% | 29,7% | 70,3% | 29,1% | 70,9% | 28,1% | 71,9% | 28,5% | 71,5% | 28,2% | 71,8% | 27,8% | 72,2% | 28,1% | 71,9% |
| Ireland | 72,8% | 27,2% | 71,7% | 28,3% | 66,4% | 33,6% | 65,7% | 34,3% | 64,3% | 35,7% | 62,0% | 38,0% | 62,0% | 38,0% | 62,9% | 35,7% | 61,6% | 38,4% |
| Italy | 45,8% | 54,2% | 44,8% | 55,2% | 44,9% | 55,1% | 44,2% | 55,8% | 43,2% | 56,8% | 43,0% | 57,0% | 43,3% | 56,7% | 42,5% | 57,5% | 42,3% | 57,7% |
| Latvia | 17,9% | 82,1% | 19,8% | 80,2% | 20,2% | 79,8% | 20,0% | 80,0% | 19,2% | 80,8% | 18,6% | 81,4% | 16,0% | 84,0% | 16,4% | 83,6% | 16,6% | 83,4% |
| Lithuania | 37,9% | 62,1% | 37,8% | 62,2% | 36,7% | 63,3% | 35,3% | 64,7% | 35,4% | 64,6% | 35,3% | 64,7% | 34,8% | 65,2% | 33,0% | 67,0% | 32,6% | 67,4% |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | 33,1% | 66,9% | 34,3% | 65,7% | 33,8% | 66,2% | 34,3% | 65,7% | 32,2% | 67,8% | 29,8% | 70,2% | 29,4% | 70,6% | 28,7% | 71,3% |
| Malta | 58,8% | 41,2% | 58,3% | 41,7% | 54,5% | 45,5% | 50,0% | 50,0% | 50,0% | 50,0% | 44,1% | 55,9% | 41,2% | 58,8% | 31,3% | 68,8% | 33,3% | 66,7% |
| Netherlands | 42,3% | 57,7% | 40,9% | 59,1% | 40,3% | 59,7% | 39,9% | 60,1% | 38,8% | 61,2% | 37,4% | 62,6% | 36,4% | 63,6% | 36,4% | 63,6% | 37,1% | 62,9% |
| Poland | 35,7% | 64,3% | - | - | 36,3% | 63,7% | - | - | 36,1% | 63,9% | 36,5% | 63,5% | 36,9% | 63,1% | 36,8% | 63,2% | 37,5% | 62,5% |
| Portugal | 34,3% | 65,7% | 34,0% | 66,0% | 33,4% | 66,6% | 33,3% | 66,7% | 33,3% | 66,7% | 32,2% | 67,8% | 31,8% | 68,2% | 31,5% | 68,5% | 31,7% | 68,3% |
| Romania | 31,0% | 69,0% | 27,6% | 72,4% | 27,1% | 72,9% | 27,3% | 72,7% | 27,6% | 72,4% | 27,5% | 72,5% | 28,9% | 71,1% | 27,2% | 72,8% | 26,8% | 73,2% |
| Slovak Republic | 35,6% | 64,4% | 35,9% | 64,1% | 36,3% | 63,7% | 37,0% | 63,0% | 37,5% | 62,5% | 36,0% | 64,0% | 37,0% | 63,0% | 38,8% | 61,2% | 37,0% | 63,0% |
| Slovenia | 19,7% | 80,3% | 16,5% | 79,8% | 19,2% | 80,8% | 18,9% | 81,1% | 17,9% | 82,1% | 19,1% | 80,9% | 18,7% | 81,3% | 17,5% | 82,5% | 17,2% | 82,8% |
| Spain | 42,0% | 58,0% | - | - | 40,8% | 59,2% | 40,2% | 59,8% | 40,3% | 59,7% | 39,0% | 61,0% | 39,2% | 60,8% | 38,6% | 61,4% | 38,2% | 61,8% |
| Sweden | 55,9% | 44,1% | 54,2% | 45,8% | 53,4% | 46,6% | 52,6% | 47,4% | 50,6% | 49,4% | 50,0% | 50,0% | 47,9% | 52,1% | 46,9% | 53,1% | 46,2% | 53,8% |
| Average | 39,8% | 60,1% | 39,5% | 60,3% | 38,2% | 61,8% | 38,2% | 61,8% | 37,6% | 62,4% | 37,1% | 62,9% | 36,4% | 63,6% | 35,8% | 64,2% | 35,5% | 64,5% |
| Median | 37,3% | 62,7% | 36,8% | 63,2% | 36,3% | 63,7% | 36,2% | 63,8% | 36,1% | 63,9% | 36,2% | 63,8% | 36,7% | 63,3% | 34,5% | 65,5% | 36,0% | 64,0% |
| Minimum | 17,9% | 27,2% | 16,5% | 28,3% | 19,2% | 33,6% | 18,9% | 34,3% | 17,9% | 35,7% | 18,6% | 38,0% | 16,0% | 38,0% | 16,4% | 35,7% | 16,6% | 38,4% |
| Maximum | 72,8% | 82,1% | 71,7% | 80,2% | 66,4% | 80,8% | 65,7% | 81,1% | 64,3% | 82,1% | 62,0% | 81,4% | 62,0% | 84,0% | 62,9% | 83,6% | 61,6% | 83,4% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 11% | 12% | 12% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 15% | 7% | 7% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 7% | 7% | 11% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Austria: The administrative courts were established January 1st 2014. Data on administrative justice is introduced for 2016 cycle for the first time.

Czech Republic: The country has a four-tier system and since 2013 have included the number of judges of the high courts in the number of the

Greece: Unlike 2014 and 2015 data, since 2016 data on number of professional judges includes all the ranks for second instance criminal as well as administrative judges.

Italy: Administrative justice is taken into account since 2018

Romania: Since there are 4 level of courts in Romania, judges of 2nd instance are the sum up of the judges from tribunal and of court of appeals. The variation between first instance and second instance courts is the result of different methods of calculation. In 2103, in first instance judges from 1st instance courts and from tribunals were summed up together.

Table 7.1.5 Distribution of male and female second instance professional judges from 2012 to 2020 (Q46)

| States | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | |
|-----------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female |
| Austria | 59,5% | 40,5% | 58,6% | 41,4% | 57,9% | 42,1% | 56,8% | 43,2% | 55,8% | 44,2% | 55,5% | 44,5% | 54,2% | 45,8% | 54,4% | 45,6% | 54,1% | 45,9% |
| Belgium | 56,7% | 43,3% | 55,1% | 44,9% | 53,3% | 46,7% | 50,2% | 49,8% | 50,2% | 49,8% | 50,3% | 49,7% | 49,6% | 50,4% | 46,2% | 53,8% | 44,9% | 55,1% |
| Bulgaria | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 37,3% | 62,7% | 33,6% | 66,4% |
| Croatia | 37,4% | 62,6% | 37,4% | 62,6% | 36,8% | 63,2% | 35,7% | 64,3% | 35,4% | 64,6% | 34,7% | 65,3% | 32,3% | 67,7% | 33,6% | 66,4% | 33,2% | 66,8% |
| Cyprus | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 42,2% | 57,8% | 44,0% | 56,0% | 44,7% | 55,3% | 44,6% | 55,4% | 45,6% | 54,4% | 46,2% | 53,8% | 46,8% | 53,2% | 47,2% | 52,8% | 47,1% | 52,9% |
| Denmark | 62,8% | 37,2% | 61,4% | 38,6% | 59,8% | 40,2% | NA | NA | 57,6% | 42,4% | 58,1% | 41,9% | 54,5% | 45,5% | 59,0% | 41,0% | 53,8% | 46,2% |
| Estonia | 40,5% | 59,5% | 39,5% | 60,5% | 45,5% | 54,5% | 44,4% | 55,6% | 44,4% | 55,6% | 44,4% | 55,6% | 44,4% | 55,6% | 47,8% | 52,2% | 43,5% | 56,5% |
| Finland | 54,1% | 45,9% | 51,4% | 48,6% | 47,8% | 52,2% | 45,2% | 54,8% | 45,7% | 54,3% | 43,8% | 56,2% | 42,4% | 57,6% | 47,1% | 58,1% | 45,5% | 54,5% |
| France | 46,4% | 53,6% | 44,5% | 55,5% | 42,1% | 57,9% | 40,7% | 59,3% | 39,7% | 60,3% | 38,2% | 61,8% | 38,0% | 62,0% | 35,9% | 64,1% | NA | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | 35,8% | 64,2% | NA | NA | 28,8% | 71,2% | NA | NA | 28,1% | 71,9% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 31,9% | 68,1% | 33,8% | 66,2% | 31,7% | 68,3% | 32,0% | 68,0% | 34,1% | 65,9% | 34,0% | 66,0% | 34,5% | 65,5% | 34,3% | 65,7% | 33,8% | 66,2% |
| Ireland | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 80,0% | 20,0% | 77,8% | 22,2% | 80,0% | 20,0% | 80,0% | 20,0% | 50,0% | 50,0% | 50,0% | 50,0% | 50,0% | 50,0% |
| Italy | 54,5% | 45,5% | 52,1% | 47,9% | 51,7% | 48,3% | 49,3% | 50,7% | 48,3% | 51,7% | 46,7% | 53,3% | 45,5% | 54,5% | 44,5% | 55,5% | 44,2% | 55,8% |
| Latvia | 24,6% | 75,4% | 23,3% | 76,7% | 23,1% | 76,9% | 24,3% | 75,7% | 24,5% | 75,5% | 24,5% | 75,5% | 24,5% | 75,5% | 22,2% | 77,8% | 23,0% | 77,0% |
| Lithuania | 60,8% | 39,2% | 56,3% | 43,8% | 55,1% | 44,9% | 56,3% | 43,8% | 56,9% | 43,1% | 58,3% | 41,7% | 59,2% | 40,8% | 58,0% | 42,0% | 54,2% | 45,8% |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | NA | NA | 37,8% | 62,2% | 37,8% | 62,2% | 32,5% | 67,5% | 40,4% | 59,6% | 34,7% | 65,3% | 33,3% | 66,7% | 34,0% | 66,0% |
| Malta | 100,0% | 0,0% | 100,0% | 0,0% | 87,5% | 12,5% | 87,5% | 12,5% | 88,9% | 11,1% | 88,9% | 11,1% | 72,7% | 27,3% | 81,8% | 18,2% | 77,8% | 22,2% |
| Netherlands | 59,0% | 41,0% | 57,0% | 43,0% | 55,3% | 44,7% | 55,7% | 44,3% | 54,3% | 45,7% | 51,4% | 48,6% | 50,2% | 49,8% | 49,1% | 50,9% | 45,9% | 54,1% |
| Poland | 44,5% | 55,5% | - | - | 46,4% | 53,6% | - | - | 46,5% | 53,5% | 46,1% | 53,9% | 46,0% | 54,0% | 47,2% | 52,8% | 47,2% | 52,8% |
| Portugal | 63,4% | 36,6% | 61,9% | 38,1% | 62,1% | 37,9% | 60,6% | 39,4% | 58,8% | 41,2% | 51,3% | 37,7% | 56,0% | 44,0% | 53,0% | 47,0% | 52,1% | 47,9% |
| Romania | 25,0% | 75,0% | 25,5% | 74,5% | 25,8% | 74,2% | 25,5% | 74,5% | 25,7% | 74,3% | 25,6% | 74,4% | 26,1% | 73,9% | 26,2% | 73,8% | 26,6% | 73,4% |
| Slovak Republic | 39,8% | 60,2% | 39,2% | 60,8% | 39,6% | 60,4% | 40,9% | 59,1% | 39,3% | 60,7% | 37,8% | 62,2% | 37,4% | 62,6% | 44,0% | 56,0% | 39,0% | 61,0% |
| Slovenia | 26,2% | 73,8% | 13,8% | 86,2% | 26,3% | 73,7% | 28,2% | 71,8% | 25,0% | 75,0% | 25,1% | 74,9% | 24,1% | 75,9% | 24,9% | 75,1% | 23,1% | 76,9% |
| Spain | 67,4% | 32,6% | - | - | 65,5% | 34,5% | 64,1% | 35,9% | 62,8% | 37,2% | 63,2% | 36,8% | 61,6% | 38,4% | 61,5% | 38,5% | 60,9% | 39,1% |
| Sweden | 46,9% | 53,1% | 44,6% | 55,4% | 43,7% | 56,3% | 40,8% | 59,2% | 41,8% | 58,2% | 42,7% | 57,3% | 43,0% | 57,0% | 41,3% | 58,7% | 39,6% | 60,4% |
| Average | 49,1% | 50,9% | 47,3% | 51,5% | 47,8% | 52,2% | 47,5% | 52,5% | 46,7% | 53,3% | 47,3% | 52,3% | 44,7% | 55,3% | 45,0% | 55,2% | 43,8% | 56,2% |
| Median | 46,7% | 53,3% | 44,6% | 55,4% | 45,9% | 54,1% | 44,6% | 55,4% | 45,6% | 54,4% | 46,1% | 53,9% | 45,5% | 54,5% | 46,7% | 54,7% | 44,9% | 55,1% |
| Minimum | 24,6% | 0,0% | 13,8% | 0,0% | 23,1% | 12,5% | 24,3% | 12,5% | 24,5% | 11,1% | 24,5% | 11,1% | 24,1% | 27,3% | 22,2% | 18,2% | 23,0% | 22,2% |
| Maximum | 100,0% | 75,4% | 100,0% | 76,7% | 87,5% | 76,9% | 87,5% | 75,7% | 88,9% | 75,5% | 88,9% | 75,5% | 72,7% | 75,9% | 81,8% | 77,8% | 77,8% | 77,0% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 11% | 11% | 16% | 16% | 7% | 7% | 15% | 15% | 7% | 7% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 7% | 7% | 11% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 7% | 7% | 8% | 8% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% |

Austria: The administrative courts were established January 1st 2014. Data on administrative justice is introduced for 2016 cycle for the first time.

Bulgaria: For 2020, judges who administer judges in the appellate panels of regional and administrative courts are counted as second instance judges.

Czech Republic: The country has a four-tier system and since 2013 have included the number of judges of the high courts in the number of the second instance judges.

Greece: Unlike 2014 and 2015 data, since 2016 data on number of professional judges includes all the ranks for second instance criminal as well as administrative judges.

Italy: Administrative justice is taken into account since 2018

Romania: Since there are 4 level of courts in Romania, judges of 2nd instance are the sum up of the judges from tribunal and of court of appeals. The variation between first instance and second instance courts is the result of different methods of calculation. In 2103, in first instance judges from 1st instance courts and from tribunals were summed up together.

Table 7.1.6 Distribution of male and female Supreme Court professional judges from 2012 to 2020 (Q46)

| States | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | |
|---------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female |
| Austria | 69,4% | 30,6% | 67,4% | 32,6% | 65,2% | 34,8% | 65,7% | 34,3% | 70,1% | 29,9% | 69,2% | 30,8% | 67,7% | 32,3% | 65,4% | 34,6% | 64,1% | 35,9% |
| Belgium | 80,0% | 20,0% | 78,6% | 21,4% | 79,3% | 20,7% | 77,8% | 22,2% | 72,4% | 27,6% | 70,0% | 30,0% | 70,0% | 30,0% | 71,4% | 28,6% | 70,0% | 30,0% |
| Bulgaria | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 24,0% | 76,0% | 23,6% | 76,4% |
| Croatia | 55,0% | 45,0% | 57,5% | 42,5% | 60,5% | 39,5% | 62,5% | 37,5% | 59,5% | 40,5% | 60,5% | 39,5% | 63,2% | 36,8% | 62,2% | 37,8% | 61,1% | 38,9% |
| Cyprus | 69,2% | 30,8% | 76,9% | 23,1% | 69,2% | 30,8% | 69,2% | 30,8% | 61,5% | 38,5% | 61,5% | 38,5% | 61,5% | 38,5% | 69,2% | 30,8% | 53,8% | 46,2% |
| Czech Republic | 60,7% | 39,3% | 74,2% | 25,8% | 73,0% | 27,0% | 74,7% | 25,3% | 77,5% | 22,5% | 78,2% | 21,8% | 77,5% | 22,5% | 77,9% | 22,1% | 75,2% | 24,8% |
| Denmark | 73,7% | 26,3% | 72,2% | 27,8% | 73,7% | 26,3% | 73,7% | 26,3% | 68,4% | 31,6% | 72,2% | 27,8% | 72,2% | 27,8% | 77,8% | 22,2% | 72,2% | 27,8% |
| Estonia | 89,5% | 10,5% | 88,9% | 11,1% | 83,3% | 16,7% | 78,9% | 21,1% | 73,7% | 26,3% | 73,7% | 26,3% | 78,9% | 21,1% | 78,9% | 21,1% | 78,9% | 21,1% |
| Finland | 62,8% | 37,2% | 62,8% | 37,2% | 63,6% | 36,4% | 66,7% | 33,3% | 66,0% | 34,0% | 64,0% | 36,0% | 63,8% | 36,2% | 63,0% | 37,0% | 64,4% | 35,6% |
| France | 59,3% | 40,7% | 58,0% | 42,0% | 55,8% | 44,2% | 54,3% | 45,7% | 51,0% | 49,0% | 49,7% | 50,3% | 48,4% | 51,6% | 47,0% | 53,0% | NA | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | 75,8% | 24,2% | 75,8% | 24,2% | NA | NA | 70,7% | 29,3% | 70,7% | 29,3% | 67,8% | 32,2% | 67,8% | 32,2% | 65,9% | 34,1% |
| Greece | 52,9% | 47,1% | NA | NA | 49,6% | 50,4% | NA | NA | 55,1% | 44,9% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 45,9% | 54,1% | 50,0% | 50,0% | 50,0% | 50,0% | 50,6% | 49,4% | 50,0% | 50,0% | 45,2% | 54,8% | 45,2% | 54,8% | 44,4% | 55,6% | 40,7% | 59,3% |
| Ireland | 87,5% | 12,5% | 70,0% | 30,0% | 70,0% | 30,0% | 60,0% | 40,0% | 55,6% | 44,4% | 62,5% | 37,5% | 62,5% | 37,5% | 66,7% | 33,3% | 66,7% | 33,3% |
| Italy | 77,3% | 22,7% | 76,1% | 23,9% | 75,3% | 24,7% | 71,9% | 28,1% | 69,6% | 30,4% | 65,2% | 34,8% | 67,3% | 32,7% | 68,6% | 31,4% | 67,6% | 32,4% |
| Latvia | 46,0% | 54,0% | 46,0% | 54,0% | 38,3% | 61,7% | 31,9% | 68,1% | 31,9% | 68,1% | 33,3% | 66,7% | 34,3% | 65,7% | 34,3% | 65,7% | 31,4% | 68,6% |
| Lithuania | 75,8% | 24,2% | 72,7% | 27,3% | 70,6% | 29,4% | 68,6% | 31,4% | 68,6% | 31,4% | 63,6% | 36,4% | 60,6% | 39,4% | 57,6% | 42,4% | 56,7% | 43,3% |
| Luxembourg | NA | NA | 41,5% | 58,5% | 50,0% | 50,0% | 50,0% | 50,0% | 100,0% | 0,0% | 80,0% | 20,0% | 80,0% | 20,0% | 80,0% | 20,0% | 60,0% | 40,0% |
| Malta | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 88,9% | 11,1% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 60,6% | 39,4% | 57,1% | 42,9% | 60,0% | 40,0% |
| Poland | NA | NA | - | - | NA | NA | - | - | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 78,8% | 21,2% | 57,8% | 42,2% |
| Portugal | 89,3% | 10,7% | 90,7% | 9,3% | 81,7% | 18,3% | 81,0% | 19,0% | 80,5% | 19,5% | 75,0% | 25,0% | 71,8% | 28,2% | 67,5% | 32,5% | 67,5% | 32,5% |
| Romania | 14,7% | 85,3% | 15,7% | 84,3% | 15,5% | 84,5% | 16,8% | 83,2% | 17,3% | 82,7% | 19,0% | 81,0% | 21,3% | 78,7% | 21,3% | 78,7% | 23,6% | 76,4% |
| Slovak Republic | 46,4% | 53,6% | 46,4% | 53,6% | 42,1% | 57,9% | 37,7% | 62,3% | 41,0% | 59,0% | 40,5% | 59,5% | 39,7% | 60,3% | 39,0% | 61,0% | 39,0% | 61,0% |
| Slovenia | 61,8% | 38,2% | 60,6% | 39,4% | 62,1% | 37,9% | 60,0% | 40,0% | 58,1% | 41,9% | 53,1% | 46,9% | 59,4% | 40,6% | 60,0% | 40,0% | 62,1% | 37,9% |
| Spain | 88,3% | 11,7% | - | - | 86,6% | 13,4% | 86,4% | 13,6% | 88,2% | 11,8% | 86,6% | 13,4% | 81,3% | 18,8% | 81,3% | 18,7% | 78,1% | 21,9% |
| Sweden | 60,6% | 39,4% | 61,8% | 38,2% | 61,1% | 38,9% | 61,1% | 38,9% | 66,7% | 33,3% | 61,8% | 38,2% | 61,3% | 38,7% | 59,4% | 40,6% | 59,4% | 40,6% |
| Average | 66,1% | 33,9% | 64,0% | 36,0% | 63,1% | 36,9% | 61,9% | 38,1% | 63,2% | 36,8% | 61,6% | 38,4% | 61,6% | 38,4% | 60,8% | 39,2% | 58,3% | 41,7% |
| Median | 66,0% | 34,0% | 67,4% | 32,6% | 65,2% | 34,8% | 65,7% | 34,3% | 66,7% | 33,3% | 63,8% | 36,2% | 63,2% | 36,8% | 65,4% | 34,6% | 61,6% | 38,4% |
| Minimum | 14,7% | 10,5% | 15,7% | 9,3% | 15,5% | 13,4% | 16,8% | 13,6% | 17,3% | 0,0% | 19,0% | 13,4% | 21,3% | 18,8% | 21,3% | 18,7% | 23,6% | 21,1% |
| Maximum | 89,5% | 85,3% | 90,7% | 84,3% | 86,6% | 84,5% | 86,4% | 83,2% | 100,0% | 82,7% | 86,6% | 81,0% | 81,3% | 78,7% | 81,3% | 78,7% | 78,9% | 76,4% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 15% | 15% | 12% | 12% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 4% | 4% | 7% | 7% |
| % of NAP | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% |

Austria: The administrative courts were established January 1st 2014. Data on administrative justice is introduced for 2016 cycle for the first time.

Czech Republic: The country has a four-tier system and since 2013 have included the number of judges of the high courts in the number of the second instance judges.

Greece: Unlike 2014 and 2015 data, since 2016 data on number of professional judges includes all the ranks for second instance criminal as well as administrative judges.

Italy: Administrative justice is taken into account since 2018

Poland: Starting from 2020, the number of Supreme Court judges include also judges of the Supreme Administrative Court.

Romania: Since there are 4 level of courts in Romania, judges of 2nd instance are the sum up of the judges from tribunal and of court of appeals. The variation between first instance and second instance courts is the result of different methods of calculation. In 2103, in first instance judges from 1st instance courts and from tribunals were summed up together.

Table 7.1.7 Total number of judges (FTE) by case category in 2020 (Q46-2)

| States | Total | | | | Civil and/or commercial | | | | Criminal | | | | Administrative | | | | Other | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court | Total | 1st instance | 2nd instance | Supreme court |
| Austria | 2 589 | 2 153 | 305 | 131 | 1 193 | 922 | 225 | 46 | 405 | 308 | 80 | 17 | 991 | 923 | NAP | 68 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 2 184 | 1 246 | 760 | 178 | NA | NA | NA | 66 | NA | NA | NA | 28 | 254 | 171 | NAP | 83 | 17 | 12 | 5 | NAP |
| Croatia | 1 643 | 1 158 | 449 | 36 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | 126 | 113 | NAP | 13 | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | 13 | 13 | NAP | NAP | 113 | 87 | NAP | 13 |
| Czech Republic | 3 007 | 1 814 | 1 088 | 105 | 1 971 | 1 369 | 554 | 48 | 756 | 445 | 290 | 21 | 149 | 0 | 113 | 36 | 131 | 0 | 131 | 0 |
| Denmark | 701 | 539 | 130 | 32 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Estonia | 234 | 169 | 46 | 19 | NA | NA | 23 | 8 | NA | NA | 12 | 5 | 42 | 25 | 11 | 6 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Finland | 1 077 | 854 | 178 | 45 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 278 | 251 | NAP | 27 | NAP | NAP | NA | NAP |
| France | 7 522 | 5 288 | 1 880 | 354 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 343 | 909 | 303 | 132 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Germany | 20 793 | 16 207 | 4 125 | 461 | NA | 5 511 | 1 467 | NA | NA | 4 125 | 564 | NA | 2 305 | 1 909 | 345 | 52 | NA | 4 663 | 1 749 | NA |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Ireland | 163 | 138 | 16 | 9 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 7 027 | 5 356 | 1 174 | 497 | 3 464 | 2 617 | 630 | 217 | 3 058 | 2 368 | 523 | 167 | 420 | 308 | NAP | 112 | 85 | 63 | 21 | 1 |
| Latvia | 550 | 380 | 135 | 35 | NA | NA | 65 | 15 | NA | NA | 48 | 9 | 72 | 39 | 22 | 11 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Lithuania | 740 | 662 | 48 | 30 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 62 | 43 | 19 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Luxembourg | 229 | 171 | 53 | 5 | 144 | 106 | 33 | NAP | 63 | 48 | 15 | NAP | 22 | 17 | 5 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Malta | 42 | 33 | 9 | NAP | 22 | 17 | 5 | NAP | 17 | 13 | 4 | NAP | 3 | 3 | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 2 597 | 1 882 | 680 | 35 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | NA | NA | NA | 199 | NA | NA | NA | 25 | NA | NA | NA | 28 | 556 | 454 | NA | 102 | NA | NA | NA | 44 |
| Portugal | 1 999 | 1 447 | 472 | 80 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 268 | 179 | 65 | 24 | 1 731 | 1 268 | 407 | 56 |
| Romania | 4 600 | 2 103 | 2 387 | 110 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 1 295 | 852 | 366 | 77 | 918 | 654 | 228 | 36 | 275 | 176 | 84 | 15 | 80 | 0 | 54 | 26 | 22 | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovenia | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Spain | 5 320 | 3 752 | 1 495 | 73 | 1 379 | 963 | 406 | 10 | 1 613 | 1 141 | 457 | 15 | 572 | 241 | 298 | 33 | 1 756 | 1 407 | 334 | 15 |
| Sweden | 1 200 | 809 | 359 | 32 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 351 | 215 | 120 | 16 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Average | 2 984 | 2 142 | 769 | 116 | 1 299 | 1 520 | 364 | 52 | 884 | 1 078 | 208 | 34 | 432 | 317 | 123 | 52 | 551 | 940 | 378 | 18 |
| Median | 1 469 | 1 006 | 366 | 59 | 1 193 | 943 | 227 | 36 | 405 | 377 | 82 | 17 | 261 | 175 | 65 | 35 | 113 | 75 | 131 | 13 |
| Minimum | 42 | 33 | 9 | 5 | 22 | 17 | 5 | 8 | 17 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maximum | 20 793 | 16 207 | 4 125 | 497 | 3 464 | 5 511 | 1 467 | 217 | 3 058 | 4 125 | 564 | 167 | 2 305 | 1 909 | 345 | 132 | 1 756 | 4 663 | 1 749 | 56 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 19% | 19% | 15% | 67% | 63% | 52% | 48% | 67% | 63% | 52% | 48% | 22% | 22% | 30% | 22% | 33% | 30% | 33% | 30% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 7% | 7% | 11% | 19% | 7% | 7% | 11% | 19% | 11% | 11% | 30% | 26% | 41% | 41% | 41% | 44% |

Austria: The administrative courts were established January 1st 2014. Data on administrative justice is introduced for 2016 cycle for the first time.

Bulgaria: For 2019, only magistrates working in the 7 courts of appeal are counted as 2nd instance judges, while all judges in regional courts (sitting in both 1st and 2nd instance departments) are listed as first instance judges

Czech Republic: The country has a four-tier system and since 2013 have included the number of judges of the high courts in the number of the second instance judges.

Greece: Unlike 2014 and 2015 data, since 2016 data on number of professional judges includes all the ranks for second instance criminal as well as administrative judges.

Italy: Administrative justice is taken into account since 2018

Malta: The number of second instance judges for administrative cases is included in the number of second instance judges for civil and/or commercial cases.

Poland: Starting from 2020, the number of Supreme Court judges include also judges of the Supreme Administrative Court.

Romania: Since there are 4 level of courts in Romania, judges of 2nd instance are the sum up of the judges from tribunal and of court of appeals. The variation between first instance and second instance courts is the result of different methods of calculation. In 2103, in first instance judges from 1st instance courts and from tribunals were summed up together.

Table 7.2.1 Total number of non-judge staff (absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants) and their distribution by category in 2020 (Q1, Q52)

| States | Total number of non-judge staff | | Distribution of non-judge staff by category | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhabitants | Rechtspfleger | Assisting the judge | In charge of administrative tasks | Technical staff | Other non-judge staff |
| Austria | 5 270 | 59,0 | 801 | 432 | 873 | 50 | 3 114 |
| Belgium | 5 064 | 44,0 | NAP | 1 882 | 2 470 | 713 | 0 |
| Bulgaria | 6 329 | 91,5 | NAP | 4 697 | 968 | 627 | 37 |
| Croatia | 5 886 | 145,8 | 553 | 4 147 | 537 | 649 | NAP |
| Cyprus | 449 | 50,1 | NAP | 149 | 148 | 119 | 33 |
| Czech Republic | 9 921 | 92,7 | 2 501 | 4 556 | 2 158 | 648 | 58 |
| Denmark | 1 816 | 31,1 | 338 | 10 | 1 375 | 84 | 9 |
| Estonia | 825 | 62,1 | 51 | 591 | 77 | 73 | 33 |
| Finland | 2 162 | 39,1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| France | 24 062 | 35,7 | NAP | 19 573 | 3 045 | 889 | 554 |
| Germany | 54 107 | 65,1 | 8 642 | 28 071 | 6 785 | 2 220 | 8 389 |
| Greece | 4 198 | 39,2 | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NAP |
| Hungary | 8 576 | 86,7 | 936 | 961 | NA | NA | 6 679 |
| Ireland | 1 089 | 21,9 | 25 | 816 | 247 | 1 | NAP |
| Italy | 21 193 | 35,8 | NAP | 13 885 | 4 281 | 356 | 2 671 |
| Latvia | 1 666 | 88,0 | NAP | 1 040 | 498 | 113 | 15 |
| Lithuania | 2 709 | 96,9 | NAP | 1 485 | 873 | 265 | 86 |
| Luxembourg | 223 | 35,1 | NAP | 213 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Malta | 396 | 77,0 | NAP | 246 | 53 | 4 | 93 |
| Netherlands | 7 435 | 42,5 | NAP | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 41 973 | 109,8 | 2 669 | 23 711 | 7 801 | 2 346 | 5 446 |
| Portugal | 5 779 | 56,1 | NAP | 5 357 | 104 | 317 | 1 |
| Romania | 10 512 | 54,8 | NAP | 6 374 | 1 621 | 1 682 | 835 |
| Slovak Republic | 4 912 | 90,0 | 1 210 | 2 237 | 1 465 | NA | NA |
| Slovenia | 3 427 | 162,5 | 497 | 1 005 | 1 734 | 191 | NAP |
| Spain | 48 620 | 102,7 | 4 331 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 44 289 |
| Sweden | 4 996 | 48,1 | NAP | 3 375 | 700 | 163 | 758 |
| Average | 10 504 | 69,0 | 1 880 | 5 427 | 1 719 | 548 | 3 655 |
| Median | 5 064 | 59,0 | 869 | 1 882 | 921 | 265 | 90 |
| Minimum | 223 | 21,9 | 25 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Maximum | 54 107 | 162,5 | 8 642 | 28 071 | 7 801 | 2 346 | 44 289 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 0% | 0% | 4% | 11% | 15% | 19% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 52% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 15% |

France: There is no differentiation between non-judge staff attached to judges and prosecutors.

Italy: Administrative justice is taken into account in 2018 and 2019.

Poland: In 2020, data includes also employees of the Supreme Administrative Court.

Table 7.2.2 Total number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants from 2012 to 2020 (Q1, Q52)

| States | Total number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| Austria | 54,8 | 55,4 | 54,8 | 54,4 | 63,4 | 63,0 | 56,3 | 57,5 | 59,0 |
| Belgium | 48,9 | 47,6 | 47,2 | 46,2 | 44,6 | 43,4 | 43,5 | 49,1 | 44,0 |
| Bulgaria | 82,6 | 82,2 | 83,5 | 85,9 | 86,9 | 88,1 | 89,5 | 91,0 | 91,5 |
| Croatia | 146,3 | 146,5 | 143,4 | 141,5 | 140,3 | 143,7 | 143,0 | 146,1 | 145,8 |
| Cyprus | 49,0 | 49,8 | 52,2 | 50,0 | 51,5 | 51,6 | 48,7 | 53,5 | 50,1 |
| Czech Republic | 86,9 | 86,6 | 88,4 | 89,2 | 91,8 | 93,4 | 92,6 | 93,6 | 92,7 |
| Denmark | 32,5 | 31,1 | 31,0 | 26,8 | 28,6 | 28,3 | 28,5 | 30,5 | 31,1 |
| Estonia | 74,4 | 75,2 | 77,4 | 73,3 | 66,7 | 64,3 | 62,1 | 60,5 | 62,1 |
| Finland | 40,8 | 40,3 | 39,5 | 39,1 | 39,4 | 38,8 | 38,6 | 38,5 | 39,1 |
| France | 33,2 | 33,3 | 33,7 | 33,5 | 33,9 | 33,8 | 34,1 | 34,9 | 35,7 |
| Germany | 66,9 | 66,0 | 66,0 | 65,2 | 64,7 | 64,3 | 65,1 | 65,5 | 65,1 |
| Greece | 48,2 | 48,6 | 50,5 | 51,3 | 39,3 | 38,5 | 38,9 | 39,9 | 39,2 |
| Hungary | 82,2 | 81,0 | 81,4 | 81,2 | 81,7 | 84,8 | 88,9 | 87,4 | 86,7 |
| Ireland | 20,6 | 20,1 | 20,0 | 20,2 | 20,9 | 21,3 | 21,6 | 21,9 | 21,9 |
| Italy | 39,7 | 38,5 | 36,0 | 35,2 | 35,0 | 34,2 | 37,1 | 36,2 | 35,8 |
| Latvia | 78,6 | 78,8 | 78,8 | 77,1 | 80,3 | 78,8 | 89,3 | 88,0 | 88,0 |
| Lithuania | 87,2 | 88,4 | 89,3 | 94,5 | 96,2 | 96,9 | 95,3 | 96,1 | 96,9 |
| Luxembourg | NA | 36,0 | 34,8 | 35,0 | 33,9 | 33,2 | 35,8 | 35,9 | 35,1 |
| Malta | 85,2 | 105,0 | 88,5 | 87,3 | 83,2 | 82,8 | 86,8 | 83,5 | 77,0 |
| Netherlands | 37,3 | 43,3 | 43,9 | 42,8 | 42,8 | 43,8 | 43,4 | 44,2 | 42,5 |
| Poland | 106,0 | - | 107,9 | - | 112,3 | 121,8 | 105,9 | 109,2 | 109,8 |
| Portugal | 58,3 | 57,6 | 54,9 | 56,1 | 54,8 | 56,3 | 56,6 | 56,6 | 56,1 |
| Romania | 43,6 | 48,3 | 45,5 | 51,9 | 52,4 | 54,5 | 54,9 | 55,1 | 54,8 |
| Slovak Republic | 82,8 | 83,0 | 82,4 | 80,9 | 82,5 | 84,8 | 86,4 | 86,7 | 90,0 |
| Slovenia | 161,7 | 157,2 | 162,8 | 159,9 | 161,2 | 161,0 | 163,0 | 163,5 | 162,5 |
| Spain | 97,3 | - | 104,6 | 107,1 | 105,7 | 100,4 | 101,4 | 100,8 | 102,7 |
| Sweden | 54,1 | 48,9 | 49,2 | 48,7 | 48,6 | 50,3 | 50,9 | 47,6 | 48,1 |
| Average | 69,2 | 66,0 | 68,4 | 66,7 | 68,2 | 68,7 | 68,8 | 69,4 | 69,0 |
| Median | 62,6 | 55,4 | 54,9 | 55,2 | 63,4 | 63,0 | 56,6 | 57,5 | 59,0 |
| Minimum | 20,6 | 20,1 | 20,0 | 20,2 | 20,9 | 21,3 | 21,6 | 21,9 | 21,9 |
| Maximum | 161,7 | 157,2 | 162,8 | 159,9 | 161,2 | 161,0 | 163,0 | 163,5 | 162,5 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

France: There is no differentiation between non-judge staff attached to judges and prosecutors.

Italy: Administrative justice is taken into account in 2018 and 2019.

Poland: In 2020, data includes also employees of the Supreme Administrative Court.

Table 7.2.3 Number of non-judge staff by instance in 2020 (Q52-1)

| States | Distribution of non-judge staff by instance | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Absolute number | | | As percentage of the total | | |
| | First instance | Second instance | Supreme court | First instance | Second instance | Supreme court |
| Austria | 4 508 | 598 | 164 | 85,5% | 11,3% | 3,1% |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 5 204 | 716 | 409 | 82,2% | 11,3% | 6,5% |
| Croatia | 4 887 | 917 | 82 | 83,0% | 15,6% | 1,4% |
| Cyprus | 370 | NAP | 79 | 82,4% | NAP | 17,6% |
| Czech Republic | 6 538 | 2 967 | 416 | 65,9% | 29,9% | 4,2% |
| Denmark | 1 583 | 202 | 31 | 87,2% | 11,1% | 1,7% |
| Estonia | 648 | 88 | 89 | 78,5% | 10,7% | 10,8% |
| Finland | 1 783 | 233 | 146 | 82,5% | 10,8% | 6,8% |
| France | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | 3 458 | 619 | 121 | 82,4% | 14,7% | 2,9% |
| Hungary | 4 237 | 4 104 | 235 | 49,4% | 47,9% | 2,7% |
| Ireland | 756 | 31 | 29 | 69,4% | 2,8% | 2,7% |
| Italy | 17 336 | 3 012 | 845 | 81,8% | 14,2% | 4,0% |
| Latvia | 1 214 | 336 | 116 | 72,9% | 20,2% | 7,0% |
| Lithuania | 1 916 | 701 | 92 | 70,7% | 25,9% | 3,4% |
| Luxembourg | 199 | 22 | 2 | 89,2% | 9,9% | 0,9% |
| Malta | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | 6 263 | 965 | 207 | 84,2% | 13,0% | 2,8% |
| Poland | NA | NA | 663 | NA | NA | 1,6% |
| Portugal | 5 451 | 192 | 102 | 94,9% | 3,3% | 1,8% |
| Romania | 4 686 | 5 487 | 339 | 44,6% | 52,2% | 3,2% |
| Slovak Republic | 3 690 | 1 022 | 200 | 75,1% | 20,8% | 4,1% |
| Slovenia | 3 035 | 269 | 123 | 88,6% | 7,8% | 3,6% |
| Spain | 43 776 | 4 380 | 464 | 90,0% | 9,0% | 1,0% |
| Sweden | 3 973 | 886 | 137 | 79,5% | 17,7% | 2,7% |
| Average | 5705 | 1321 | 221 | 78% | 17% | 4% |
| Median | 3832 | 701 | 137 | 82% | 13% | 3% |
| Minimum | 199 | 22 | 2 | 45% | 3% | 1% |
| Maximum | 43776 | 5487 | 845 | 95% | 52% | 18% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 19% | 19% | 15% | 19% | 19% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% |

France: There is no differentiation between non-judge staff attached to judges and prosecutors.

Italy: Administrative justice is taken into account in 2018 and 2019.

Poland: In 2020, data includes also employees of the Supreme Administrative Court.

Table 7.2.4 Distribution of male and female non-judge staff by instance in 2020 (Q52-1)

| States | Total | | First instance | | Second instance | | Supreme Court | |
|---------------------|--------|---------|----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female |
| Austria | 29,3% | 70,7% | 28,4% | 71,6% | 34,3% | 65,7% | 36,0% | 64,0% |
| Belgium | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 13,7% | 86,3% | 13,2% | 86,8% | 15,8% | 84,2% | 20,7% | 79,3% |
| Cyprus | 32,3% | 67,7% | 33,8% | 66,2% | NAP | NAP | 25,3% | 74,7% |
| Czech Republic | 12,5% | 87,5% | 9,4% | 90,6% | 16,2% | 83,8% | 35,3% | 64,7% |
| Denmark | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Estonia | 15,0% | 85,0% | 12,0% | 88,0% | 14,8% | 85,2% | 37,1% | 62,9% |
| Finland | 23,9% | 76,1% | 23,9% | 76,1% | 22,7% | 77,3% | 25,3% | 74,7% |
| France | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Germany | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | 27,0% | 73,0% | 26,7% | 73,3% | 28,3% | 71,7% | 28,1% | 71,9% |
| Hungary | 16,0% | 84,0% | 11,2% | 88,8% | 20,2% | 79,8% | 28,1% | 71,9% |
| Ireland | 40,2% | 59,8% | 35,4% | 64,6% | 54,8% | 45,2% | 58,6% | 41,4% |
| Italy | 33,0% | 67,0% | 33,2% | 66,8% | 31,6% | 68,4% | 33,3% | 66,7% |
| Latvia | 7,8% | 92,2% | 4,6% | 95,4% | 15,5% | 84,5% | 19,0% | 81,0% |
| Lithuania | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Luxembourg | 35,4% | 64,6% | 34,7% | 65,3% | 45,5% | 54,5% | 0,0% | 100,0% |
| Malta | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poland | 15,6% | 84,4% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 33,0% | 67,0% |
| Portugal | 33,2% | 66,8% | 33,0% | 67,0% | 41,7% | 58,3% | 26,5% | 73,5% |
| Romania | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Slovak Republic | 18,7% | 81,3% | 17,1% | 82,9% | 22,9% | 77,1% | 27,5% | 72,5% |
| Slovenia | 12,7% | 87,3% | 11,5% | 88,5% | 19,3% | 80,7% | 27,6% | 72,4% |
| Spain | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Sweden | 24,5% | 75,5% | 25,0% | 75,0% | 22,9% | 77,1% | 20,4% | 79,6% |
| Average | 23,0% | 77,0% | 22,1% | 77,9% | 27,1% | 72,9% | 28,3% | 71,7% |
| Median | 23,9% | 76,1% | 24,5% | 75,5% | 22,9% | 77,1% | 27,6% | 72,4% |
| Minimum | 7,8% | 59,8% | 4,6% | 64,6% | 14,8% | 45,2% | 0,0% | 41,4% |
| Maximum | 40,2% | 92,2% | 35,4% | 95,4% | 54,8% | 85,2% | 58,6% | 100,0% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 37% | 37% | 41% | 41% | 41% | 41% | 37% | 37% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% |

Austria: The administrative courts were established January 1st 2014. Data on administrative justice is introduced for 2016 cycle for the first time.

Czech Republic: The country has a four-tier system and since 2013 have included the number of judges of the high courts in the number of the second instance judges.

Greece: Unlike 2014 and 2015 data, since 2016 data on number of professional judges includes all the ranks for second instance criminal as well as administrative judges.

Italy: Administrative justice is taken into account since 2018

Romania: Since there are 4 level of courts in Romania, judges of 2nd instance are the sum up of the judges from tribunal and of court of appeals. The variation between first instance and second instance courts is the result of different methods of calculation. In 2103, in first instance judges from 1st instance courts and from tribunals were summed up together.

Poland: In 2020, data includes also employees of the Supreme Administrative Court.

Table 7.2.5 Number of professional judges and number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants, from 2012 to 2020 (Q1, Q46, Q52)

| States | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Professional judges per 100 000 inh. | Non-judge staff per 100 000 inh. | Professional judges per 100 000 inh. | Non-judge staff per 100 000 inh. | Professional judges per 100 000 inh. | Non-judge staff per 100 000 inh. | Professional judges per 100 000 inh. | Non-judge staff per 100 000 inh. | Professional judges per 100 000 inh. | Non-judge staff per 100 000 inh. | Professional judges per 100 000 inh. | Non-judge staff per 100 000 inh. | Professional judges per 100 000 inh. | Non-judge staff per 100 000 inh. | Professional judges per 100 000 inh. | Non-judge staff per 100 000 inh. | Professional judges per 100 000 inh. | Non-judge staff per 100 000 inh. |
| Austria | 18,3 | 54,8 | 18,4 | 55,4 | 18,9 | 54,8 | 18,6 | 54,4 | 27,4 | 63,4 | 28,2 | 63,0 | 27,3 | 56,3 | 29,5 | 57,5 | 29,0 | 59,0 |
| Belgium | 14,3 | 48,9 | 14,4 | 47,6 | 14,3 | 47,2 | 14,3 | 46,2 | 14,1 | 44,6 | 13,8 | 43,4 | 13,3 | 43,5 | 13,3 | 49,1 | 13,2 | 44,0 |
| Bulgaria | 30,7 | 82,6 | 30,2 | 82,2 | 30,8 | 83,5 | 31,1 | 85,9 | 31,8 | 86,9 | 31,7 | 88,1 | 31,8 | 89,5 | 31,9 | 91,0 | 31,6 | 91,5 |
| Croatia | 45,3 | 146,3 | 45,0 | 146,5 | 44,4 | 143,4 | 44,5 | 141,5 | 43,3 | 140,3 | 43,2 | 143,7 | 40,7 | 143,0 | 41,4 | 146,1 | 40,7 | 145,8 |
| Cyprus | 11,9 | 49,0 | 11,8 | 49,8 | 11,3 | 52,2 | 13,3 | 50,0 | 13,1 | 51,5 | 13,9 | 51,6 | 13,5 | 48,7 | 13,0 | 53,5 | 14,1 | 50,1 |
| Czech Republic | 29,1 | 86,9 | 29,1 | 86,6 | 28,8 | 88,4 | 28,6 | 89,2 | 28,4 | 91,8 | 28,4 | 93,4 | 28,4 | 92,6 | 28,2 | 93,6 | 28,1 | 92,7 |
| Denmark | 6,6 | 32,5 | 6,3 | 31,1 | 6,7 | 31,0 | 6,6 | 26,8 | 6,5 | 28,6 | 6,5 | 28,3 | 6,5 | 28,5 | 6,4 | 30,5 | 6,6 | 31,1 |
| Estonia | 17,7 | 74,4 | 17,2 | 75,2 | 17,6 | 77,4 | 17,8 | 73,3 | 17,6 | 66,7 | 17,3 | 64,3 | 17,7 | 62,1 | 17,3 | 60,5 | 17,6 | 62,1 |
| Finland | 18,1 | 40,8 | 18,1 | 40,3 | 18,1 | 39,5 | 18,1 | 39,1 | 19,4 | 39,4 | 19,0 | 38,8 | 19,6 | 38,6 | 19,7 | 38,5 | 19,5 | 39,1 |
| France | 10,7 | 33,2 | 10,7 | 33,3 | 10,5 | 33,7 | 10,5 | 33,5 | 10,4 | 33,9 | 10,5 | 33,8 | 10,9 | 34,1 | 11,1 | 34,9 | 11,2 | 35,7 |
| Germany | 24,7 | 66,9 | 23,9 | 66,0 | 23,9 | 66,0 | 23,6 | 65,2 | 24,2 | 64,7 | 24,3 | 64,3 | 24,5 | 65,1 | 24,7 | 65,5 | 25,0 | 65,1 |
| Greece | 23,3 | 48,2 | 35,0 | 48,6 | 20,6 | 50,5 | 20,3 | 51,3 | 25,8 | 39,3 | 26,6 | 38,5 | 26,8 | 38,9 | 26,9 | 39,9 | 36,0 | 39,2 |
| Hungary | 27,9 | 82,2 | 28,4 | 81,0 | 28,5 | 81,4 | 28,6 | 81,2 | 28,7 | 81,7 | 28,6 | 84,8 | 30,2 | 88,9 | 29,5 | 87,4 | 28,2 | 86,7 |
| Ireland | 3,1 | 20,6 | 3,2 | 20,1 | 3,5 | 20,0 | 3,4 | 20,2 | 3,5 | 20,9 | 3,3 | 21,3 | 3,3 | 21,6 | 3,4 | 21,9 | 3,3 | 21,9 |
| Italy | 10,6 | 39,7 | 11,0 | 38,5 | 11,4 | 36,0 | 10,9 | 35,2 | 10,6 | 35,0 | 10,8 | 34,2 | 11,6 | 37,1 | 11,8 | 36,2 | 11,9 | 35,8 |
| Latvia | 21,5 | 78,6 | 23,8 | 78,8 | 24,4 | 78,8 | 25,0 | 77,1 | 25,5 | 80,3 | 25,1 | 78,8 | 29,1 | 89,3 | 27,3 | 88,0 | 29,1 | 88,0 |
| Lithuania | 25,6 | 87,2 | 26,2 | 88,4 | 25,8 | 89,3 | 26,4 | 94,5 | 27,3 | 96,2 | 27,3 | 96,9 | 27,1 | 95,3 | 26,8 | 96,1 | 26,5 | 96,9 |
| Luxembourg | 34,1 | NA | 32,7 | 36,0 | 32,7 | 34,8 | 32,5 | 35,0 | 31,7 | 33,9 | 32,9 | 33,2 | 36,2 | 35,8 | 36,1 | 35,9 | 36,1 | 35,1 |
| Malta | 9,5 | 85,2 | 9,8 | 105,0 | 9,3 | 88,5 | 9,3 | 87,3 | 9,8 | 83,2 | 9,0 | 82,8 | 9,5 | 86,8 | 8,7 | 83,5 | 8,2 | 77,0 |
| Netherlands | 14,4 | 37,3 | 14,1 | 43,3 | 14,0 | 43,9 | 13,9 | 42,8 | 13,6 | 42,8 | 14,8 | 43,8 | 14,6 | 43,4 | 14,5 | 44,2 | 14,9 | 42,5 |
| Poland | 26,2 | 106,0 | - | - | 26,2 | 107,9 | - | - | 26,0 | 112,3 | 26,1 | 121,8 | 25,5 | 105,9 | 25,3 | 109,2 | 25,2 | 109,8 |
| Portugal | 19,2 | 58,3 | 19,4 | 57,6 | 19,2 | 54,9 | 19,2 | 56,1 | 19,3 | 54,8 | 20,0 | 56,3 | 19,3 | 56,6 | 19,4 | 56,6 | 19,4 | 56,1 |
| Romania | 20,2 | 43,6 | 22,6 | 48,3 | 20,5 | 45,5 | 23,3 | 51,9 | 23,6 | 52,4 | 23,9 | 54,5 | 24,1 | 54,9 | 24,5 | 55,1 | 24,0 | 54,8 |
| Slovak Republic | 24,2 | 82,8 | 24,8 | 83,0 | 24,4 | 82,4 | 23,8 | 80,9 | 24,1 | 82,5 | 25,3 | 84,8 | 25,3 | 86,4 | 25,1 | 86,7 | 23,9 | 90,0 |
| Slovenia | 47,1 | 161,7 | 46,1 | 157,2 | 44,8 | 162,8 | 43,5 | 159,9 | 42,6 | 161,2 | 41,6 | 161,0 | 41,7 | 163,0 | 41,7 | 163,5 | 41,5 | 162,5 |
| Spain | 11,2 | 97,3 | - | - | 11,5 | 104,6 | 11,6 | 107,1 | 11,5 | 105,7 | 11,5 | 100,4 | 11,5 | 101,4 | 11,3 | 100,8 | 11,2 | 102,7 |
| Sweden | 11,8 | 54,1 | 11,7 | 48,9 | 11,8 | 49,2 | 11,8 | 48,7 | 11,8 | 48,6 | 11,8 | 50,3 | 11,9 | 50,9 | 11,5 | 47,6 | 11,6 | 48,1 |
| Average | 20,6 | 69,2 | 21,4 | 66,0 | 20,5 | 66,0 | 20,4 | 66,7 | 21,2 | 68,2 | 21,3 | 68,7 | 21,5 | 68,8 | 21,5 | 69,4 | 21,8 | 69,0 |
| Median | 19,2 | 62,6 | 19,4 | 55,4 | 19,2 | 55,4 | 18,9 | 55,2 | 23,6 | 63,4 | 23,9 | 63,0 | 24,1 | 56,6 | 24,5 | 57,5 | 23,9 | 59,0 |
| Minimum | 3,1 | 20,6 | 3,2 | 20,1 | 3,5 | 20,1 | 3,4 | 20,2 | 3,5 | 20,9 | 3,3 | 21,3 | 3,3 | 21,6 | 3,4 | 21,9 | 3,3 | 21,9 |
| Maximum | 47,1 | 161,7 | 46,1 | 157,2 | 44,8 | 157,2 | 44,5 | 159,9 | 43,3 | 161,2 | 43,2 | 161,0 | 41,7 | 163,0 | 41,7 | 163,5 | 41,5 | 162,5 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Austria: The administrative courts were established January 1st 2014. Data on administrative justice is introduced for 2016 cycle for the first time.

France: There is no differentiation between non-judge staff attached to judges and prosecutors.

Italy: Administrative justice is taken into account since 2018

Poland: In 2020, data includes also employees of the Supreme Administrative Court.

Table 7.2.6 Ratio between non-judge staff and judges from 2012 and 2020 (Q46, Q52)

| States | Ratio between non-judge staff and judges | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|
| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | |
| Austria | 3,0 | 3,0 | 2,9 | 2,9 | 2,3 | 2,2 | 2,1 | 1,9 | 2,0 | |
| Belgium | 3,4 | 3,3 | 3,3 | 3,2 | 3,2 | 3,2 | 3,3 | 3,7 | 3,3 | |
| Bulgaria | 2,7 | 2,7 | 2,7 | 2,8 | 2,7 | 2,8 | 2,8 | 2,9 | 2,9 | |
| Croatia | 3,2 | 3,3 | 3,2 | 3,2 | 3,2 | 3,3 | 3,5 | 3,5 | 3,6 | |
| Cyprus | 4,1 | 4,2 | 4,6 | 3,8 | 3,9 | 3,7 | 3,6 | 4,1 | 3,6 | |
| Czech Republic | 3,0 | 3,0 | 3,1 | 3,1 | 3,2 | 3,3 | 3,3 | 3,3 | 3,3 | |
| Denmark | 4,9 | 4,9 | 4,7 | 4,1 | 4,4 | 4,3 | 4,4 | 4,7 | 4,7 | |
| Estonia | 4,2 | 4,4 | 4,4 | 4,1 | 3,8 | 3,7 | 3,5 | 3,5 | 3,5 | |
| Finland | 2,3 | 2,2 | 2,2 | 2,2 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 2,0 | 2,0 | |
| France | 3,1 | 3,1 | 3,2 | 3,2 | 3,2 | 3,2 | 3,1 | 3,2 | 3,2 | |
| Germany | 2,7 | 2,8 | 2,8 | 2,8 | 2,7 | 2,6 | 2,7 | 2,6 | 2,6 | |
| Greece | 2,1 | 1,4 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 1,5 | 1,4 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,1 | |
| Hungary | 2,9 | 2,9 | 2,9 | 2,8 | 2,8 | 3,0 | 2,9 | 3,0 | 3,1 | |
| Ireland | 6,6 | 6,3 | 5,8 | 5,9 | 6,0 | 6,4 | 6,6 | 6,5 | 6,7 | |
| Italy | 3,7 | 3,5 | 3,2 | 3,2 | 3,3 | 3,2 | 3,2 | 3,1 | 3,0 | |
| Latvia | 3,7 | 3,3 | 3,2 | 3,1 | 3,1 | 3,1 | 3,1 | 3,2 | 3,0 | |
| Lithuania | 3,4 | 3,4 | 3,5 | 3,6 | 3,5 | 3,5 | 3,5 | 3,6 | 3,7 | |
| Luxembourg | NA | 1,1 | 1,1 | 1,1 | 1,1 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 1,0 | |
| Malta | 9,0 | 10,7 | 9,5 | 9,4 | 8,5 | 9,2 | 9,2 | 9,6 | 9,4 | |
| Netherlands | 2,6 | 3,1 | 3,1 | 3,1 | 3,1 | 3,0 | 3,0 | 3,1 | 2,9 | |
| Poland | 4,0 | - | 4,1 | - | 4,3 | 4,7 | 4,2 | 4,3 | 4,3 | |
| Portugal | 3,0 | 3,0 | 2,9 | 2,9 | 2,8 | 2,8 | 2,9 | 2,9 | 2,9 | |
| Romania | 2,2 | 2,1 | 2,2 | 2,2 | 2,2 | 2,3 | 2,3 | 2,3 | 2,3 | |
| Slovak Republic | 3,4 | 3,4 | 3,4 | 3,4 | 3,4 | 3,4 | 3,4 | 3,5 | 3,8 | |
| Slovenia | 3,4 | 3,4 | 3,6 | 3,7 | 3,8 | 3,9 | 3,9 | 3,9 | 3,9 | |
| Spain | 8,7 | - | 9,1 | 9,3 | 9,2 | 8,7 | 8,8 | 9,0 | 9,1 | |
| Sweden | 4,6 | 4,2 | 4,2 | 4,1 | 4,1 | 4,2 | 4,3 | 4,2 | 4,2 | |
| Average | 3,8 | 3,5 | 3,7 | 3,7 | 3,7 | 3,6 | 3,6 | 3,7 | 3,7 | |
| Median | 3,4 | 3,3 | 3,2 | 3,2 | 3,2 | 3,2 | 3,3 | 3,3 | 3,3 | |
| Minimum | 2,1 | 1,1 | 1,1 | 1,1 | 1,1 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 1,0 | |
| Maximum | 9,0 | 10,7 | 9,5 | 9,4 | 9,5 | 9,2 | 9,2 | 9,6 | 9,4 | |
| Nb of values | 27 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| % of NA | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | |

Austria: The administrative courts were established January 1st 2014. Data on administrative justice is introduced for 2016 cycle for the first time.

France: There is no differentiation between non-judge staff attached to judges and prosecutors.

Italy: Administrative justice is taken into account since 2018

Poland: In 2020, data includes also employees of the Supreme Administrative Court.

Table 7.3.1 Total number of prosecutors (absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants) and their distribution by instance in 2020 (Q55)

| States | Total number of prosecutors | | Distribution of prosecutors by instance | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhabitants | Absolute number | | | As percentage of the total | | |
| | | | First instance | Second instance | Supreme court | First instance | Second instance | Supreme court |
| Austria | 398 | 4,5 | | 22 | 18 | 0,0% | 5,5% | 4,5% |
| Belgium | 876 | 7,6 | 705 | 159 | 12 | 80,5% | 18,2% | 1,4% |
| Bulgaria | 1 520 | 22,0 | 884 | 514 | 122 | 58,2% | 33,8% | 8,0% |
| Croatia | 622 | 15,4 | 439 | 158 | 25 | 70,6% | 25,4% | 4,0% |
| Cyprus | 137 | 15,3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 1 224 | 11,4 | 822 | 345 | 57 | 67,2% | 28,2% | 4,7% |
| Denmark | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Estonia | 169 | 12,7 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Finland | 390 | 7,0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 2 151 | 3,2 | 1 605 | 489 | 57 | 74,6% | 22,7% | 2,6% |
| Germany | 6 197 | 7,5 | 5 562 | 492 | 143 | 89,8% | 7,9% | 2,3% |
| Greece | 745 | 7,0 | 524 | 196 | 25 | 70,3% | 26,3% | 3,4% |
| Hungary | 1 876 | 19,0 | 1 207 | 558 | 111 | 64,3% | 29,7% | 5,9% |
| Ireland | 128 | 2,6 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 2 269 | 3,8 | 1 939 | 261 | 69 | 85,5% | 11,5% | 3,0% |
| Latvia | 461 | 24,4 | 302 | 93 | 66 | 65,5% | 20,2% | 14,3% |
| Lithuania | 644 | 23,0 | 576 | NAP | 68 | 89,4% | NAP | 10,6% |
| Luxembourg | 62 | 9,8 | 47 | NAP | 15 | 75,8% | NAP | 24,2% |
| Malta | 38 | 7,4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 945 | 5,4 | 850 | 95 | NAP | 89,9% | 10,1% | NAP |
| Poland | 5 843 | 15,3 | 3 759 | 1 605 | 88 | 64,3% | 27,5% | 1,5% |
| Portugal | 1 416 | 13,8 | 1 325 | 75 | 16 | 93,6% | 5,3% | 1,1% |
| Romania | 2 446 | 12,7 | 1 144 | 788 | 514 | 46,8% | 32,2% | 21,0% |
| Slovak Republic | 922 | 16,9 | 607 | 200 | 115 | 65,8% | 21,7% | 12,5% |
| Slovenia | 206 | 9,8 | 151 | 43 | 12 | 73,3% | 20,9% | 5,8% |
| Spain | 2 544 | 5,4 | NAP | NAP | 50 | NAP | NAP | 2,0% |
| Sweden | 1 044 | 10,1 | NA | NA | 12 | NA | NA | 1,1% |
| Average | 1357 | 11,3 | 1247 | 358 | 80 | 69,8% | 20,4% | 6,7% |
| Median | 899 | 9,9 | 836 | 200 | 57 | 70,6% | 21,7% | 4,3% |
| Minimum | 38 | 2,6 | 47 | 22 | 12 | 0,0% | 5,3% | 1,1% |
| Maximum | 6197 | 24,4 | 5562 | 1605 | 514 | 93,6% | 33,8% | 24,2% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 4% | 8% | 7% | 4% | 7% | 7% | 4% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 24% | 30% | 22% | 22% | 30% | 22% |

France: There is no differentiation between non-judge staff attached to judges and prosecutors.

Italy: Administrative justice is taken into account in 2018 and 2019.

Table 7.3.2 Distribution of male and female prosecutors by instance in 2020 (Q55)

| States | Total | | First instance | | Second instance | | Supreme Court | |
|---------------------|--------|---------|----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female | % Male | %Female |
| Austria | 47,7% | 52,3% | 46,4% | 53,6% | 63,6% | 36,4% | 55,6% | 44,4% |
| Belgium | 40,8% | 59,2% | 36,7% | 63,3% | 55,3% | 44,7% | 83,3% | 16,7% |
| Bulgaria | 48,7% | 51,3% | 44,0% | 56,0% | 57,8% | 42,2% | 44,3% | 55,7% |
| Croatia | 31,7% | 68,3% | 28,7% | 71,3% | 39,9% | 60,1% | 32,0% | 68,0% |
| Cyprus | 21,9% | 78,1% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 45,8% | 54,2% | 41,2% | 58,8% | 53,0% | 47,0% | 68,4% | 31,6% |
| Denmark | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Estonia | 29,6% | 70,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Finland | 39,7% | 60,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | 40,5% | 59,5% | 37,0% | 63,0% | 50,5% | 49,5% | 52,6% | 47,4% |
| Germany | 49,4% | 50,6% | 48,0% | 52,0% | 62,6% | 37,4% | 60,8% | 39,2% |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 39,6% | 60,4% | 35,9% | 64,1% | 44,6% | 55,4% | 54,1% | 45,9% |
| Ireland | 39,1% | 60,9% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 52,9% | 47,1% | 51,2% | 48,8% | 63,2% | 36,8% | 63,8% | 36,2% |
| Latvia | 39,3% | 60,7% | 34,8% | 65,2% | 44,1% | 55,9% | 53,0% | 47,0% |
| Lithuania | 48,9% | 51,1% | 47,6% | 52,4% | NAP | NAP | 60,3% | 39,7% |
| Luxembourg | 50,0% | 50,0% | 51,1% | 48,9% | NAP | NAP | 46,7% | 53,3% |
| Malta | 52,6% | 47,4% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 38,8% | 61,2% | 37,5% | 62,5% | 50,5% | 49,5% | NAP | NAP |
| Poland | 47,7% | 52,3% | 42,8% | 57,2% | 54,7% | 45,3% | 69,3% | 30,7% |
| Portugal | 35,1% | 64,9% | 33,2% | 66,8% | 69,3% | 30,7% | 31,3% | 68,8% |
| Romania | 48,0% | 52,0% | 47,6% | 52,4% | 46,2% | 53,8% | 51,6% | 48,4% |
| Slovak Republic | 49,8% | 50,2% | 46,5% | 53,5% | 54,0% | 46,0% | 60,0% | 40,0% |
| Slovenia | 31,6% | 68,4% | 28,5% | 71,5% | 34,9% | 65,1% | 58,3% | 41,7% |
| Spain | 34,7% | 65,3% | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 72,0% | 28,0% |
| Sweden | 37,9% | 62,1% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 33,3% | 66,7% |
| Average | 41,7% | 58,3% | 41,0% | 59,0% | 52,8% | 47,2% | 55,3% | 44,7% |
| Median | 40,5% | 59,5% | 42,0% | 58,0% | 53,5% | 46,5% | 55,6% | 44,4% |
| Minimum | 21,9% | 47,1% | 28,5% | 48,8% | 34,9% | 30,7% | 31,3% | 16,7% |
| Maximum | 52,9% | 78,1% | 51,2% | 71,5% | 69,3% | 65,1% | 83,3% | 68,8% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 7% | 7% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 7% | 7% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 22% | 22% | 30% | 30% | 22% | 22% |

Czech Republic: The country has a four-tier system and since 2013 have included the number of judges of the high courts in the number of the second instance judges.

Greece: Unlike 2014 and 2015 data, since 2016 data on number of professional judges includes all the ranks for second instance criminal as well as administrative judges.

Italy: Administrative justice is taken into account since 2018.

Romania: Since there are 4 level of courts in Romania, judges of 2nd instance are the sum up of the judges from tribunal and of court of appeals. The variation between first instance and second instance courts is the result of different methods of calculation. In 2103, in first instance judges from 1st instance courts and from tribunals were summed up together.

Table 7.4.1 Total number of staff (non-public prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution services and their male/female distribution in 2020 (Q60)

| States | Total number of staff (non-public prosecutors) | | % Male | %Female |
|---------------------|--|-------------------------|--------|---------|
| | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhabitants | | |
| Austria | 364 | 4,1 | 19,5% | 80,5% |
| Belgium | 2 424 | 21,0 | 30,1% | 69,9% |
| Bulgaria | 3 021 | 43,7 | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 1 058 | 26,2 | 13,0% | 87,0% |
| Cyprus | 73 | 8,1 | 20,5% | 79,5% |
| Czech Republic | 1 474 | 13,8 | 17,8% | 82,2% |
| Denmark | 1 670 | 28,6 | 30,5% | 69,5% |
| Estonia | 89 | 6,7 | 32,6% | 67,4% |
| Finland | 139 | 2,5 | 7,9% | 92,1% |
| France | 712 | 1,1 | 25,3% | 74,7% |
| Germany | 12 204 | 14,7 | 25,8% | 74,2% |
| Greece | 1 631 | 15,2 | 28,6% | 71,4% |
| Hungary | 2 425 | 24,5 | 19,4% | 80,6% |
| Ireland | 90 | 1,8 | 35,6% | 64,4% |
| Italy | 7 858 | 13,3 | 34,8% | 65,2% |
| Latvia | 397 | 21,0 | 28,0% | 72,0% |
| Lithuania | 585 | 20,9 | 28,2% | 71,8% |
| Luxembourg | 150 | 23,6 | 52,7% | 47,3% |
| Malta | 21 | 4,1 | 52,4% | 47,6% |
| Netherlands | 3 998 | 22,9 | 33,4% | 66,6% |
| Poland | 9 073 | 23,7 | 20,1% | 79,9% |
| Portugal | 1 657 | 16,1 | 34,6% | 65,4% |
| Romania | 2 408 | 12,6 | NA | NA |
| Slovak Republic | 977 | 17,9 | 29,3% | 70,7% |
| Slovenia | 321 | 15,2 | 19,9% | 80,1% |
| Spain | 2 280 | 4,8 | NA | NA |
| Sweden | 522 | 5,0 | 19,0% | 81,0% |
| Average | 2134 | 15,3 | 27,5% | 72,5% |
| Median | 1058 | 15,2 | 28,1% | 71,9% |
| Minimum | 21 | 1,1 | 7,9% | 47,3% |
| Maximum | 12204 | 43,7 | 52,7% | 92,1% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 0% | 0% | 11% | 11% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Italy: Administrative justice is taken into account since 2018.

Denmark: In 2020, lawyers and police personnel attached to the public prosecution are included in the figure.

Table 7.4.2 Ratio of number of staff (non-public prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution services and public prosecutors in 2020 (Q55, Q60)

| States | Ratio of staff (non-public prosecutors) and public prosecutors |
|---------------------|--|
| | 2020 |
| Austria | 0,9 |
| Belgium | 2,8 |
| Bulgaria | 2,0 |
| Croatia | 1,7 |
| Cyprus | 0,5 |
| Czech Republic | 1,2 |
| Denmark | NA |
| Estonia | 0,5 |
| Finland | 0,4 |
| France | 0,3 |
| Germany | 2,0 |
| Greece | 2,2 |
| Hungary | 1,3 |
| Ireland | 0,7 |
| Italy | 3,5 |
| Latvia | 0,9 |
| Lithuania | 0,9 |
| Luxembourg | 2,4 |
| Malta | 0,6 |
| Netherlands | 4,2 |
| Poland | 1,6 |
| Portugal | 1,2 |
| Romania | 1,0 |
| Slovak Republic | 1,1 |
| Slovenia | 1,6 |
| Spain | 0,9 |
| Sweden | 0,5 |
| Average | 1,41 |
| Median | 1,11 |
| Minimum | 0,33 |
| Maximum | 4,23 |
| Nb of values | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% |
| % of NAP | 0% |

Italy: Administrative justice is taken into account since 2018.

Table 7.5.1 Annual salaries of judges and public prosecutors in 2020 (Q4 and Q132)

| States | Average gross annual salary in € | Professional Judges | | | | Public Prosecutors (PP) | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | At the beginning of career (Gross in €) | At the beginning of career (Net in €) | Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court (Gross in €) | Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court (Net in €) | At the beginning of career (Gross in €) | At the beginning of career (Net in €) | PP of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court (Gross in €) | PP of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court (Net in €) |
| Austria | 35 240 € | 56 638 € | NA | 137 586 € | NA | 60 084 € | NA | 137 586 € | NA |
| Belgium | 41 938 € | 67 532 € | 37 714 € | 122 877 € | 60 497 € | 67 532 € | 37 714 € | 125 183 € | 61 489 € |
| Bulgaria | 8 509 € | 24 990 € | 22 491 € | 44 214 € | 39 793 € | 24 990 € | 22 491 € | 44 214 € | 39 793 € |
| Croatia | 14 681 € | 27 878 € | 17 790 € | 53 447 € | 32 452 € | 27 878 € | 17 790 € | 53 447 € | 32 452 € |
| Cyprus | 24 882 € | 77 916 € | 56 069 € | 138 494 € | 105 500 € | 35 010 € | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Czech Republic | 16 279 € | 40 584 € | NA | 89 904 € | NA | 36 528 € | NA | 79 008 € | NA |
| Denmark | 40 872 € | 122 545 € | NA | 236 387 € | NA | 48 322 € | NA | NA | NA |
| Estonia | 17 376 € | 51 962 € | 40 068 € | 67 942 € | 52 392 € | 47 556 € | 36 672 € | 53 353 € | 41 145 € |
| Finland | 43 140 € | 66 900 € | NA | 136 300 € | NA | 50 880 € | NA | NAP | NAP |
| France | 34 495 € | 46 149 € | 37 716 € | 123 213 € | 101 922 € | 48 738 € | 38 502 € | 123 213 € | 101 922 € |
| Germany | 56 580 € | 52 928 € | 40 117 € | 90 670 € | 61 253 € | 52 928 € | 40 117 € | 90 670 € | 61 253 € |
| Greece | NA | 31 710 € | 22 795 € | 87 247 € | 49 749 € | 31 710 € | 22 795 € | 87 247 € | 49 749 € |
| Hungary | 12 901 € | 21 856 € | 15 534 € | 57 542 € | 38 266 € | 21 856 € | 14 534 € | 45 961 € | 30 564 € |
| Ireland | 40 283 € | 129 704 € | NA | 208 854 € | NA | 33 370 € | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 31 233 € | 56 263 € | 34 758 € | 187 296 € | 101 161 € | 56 263 € | 34 758 € | 187 296 € | 101 161 € |
| Latvia | 13 716 € | 34 104 € | 23 859 € | 56 093 € | 39 690 € | 33 396 € | 23 376 € | 41 411 € | 28 842 € |
| Lithuania | 17 143 € | 36 267 € | 21 941 € | 49 698 € | 30 067 € | 29 357 € | 17 761 € | 47 038 € | 28 458 € |
| Luxembourg | 63 015 € | 92 016 € | NA | 110 177 € | NA | 92 016 € | NA | 110 177 € | NA |
| Malta | 18 923 € | 95 215 € | 68 770 € | 103 246 € | 74 587 € | 44 496 € | 28 843 € | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 62 700 € | 83 765 € | 52 772 € | NA | NA | 84 351 € | 42 900 € | NA | NA |
| Poland | 13 437 € | 25 796 € | 21 312 € | 71 941 € | 52 540 € | 25 796 € | 21 312 € | 71 941 € | 52 540 € |
| Portugal | 18 044 € | 48 055 € | NA | 105 345 € | NA | 48 055 € | NA | 105 345 € | NA |
| Romania | 13 385 € | 43 223 € | 25 285 € | 87 522 € | 51 200 € | 43 223 € | 25 285 € | 67 051 € | 39 225 € |
| Slovak Republic | 15 275 € | 41 278 € | NA | 59 623 € | NA | 38 984 € | 27 654 € | 59 623 € | 44 479 € |
| Slovenia | 22 300 € | 32 628 € | 20 568 € | 63 660 € | 36 984 € | 32 628 € | 20 568 € | 63 660 € | 36 984 € |
| Spain | 22 849 € | 51 946 € | 36 881 € | 130 654 € | 81 006 € | 51 946 € | 36 881 € | 130 654 € | 81 006 € |
| Sweden | 43 092 € | 79 951 € | 51 169 € | 138 395 € | 76 117 € | 56 000 € | NA | 88 000 € | NA |
| Average | 28 550 € | 57 030 € | 34 085 € | 106 090 € | 60 288 € | 45 329 € | 28 331 € | 86 289 € | 51 941 € |
| Median | 22 575 € | 51 946 € | 34 758 € | 96 958 € | 52 466 € | 44 496 € | 26 470 € | 79 008 € | 42 812 € |
| Minimum | 8 509 € | 21 856 € | 15 534 € | 44 214 € | 30 067 € | 21 856 € | 14 534 € | 41 411 € | 28 458 € |
| Maximum | 63 015 € | 129 704 € | 68 770 € | 236 387 € | 105 500 € | 92 016 € | 42 900 € | 187 296 € | 101 922 € |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 0% | 30% | 4% | 33% | 0% | 33% | 7% | 26% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 15% | 15% |

Austria: data on average salary is for 2019.

Germany: annual household income instead of annual average gross salary was provided.

Table 7.5.2 Ratio of annual salaries of judges and public prosecutors with annual gross salary in the country in 2020 (Q4 and Q132)

| States | Professional Judges | | Public Prosecutors | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| | At the beginning of career | Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court | At the beginning of career | PP of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court |
| Austria | 1,6 | 3,9 | 1,7 | 3,9 |
| Belgium | 1,6 | 2,9 | 1,6 | 3,0 |
| Bulgaria | 2,9 | 5,2 | 2,9 | 5,2 |
| Croatia | 1,9 | 3,6 | 1,9 | 3,6 |
| Cyprus | 3,1 | 5,6 | 1,4 | NA |
| Czech Republic | 2,5 | 5,5 | 2,2 | 4,9 |
| Denmark | 3,0 | 5,8 | 1,2 | NA |
| Estonia | 3,0 | 3,9 | 2,7 | 3,1 |
| Finland | 1,6 | 3,2 | 1,2 | NA |
| France | 1,3 | 3,6 | 1,4 | 3,6 |
| Germany | 0,9 | 1,6 | 0,9 | 1,6 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 1,7 | 4,5 | 1,7 | 3,6 |
| Ireland | 3,2 | 5,2 | 0,8 | NA |
| Italy | 1,8 | 6,0 | 1,8 | 6,0 |
| Latvia | 2,5 | 4,1 | 2,4 | 3,0 |
| Lithuania | 2,1 | 2,9 | 1,7 | 2,7 |
| Luxembourg | 1,5 | 1,7 | 1,5 | 1,7 |
| Malta | 5,0 | 5,5 | 2,4 | NA |
| Netherlands | 1,3 | NA | 1,3 | NA |
| Poland | 1,9 | 5,4 | 1,9 | 5,4 |
| Portugal | 2,7 | 5,8 | 2,7 | 5,8 |
| Romania | 3,2 | 6,5 | 3,2 | 5,0 |
| Slovak Republic | 2,7 | 3,9 | 2,6 | 3,9 |
| Slovenia | 1,5 | 2,9 | 1,5 | 2,9 |
| Spain | 2,3 | 5,7 | 2,3 | 5,7 |
| Sweden | 1,9 | 3,2 | 1,3 | 2,0 |
| Average | 2,3 | 4,3 | 1,9 | 3,8 |
| Median | 2,0 | 4,1 | 1,7 | 3,6 |
| Minimum | 0,9 | 1,6 | 0,8 | 1,6 |
| Maximum | 5,0 | 6,5 | 3,2 | 6,0 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 4% | 7% | 4% | 26% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Austria: data on average salary is for 2019.

Germany: annual household income instead of annual average gross salary was provided.

Table 7.5.3: Additional Benefits for judges and public prosecutors in 2020 (Q133)

| States | Judges | | | | Public Prosecutors | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| | Reduced taxation | Special pension | Housing | Other financial benefits | Reduced taxation | Special pension | Housing | Other financial benefits |
| Austria | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | |
| Estonia | | | | | | | | |
| Finland | | | | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | | | | | |
| Hungary | | | | | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | |
| Latvia | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | | | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | | | | | | | | |
| Portugal | | | | | | | | |
| Romania | | | | | | | | |
| Slovak Republic | | | | | | | | |
| Slovenia | | | | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 0 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| No | 27 | 19 | 21 | 14 | 27 | 19 | 22 | 14 |

Table 7.5.4 Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against judges or prosecutors in 2020 (Q144)

| States | Professional judges | | | | | Prosecutors | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------|
| | Total | Breach of professional ethics | Professional inadequacy | Criminal offence | Other | Total | Breach of professional ethics | Professional inadequacy | Criminal offence | Other |
| Austria | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgium | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | NAP | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | NAP |
| Bulgaria | 4 | 0 | NAP | NAP | 4 | 8 | 4 | NAP | NAP | 4 |
| Croatia | 13 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cyprus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 24 | 7 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 2 |
| Denmark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | 2 | 1 | NA | NA |
| Estonia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| France | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | NAP | 1 | 0 |
| Germany | NA | 3 | 15 | 11 | 1 | NA | 2 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 21 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 80 | 1 | 67 | 4 | 8 | 38 | 2 | 26 | 6 | 4 |
| Latvia | 12 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| Lithuania | 7 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 25 | 5 | 17 | 3 | NAP |
| Luxembourg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malta | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 27 | 11 | 14 | 2 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | 26 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 9 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Romania | 9 | 3 | 12 | NAP | NAP | 9 | 6 | 13 | NAP | NAP |
| Slovak Republic | 40 | 7 | 16 | 15 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovenia | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain | 28 | 3 | 22 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Sweden | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Average | 13,6 | 2,0 | 9,3 | 2,0 | 1,3 | 6,8 | 1,6 | 4,4 | 1,3 | 0,8 |
| Median | 6,0 | 1,0 | 4,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 3,5 | 1,0 | 1,5 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Minimum | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 80,0 | 11,0 | 67,0 | 15,0 | 8,0 | 38,0 | 6,0 | 26,0 | 9,0 | 4,0 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 15% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 26% | 19% | 19% | 22% | 22% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 4% | 7% | 11% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 7% | 11% |

Table 7.5.5 Number of sanctions pronounced against professional judges in 2020 (Q145)

| States | Professional judges | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---|-------------|-------|-----------|
| | Total | Reprimand | Suspension | Withdrawal from cases | Fine | Temporary reduction of salary | Position downgrade | Transfer to another geographical (court) location | Resignation | Other | Dismissal |
| Austria | 1 | 0 | NAP | NAP | 1 | 0 | NAP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgium | 3 | 0 | 1 | NAP | NAP | 1 | 0 | NAP | 1 | NAP | 0 |
| Bulgaria | 5 | 4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | 0 | 1 |
| Croatia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Cyprus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Czech Republic | 10 | 2 | NAP | NAP | 0 | 8 | 0 | NAP | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Estonia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NA | NA | NA |
| France | 7 | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | 1 | 2 | 3 | NAP | 1 | 0 |
| Germany | NA | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 13 | 5 | 0 | NAP | NAP | 3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 4 | 1 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 53 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Latvia | 12 | 5 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2 | NAP | NAP | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lithuania | 3 | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | 1 |
| Luxembourg | 0 | 0 | 0 | NAP | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malta | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 22 | 5 | NAP | NAP | 0 | 3 | NAP | 0 | NAP | 14 | 0 |
| Portugal | 14 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Romania | 11 | 1 | 3 | NAP | NAP | 4 | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | 3 |
| Slovak Republic | 40 | 3 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Slovenia | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0 | NAP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain | 23 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sweden | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Average | 9,6 | 1,9 | 2,2 | 0,5 | 1,0 | 1,0 | 0,1 | 0,4 | 0,2 | 1,9 | 0,3 |
| Median | 3,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Minimum | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 53,0 | 13,0 | 18,0 | 5,0 | 7,0 | 8,0 | 2,0 | 3,0 | 2,0 | 18,0 | 3,0 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 15% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 15% | 15% | 15% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 26% | 48% | 30% | 7% | 30% | 30% | 22% | 7% | 0% |

Table 7.5.6 Number of sanctions pronounced against public prosecutors in 2020 (Q145)

| States | Public Prosecutors | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---|-------------|-------|-----------|
| | Total | Reprimand | Suspension | Withdrawal from cases | Fine | Temporary reduction of salary | Position downgrade | Transfer to another geographical (court) location | Resignation | Other | Dismissal |
| Austria | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | 0 | 0 | NAP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgium | 2 | 0 | 1 | NAP | NAP | 0 | 0 | NAP | 1 | NAP | 0 |
| Bulgaria | 5 | 4 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | 0 | NAP | NAP | 0 | 0 |
| Croatia | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cyprus | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 7 | 2 | NAP | NAP | 0 | 5 | 0 | NAP | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark | NA | 1 | 1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 | NA | NA |
| Estonia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| France | 2 | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | 1 | 0 | 0 | NAP | 1 | 0 |
| Germany | NA | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | 0 | 2 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 26 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Latvia | 8 | 3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 2 | 0 | NAP | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Lithuania | 18 | 5 | 3 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 1 | NAP | NAP | 6 | 3 |
| Luxembourg | 0 | 0 | 0 | NAP | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malta | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Netherlands | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 31 | 2 | 18 | NAP | 0 | 11 | NAP | 0 | NAP | 0 | 0 |
| Portugal | 8 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Romania | 2 | 0 | 0 | NAP | NAP | 0 | 2 | 0 | NAP | NAP | 0 |
| Slovak Republic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovenia | 1 | 1 | NAP | NAP | NAP | 0 | NAP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain | 3 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Sweden | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Average | 5,9 | 1,4 | 1,6 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 1,1 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,6 | 0,3 |
| Median | 2,0 | 1,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Minimum | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | 31,0 | 5,0 | 18,0 | 0,0 | 3,0 | 11,0 | 2,0 | 0,0 | 1,0 | 6,0 | 3,0 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 22% | 22% | 22% | 26% | 26% | 26% | 26% | 26% | 22% | 26% | 26% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 19% | 41% | 26% | 4% | 15% | 26% | 22% | 7% | 0% |

Indicator 7: Professionals of justice - Lawyers

Table 7.6.1 Number of lawyers* (absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants) from 2012 to 2020 (Q1, Q146, Q147)

| States | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhabitants | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhabitants | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhabitants | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhabitants | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhabitants | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhabitants | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhabitants | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhabitants | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhabitants |
| Austria | 5 756 | 68,1 | 5 801 | 68,4 | 5 940 | 69,2 | 6 138 | 70,5 | 6 132 | 70,2 | 6 325 | 71,9 | 6 483 | 73,5 | 6 667 | 74,9 | 6 707 | 75,1 |
| Belgium | 17 336 | 155,3 | 17 795 | 159,6 | 18 134 | 161,8 | 18 402 | 163,3 | 18 532 | 163,7 | 18 604 | 163,5 | 18 658 | 163,2 | 18 905 | 165,4 | 18 875 | 163,8 |
| Bulgaria | 12 010 | 164,9 | 12 010 | 165,8 | 12 696 | 176,3 | 13 013 | 181,9 | 13 500 | 190,1 | 13 720 | 194,6 | 13 640 | 194,9 | 13 880 | 199,7 | 13 964 | 201,9 |
| Croatia | 4 392 | 103,0 | 4 408 | 103,8 | 4 487 | 106,2 | 4 560 | 108,8 | 4 690 | 112,9 | 4 719 | 114,9 | 4 756 | 116,7 | 4 752 | 117,1 | 4 835 | 119,8 |
| Cyprus | 2 558 | 295,4 | 2 896 | 337,5 | 3 114 | 362,9 | 3 208 | 378,2 | 3 605 | 425,0 | 3 793 | 443,7 | 4 012 | 458,0 | 4 209 | 474,0 | 4 273 | 476,9 |
| Czech Republic | 10 944 | 104,1 | 10 255 | 97,6 | 11 842 | 112,5 | 12 300 | 116,5 | 11 310 | 106,9 | 11 587 | 109,4 | 11 180 | 105,0 | 12 188 | 114,2 | 12 267 | 114,6 |
| Denmark | 6 021 | 107,5 | 6 053 | 107,6 | 6 134 | 108,4 | 6 235 | 109,2 | 6 236 | 108,5 | 6 450 | 111,6 | 6 563 | 113,0 | 6 843 | 117,5 | 6 870 | 117,6 |
| Estonia | 846 | 65,8 | 878 | 66,7 | 934 | 71,1 | 970 | 73,7 | 993 | 75,5 | 1 024 | 77,8 | 1 041 | 78,9 | 1 076 | 81,2 | 1 096 | 82,4 |
| Finland | 1 935 | 35,7 | 2 009 | 36,9 | 2 115 | 38,7 | 3 550 | 64,7 | 3 791 | 68,9 | 3 846 | 69,8 | 3 965 | 71,8 | 4 022 | 72,8 | 4 087 | 73,9 |
| France | 56 176 | 85,7 | 60 223 | 91,5 | 62 073 | 93,6 | 62 073 | 93,2 | 65 480 | 97,7 | 66 958 | 99,7 | 66 958 | 99,9 | 68 835 | 102,6 | 70 073 | 104,0 |
| Germany | 160 880 | 200,5 | 162 695 | 201,4 | 163 513 | 202,4 | 163 772 | 200,3 | 164 393 | 200,1 | 164 656 | 199,2 | 165 104 | 198,9 | 165 901 | 199,5 | 165 680 | 199,2 |
| Greece | 42 113 | 380,7 | 42 177 | 381,3 | 42 052 | 387,7 | 42 226 | 388,9 | 42 091 | 390,3 | 41 903 | 389,1 | 42 949 | 399,9 | 42 500 | 396,3 | 44 595 | 416,1 |
| Hungary | 13 000 | 131,2 | 13 000 | 131,6 | 13 000 | 131,9 | 13 000 | 132,2 | 11 191 | 114,2 | 11 191 | 113,3 | 12 715 | 132,6 | 12 719 | 130,2 | 12 965 | 131,1 |
| Ireland | 11 055 | 240,8 | 11 215 | 243,7 | 11 588 | 250,5 | 11 907 | 255,3 | 12 237 | 261,8 | 12 588 | 262,7 | 13 142 | 270,6 | 14 816 | 301,0 | 14 054 | 282,4 |
| Italy | 226 202 | 379,0 | 226 202 | 379,0 | 223 842 | 368,2 | 237 132 | 390,9 | 229 292 | 378,4 | 231 565 | 382,9 | 234 386 | 388,3 | 236 494 | 392,6 | 235 964 | 398,2 |
| Latvia | 1 343 | 65,7 | 1 336 | 66,0 | 1 363 | 68,1 | 1 363 | 69,2 | 1 231 | 62,5 | 1 370 | 70,3 | 1 218 | 63,4 | 1 357 | 71,1 | 1 370 | 72,4 |
| Lithuania | 1 796 | 59,8 | 1 988 | 67,5 | 1 988 | 68,1 | 2 117 | 73,3 | 2 213 | 77,7 | 2 207 | 78,6 | 2 213 | 79,2 | 2 248 | 80,5 | 2 254 | 80,6 |
| Luxembourg | 2 020 | 384,8 | 2 203 | 400,5 | 2 180 | 387,2 | 2 323 | 412,6 | 2 381 | 403,1 | 2 597 | 431,4 | 2 993 | 487,5 | 2 914 | 465,4 | 3 080 | 485,2 |
| Malta | 1 400 | 331,4 | 1 112 | 259,0 | 1 485 | 337,7 | 1 569 | 348,3 | 1 327 | 288,3 | 1 473 | 309,6 | 1 535 | 322,7 | 1 648 | 333,9 | 1 762 | 342,4 |
| Netherlands | 17 068 | 101,7 | 17 298 | 102,8 | 17 713 | 104,8 | 17 343 | 102,1 | 17 498 | 102,4 | 17 672 | 102,9 | 17 784 | 102,9 | 17 829 | 102,4 | 17 964 | 102,8 |
| Poland | 43 974 | 114,1 | - | - | 52 760 | 137,1 | - | - | 48 315 | 125,7 | 51 227 | 133,3 | 53 081 | 138,2 | 55 178 | 143,7 | 57 365 | 150,0 |
| Portugal | 28 341 | 270,2 | 28 765 | 275,9 | 29 337 | 282,8 | 27 277 | 263,8 | 30 475 | 295,6 | 31 326 | 304,4 | 32 368 | 315,0 | 33 204 | 322,5 | 33 115 | 321,6 |
| Romania | 20 919 | 98,2 | 23 332 | 117,0 | 23 244 | 104,3 | 23 635 | 119,6 | 23 205 | 118,2 | 23 020 | 117,9 | 22 873 | 117,9 | 23 554 | 121,3 | 23 424 | 122,1 |
| Slovak Republic | 5 210 | 96,3 | 5 541 | 102,3 | 5 827 | 107,5 | 5 993 | 110,4 | 6 142 | 113,0 | 6 037 | 110,9 | 6 112 | 112,1 | 6 186 | 113,3 | 6 266 | 114,8 |
| Slovenia | 1 417 | 68,8 | 1 529 | 74,2 | 1 628 | 79,0 | 1 669 | 80,9 | 1 711 | 82,8 | 1 737 | 84,0 | 1 768 | 85,0 | 1 813 | 86,5 | 1 834 | 87,0 |
| Spain | 131 337 | 285,5 | - | - | 135 016 | 290,7 | 149 818 | 322,6 | 142 061 | 305,3 | 144 212 | 308,8 | 143 205 | 304,6 | 143 398 | 302,3 | 143 790 | 303,7 |
| Sweden | 5 246 | 54,9 | 5 422 | 56,2 | 5 575 | 57,2 | 5 800 | 58,9 | 5 767 | 57,7 | 5 911 | 58,4 | 6 000 | 58,6 | 6 000 | 58,1 | 6 257 | 60,3 |
| Average | 30 789 | 190,4 | 26 646 | 164 | 31 836 | 173 | 32 207 | 180 | 32 437 | 178 | 32 878 | 182 | 33 211 | 187 | 33 672 | 190 | 33 881 | 193 |
| Median | 10 944 | 121,3 | 6 053 | 108 | 11 588 | 113 | 9 071 | 118 | 11 191 | 114 | 11 191 | 115 | 11 180 | 118 | 12 188 | 121 | 12 267 | 122 |
| Minimum | 846 | 58,1 | 878 | 37 | 934 | 39 | 970 | 59 | 993 | 58 | 1 024 | 58 | 1 041 | 59 | 1 076 | 58 | 1 096 | 60 |
| Maximum | 226 202 | 474,0 | 226 202 | 401 | 223 842 | 388 | 237 132 | 413 | 229 292 | 425 | 231 565 | 444 | 234 386 | 488 | 236 494 | 474 | 235 964 | 485 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

*Before 2017, Cyprus also included "legal advisors", who cannot represent clients in court.

Finland: Since 2015, the number of lawyers provided includes both the number of lawyers working in the private sector and the number of lawyers working in the public sector. Before 2015 the number given only included the members of the Finnish Bar Association who are entitled to use the professional titles advokat (advocate).

Table 7.6.2 Variations (in percentage) of the total number of lawyers between 2019 and 2020 and between 2012 and 2020 (Q1, Q146)

| States | Variation of the total number of lawyers | |
|-----------------|--|-------------|
| | 2019 - 2020 | 2012 - 2020 |
| Austria | 0,6% | 16,5% |
| Belgium | -0,2% | 8,9% |
| Bulgaria | 0,6% | 16,3% |
| Croatia | 1,7% | 10,1% |
| Cyprus | 1,5% | 67,0% |
| Czech Republic | 0,6% | 12,1% |
| Denmark | 0,4% | 14,1% |
| Estonia | 1,9% | 29,6% |
| Finland | 1,6% | 111,2% |
| France | 1,8% | 24,7% |
| Germany | -0,1% | 3,0% |
| Greece | 4,9% | 5,9% |
| Hungary | 1,9% | -0,3% |
| Ireland | -5,1% | 27,1% |
| Italy | -0,2% | 4,3% |
| Latvia | 1,0% | 2,0% |
| Lithuania | 0,3% | 25,5% |
| Luxembourg | 5,7% | 52,5% |
| Malta | 6,9% | 25,9% |
| Netherlands | 0,8% | 5,2% |
| Poland | 4,0% | 30,5% |
| Portugal | -0,3% | 16,8% |
| Romania | -0,6% | 12,0% |
| Slovak Republic | 1,3% | 20,3% |
| Slovenia | 1,2% | 29,4% |
| Spain | 0,3% | 9,5% |
| Sweden | 4,3% | 19,3% |
| Average | 1,6% | 14,9% |
| Median | 1,0% | 16,5% |
| Minimum | -5,1% | -0,3% |
| Maximum | 6,9% | 111,2% |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 0% | 0% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% |

Finland: Since 2015, the number of lawyers provided includes both the number of lawyers working in the private sector and the number of lawyers working in the public sector. Before , the number included only the members of the Finnish Bar Association who are entitled to use the professional title “advokat” (advocate).

Table 7.6.3 Number of professional judges and lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants from 2012 to 2020 (Q1, Q46, Q146)

| States | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Professional judges per 100 000 inh. | Lawyers per 100 000 inh. | Professional judges per 100 000 inh. | Lawyers per 100 000 inh. | Professional judges per 100 000 inh. | Lawyers per 100 000 inh. | Professional judges per 100 000 inh. | Lawyers per 100 000 inh. | Professional judges per 100 000 inh. | Lawyers per 100 000 inh. | Professional judges per 100 000 inh. | Lawyers per 100 000 inh. | Professional judges per 100 000 inh. | Lawyers per 100 000 inh. | Professional judges per 100 000 inh. | Lawyers per 100 000 inh. | Professional judges per 100 000 inh. | Lawyers per 100 000 inh. |
| Austria | 18,3 | 68,1 | 18,4 | 68,4 | 18,9 | 69,2 | 18,6 | 70,5 | 27,4 | 70,2 | 28,2 | 71,9 | 27,3 | 73,5 | 29,5 | 74,9 | 29,0 | 75,1 |
| Belgium | 14,3 | 155,3 | 14,4 | 159,6 | 14,3 | 161,8 | 14,3 | 163,3 | 14,1 | 163,7 | 13,8 | 163,5 | 13,3 | 163,2 | 13,3 | 165,4 | 13,2 | 163,8 |
| Bulgaria | 30,7 | 164,9 | 30,2 | 165,8 | 30,8 | 176,3 | 31,1 | 181,9 | 31,8 | 190,1 | 31,7 | 194,6 | 31,8 | 194,9 | 31,9 | 199,7 | 31,6 | 201,9 |
| Croatia | 45,3 | 103,0 | 45,0 | 103,8 | 44,4 | 106,2 | 44,5 | 108,8 | 43,3 | 112,9 | 43,2 | 114,9 | 40,7 | 116,7 | 41,4 | 117,1 | 40,7 | 119,8 |
| Cyprus | 11,9 | 295,4 | 11,8 | 337,5 | 11,3 | 362,9 | 13,3 | 378,2 | 13,1 | 425,0 | 13,9 | 443,7 | 13,5 | 458,0 | 13,0 | 474,0 | 14,1 | 476,9 |
| Czech Republic | 29,1 | 104,1 | 29,1 | 97,6 | 28,8 | 112,5 | 28,6 | 116,5 | 28,4 | 106,9 | 28,4 | 109,4 | 28,4 | 105,0 | 28,2 | 114,2 | 28,1 | 114,6 |
| Denmark | 6,6 | 107,5 | 6,3 | 107,6 | 6,7 | 108,4 | 6,6 | 109,2 | 6,5 | 108,5 | 6,5 | 111,6 | 6,5 | 113,0 | 6,4 | 117,5 | 6,6 | 117,6 |
| Estonia | 17,7 | 65,8 | 17,2 | 66,7 | 17,6 | 71,1 | 17,8 | 73,7 | 17,6 | 75,5 | 17,3 | 77,8 | 17,7 | 78,9 | 17,3 | 81,2 | 17,6 | 82,4 |
| Finland | 18,1 | 35,7 | 18,1 | 36,9 | 18,1 | 38,7 | 18,1 | 64,7 | 19,4 | 68,9 | 19,0 | 69,8 | 19,6 | 71,8 | 19,7 | 72,8 | 19,5 | 73,9 |
| France | 10,7 | 85,7 | 10,7 | 91,5 | 10,5 | 93,6 | 10,5 | 93,2 | 10,4 | 97,7 | 10,5 | 99,7 | 10,9 | 99,9 | 11,1 | 102,6 | 11,2 | 104,0 |
| Germany | 24,7 | 200,5 | 23,9 | 201,4 | 23,9 | 202,4 | 23,6 | 200,3 | 24,2 | 200,1 | 24,3 | 199,2 | 24,5 | 198,9 | 24,7 | 199,5 | 25,0 | 199,2 |
| Greece | 23,3 | 380,7 | 35,0 | 381,3 | 20,6 | 387,7 | 20,3 | 388,9 | 25,8 | 390,3 | 26,6 | 389,1 | 26,8 | 399,9 | 26,9 | 396,3 | 36,0 | 416,1 |
| Hungary | 27,9 | 131,2 | 28,4 | 131,6 | 28,5 | 131,9 | 28,6 | 132,2 | 28,7 | 114,2 | 28,6 | 113,3 | 30,2 | 132,6 | 29,5 | 130,2 | 28,2 | 131,1 |
| Ireland | 3,1 | 240,8 | 3,2 | 243,7 | 3,5 | 250,5 | 3,4 | 255,3 | 3,5 | 261,8 | 3,3 | 262,7 | 3,3 | 270,6 | 3,4 | 301,0 | 3,3 | 282,4 |
| Italy | 10,6 | 379,0 | 11,0 | 379,0 | 11,4 | 368,2 | 10,9 | 390,9 | 10,6 | 378,4 | 10,8 | 382,9 | 11,6 | 388,3 | 11,8 | 392,6 | 11,9 | 398,2 |
| Latvia | 21,5 | 65,7 | 23,8 | 66,0 | 24,4 | 68,1 | 25,0 | 69,2 | 25,5 | 62,5 | 25,1 | 70,3 | 29,1 | 63,4 | 27,3 | 71,1 | 29,1 | 72,4 |
| Lithuania | 25,6 | 59,8 | 26,2 | 67,5 | 25,8 | 68,1 | 26,4 | 73,3 | 27,3 | 77,7 | 27,3 | 78,6 | 27,1 | 79,2 | 26,8 | 80,5 | 26,5 | 80,6 |
| Luxembourg | 34,1 | 384,8 | 32,7 | 400,5 | 32,7 | 387,2 | 32,5 | 412,6 | 31,7 | 403,1 | 32,9 | 431,4 | 36,2 | 487,5 | 36,1 | 465,4 | 36,1 | 485,2 |
| Malta | 9,5 | 331,4 | 9,8 | 259,0 | 9,3 | 337,7 | 9,3 | 348,3 | 9,8 | 288,3 | 9,0 | 309,6 | 9,5 | 322,7 | 8,7 | 333,9 | 8,2 | 342,4 |
| Netherlands | 14,4 | 101,7 | 14,1 | 102,8 | 14,0 | 104,8 | 13,9 | 102,1 | 13,6 | 102,4 | 14,8 | 102,9 | 14,6 | 102,9 | 14,5 | 102,4 | 14,9 | 102,8 |
| Poland | 26,2 | 114,1 | - | - | 26,2 | 137,1 | - | - | 26,0 | 125,7 | 26,1 | 133,3 | 25,5 | 138,2 | 25,3 | 143,7 | 25,2 | 150,0 |
| Portugal | 19,2 | 270,2 | 19,4 | 275,9 | 19,2 | 282,8 | 19,2 | 263,8 | 19,3 | 295,6 | 20,0 | 304,4 | 19,3 | 315,0 | 19,4 | 322,5 | 19,4 | 321,6 |
| Romania | 20,2 | 98,2 | 22,6 | 117,0 | 20,5 | 104,3 | 23,3 | 119,6 | 23,6 | 118,2 | 23,9 | 117,9 | 24,1 | 117,9 | 24,5 | 121,3 | 24,0 | 122,1 |
| Slovak Republic | 24,2 | 96,3 | 24,8 | 102,3 | 24,4 | 107,5 | 23,8 | 110,4 | 24,1 | 113,0 | 25,3 | 110,9 | 25,3 | 112,1 | 25,1 | 113,3 | 23,9 | 114,8 |
| Slovenia | 47,1 | 68,8 | 46,1 | 74,2 | 44,8 | 79,0 | 43,5 | 80,9 | 42,6 | 82,8 | 41,6 | 84,0 | 41,7 | 85,0 | 41,7 | 86,5 | 41,5 | 87,0 |
| Spain | 11,2 | 285,5 | - | - | 11,5 | 290,7 | 11,6 | 322,6 | 11,5 | 305,3 | 11,5 | 308,8 | 11,5 | 304,6 | 11,3 | 302,3 | 11,2 | 303,7 |
| Sweden | 11,8 | 54,9 | 11,7 | 56,2 | 11,8 | 57,2 | 11,8 | 58,9 | 11,8 | 57,7 | 11,8 | 58,4 | 11,9 | 58,6 | 11,5 | 58,1 | 11,6 | 60,3 |
| Average | 20,6 | 164,8 | 21,4 | 163,7 | 20,5 | 172,8 | 20,4 | 180,4 | 21,2 | 177,6 | 21,3 | 182,0 | 21,5 | 187,1 | 21,5 | 190,4 | 21,8 | 192,6 |
| Median | 19,2 | 107,5 | 19,4 | 107,6 | 19,2 | 112,5 | 18,9 | 118,1 | 23,6 | 114,2 | 23,9 | 114,9 | 24,1 | 117,9 | 24,5 | 121,3 | 23,9 | 122,1 |
| Minimum | 3,1 | 35,7 | 3,2 | 36,9 | 3,5 | 38,7 | 3,4 | 58,9 | 3,5 | 57,7 | 3,3 | 58,4 | 3,3 | 58,6 | 3,4 | 58,1 | 3,3 | 60,3 |
| Maximum | 47,1 | 384,8 | 46,1 | 400,5 | 44,8 | 387,7 | 44,5 | 412,6 | 43,3 | 425,0 | 43,2 | 443,7 | 41,7 | 487,5 | 41,7 | 474,0 | 41,5 | 485,2 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| % of NAP | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Finland: Since 2015, the number of lawyers provided includes both the number of lawyers working in the private sector and the number of lawyers working in the public sector. Before , the number included only the members of the Finnish Bar Association who are entitled to use the professional title "advokat" (advocate).

Table 7.7 (EC) Number of professional judges sitting in courts per 100 000 inhabitants from 2012 to 2020 (Q1, Q46)

| States | EC Code | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-----------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Austria | 20 | 18,3 | 18,4 | 18,9 | 18,6 | 27,4 | 28,2 | 27,3 | 29,5 | 29,0 |
| Belgium | 1 | 14,3 | 14,4 | 14,3 | 14,3 | 14,1 | 13,8 | 13,3 | 13,3 | 13,2 |
| Bulgaria | 2 | 30,7 | 30,2 | 30,8 | 31,1 | 31,8 | 31,7 | 31,8 | 31,9 | 31,6 |
| Croatia | 11 | 45,3 | 45,0 | 44,4 | 44,5 | 43,3 | 43,2 | 40,7 | 41,4 | 40,7 |
| Cyprus | 13 | 11,9 | 11,8 | 11,3 | 13,3 | 13,1 | 13,9 | 13,5 | 13,0 | 14,1 |
| Czech Republic | 3 | 29,1 | 29,1 | 28,8 | 28,6 | 28,4 | 28,4 | 28,4 | 28,2 | 28,1 |
| Denmark | 4 | 6,6 | 6,3 | 6,7 | 6,6 | 6,5 | 6,5 | 6,5 | 6,4 | 6,6 |
| Estonia | 6 | 17,7 | 17,2 | 17,6 | 17,8 | 17,6 | 17,3 | 17,7 | 17,3 | 17,6 |
| Finland | 26 | 18,1 | 18,1 | 18,1 | 18,1 | 19,4 | 19,0 | 19,6 | 19,7 | 19,5 |
| France | 10 | 10,7 | 10,7 | 10,5 | 10,5 | 10,4 | 10,5 | 10,9 | 11,1 | 11,2 |
| Germany | 5 | 24,7 | 23,9 | 23,9 | 23,6 | 24,2 | 24,3 | 24,5 | 24,7 | 25,0 |
| Greece | 8 | 23,3 | 35,0 | 20,6 | 20,3 | 25,8 | 26,6 | 26,8 | 26,9 | 36,0 |
| Hungary | 17 | 27,9 | 28,4 | 28,5 | 28,6 | 28,7 | 28,6 | 30,2 | 29,5 | 28,2 |
| Ireland | 7 | 3,1 | 3,2 | 3,5 | 3,4 | 3,5 | 3,3 | 3,3 | 3,4 | 3,3 |
| Italy | 12 | 10,6 | 11,0 | 11,4 | 10,9 | 10,6 | 10,8 | 11,6 | 11,8 | 11,9 |
| Latvia | 14 | 21,5 | 23,8 | 24,4 | 25,0 | 25,5 | 25,1 | 29,1 | 27,3 | 29,1 |
| Lithuania | 15 | 25,6 | 26,2 | 25,8 | 26,4 | 27,3 | 27,3 | 27,1 | 26,8 | 26,5 |
| Luxembourg | 16 | 34,1 | 32,7 | 32,7 | 32,5 | 31,7 | 32,9 | 36,2 | 36,1 | 36,1 |
| Malta | 18 | 9,5 | 9,8 | 9,3 | 9,3 | 9,8 | 9,0 | 9,5 | 8,7 | 8,2 |
| Netherlands | 19 | 14,4 | 14,1 | 14,0 | 13,9 | 13,6 | 14,8 | 14,6 | 14,5 | 14,9 |
| Poland | 21 | 26,2 | - | 26,2 | - | 26,0 | 26,1 | 25,5 | 25,3 | 25,2 |
| Portugal | 22 | 19,2 | 19,4 | 19,2 | 19,2 | 19,3 | 20,0 | 19,3 | 19,4 | 19,4 |
| Romania | 23 | 20,2 | 22,6 | 20,5 | 23,3 | 23,6 | 23,9 | 24,1 | 24,5 | 24,0 |
| Slovak Republic | 25 | 24,2 | 24,8 | 24,4 | 23,8 | 24,1 | 25,3 | 25,3 | 25,1 | 23,9 |
| Slovenia | 24 | 47,1 | 46,1 | 44,8 | 43,5 | 42,6 | 41,6 | 41,7 | 41,7 | 41,5 |
| Spain | 9 | 11,2 | - | 11,5 | 11,6 | 11,5 | 11,5 | 11,5 | 11,3 | 11,2 |
| Sweden | 27 | 11,8 | 11,7 | 11,8 | 11,8 | 11,8 | 11,8 | 11,9 | 11,5 | 11,6 |

Austria: Administrative justice is introduced in 2014 and included in the data since 2016

Italy: Administrative justice has been taken into account since 2018

Indicator 7: Professionals of justice

comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by country

Question 004. Average gross annual salary (in €) for the reference year

Question 046. Number of professional judges sitting in courts (if possible on 31 December of the reference year). (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled for all types of courts - general jurisdiction and specialised courts)

Question 052. Number of non-judge staff who are working in courts (if possible on 31 December of the reference year) (this data should not include the staff working for public prosecutors; see question 60) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled)

Question 055. Number of public prosecutors (on 31 December of the reference year). (Please give the information in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled, for all types of courts – general jurisdiction and specialised courts).

Question 060. Number of staff (non-public prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution services, if possible, on 31 December of the reference year and without the number of non-judge staff, see question 52 (in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled).

Question 132. Salaries of judges and public prosecutors on 31 December of the reference year:

Question 133. Do judges and public prosecutors have additional benefits?

Question 144. Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated during the reference year against judges and public prosecutors. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

Austria

Q004 (General Comment): Since the 2010 evaluation, the provided figure corresponds to the average gross income including taxes and social expenses borne by the employee, but not employer's contribution for social insurance. This is in line with the figures given in question 132 (gross annual salary of judges and prosecutors).

Q004 (2020): 2020 data will be available by the end of the year. Provisionally, the 2019 data is provided.

Q004 (2019): 2018 data has been communicated, pending 2019 data.

Q046 (General Comment): For the all exercises, data have been provided in full time equivalent. The first instance judges sit in District and partly regional courts. The second instance judges sit in partly regional courts and Courts of appeal.

Q046 (2019): Data in full time equivalent

1.: district courts and partly regional courts + administrative courts 2.: courts of appeal and partly regional courts

Q046 (2018): Data in full time equivalent

1.: district and regional Courts + administrative court

2.: courts of appeal

Q046 (2017): The data also include those of administrative courts.

Q046 (2016): This cycle administrative courts were taken into account for the first time.

The administrative courts were established January 1st 2014. After their establishment the data of the administrative courts is introduced this cycle for the first time.

Q046 (2015): The right (not rounded) numbers are:

TotalMalesFemales

Total number of professional judges (1 + 2 + 3)1620,65 - 790,52 - 830,13

1. Number of first instance professional judges1222,95 - 559,08 - 663,87

2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges 330,35 - 187,75 - 142,60

3. Number of supreme court professional judges 67,35 - 43,69 - 23,66

Data in full time equivalent

1.: district and partly regional courts

2.: partly regional courts and courts of appeal

Q046 (2014): For 2014, the numerical values in the table have been rounded. The most exact replies would be: Total: 1 620,04 (789,68 Male, 830,36 Female); first instance professional judges: 1 224,36 (556,01 Male, 668,35 Female); second instance professional judges: 329,63 (190,78 Male, 138,85 Female); Supreme court professional judges: 66,05 (42,89 Male, 23,16 Female). In 2014, some judges entitled to adjudicate in different law fields have been counted twice.

Q046 (2013): In 2013, the different tasks had been assigned to the full time equivalent judges, distinguishing between dealing with first and second instance court proceedings on the one hand and administrative tasks on the other hand.

Q046 (2012): In 2012, in contrast with previous evaluations, the different tasks had been more exactly assigned to the full time equivalent judges, distinguishing between dealing with first and second instance court proceedings on the one hand and administrative tasks on the other hand.

Q052 (General Comment): The category "other non-judge staff" includes Kanzlei responsible for handling of case files. Trainees are not included. The trainees, which – if included - would be concerned by this question, are nearly all trained for the handling of case files. A small number of trainees is trained for IT-support.

Q052 (2020): "Other": Handling of case files ("Kanzlei")

2. Non-judge (judicial) staff whose task is to assist the judges: the increased number concerns administrative courts.

Q052 (2019): Non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges: more staff at the administrative courts

Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts: more staff

Other: Handling of case files ("Kanzlei")

Q052 (2018): Handling of case files ("Kanzlei")

Q052 (2017): The data also include those of administrative courts.

Q052 (2016): This cycle administrative courts were taken into account for the first time.

The administrative courts were established January 1st 2014. After their establishment the data of the administrative courts is introduced this cycle for the first time.

Q052 (2015): The right (not rounded) numbers are:

Total non-judge staff working in courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5) 4734,55 - 1407,08 - 3327,47

1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal798,11 - 331,63 - 466,48

2. Non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars (case file preparation, assistance during the hearing, court recording, helping to draft the decisions) 19,05 - 1 - 18,05

3. Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (human resources management, material and equipment management, including computer systems, financial and budgetary management, training management)439,56 - 155,86 - 283,70

4. Technical staff21,70 - 9,85 - 11,85

5. Other non-judge staff3456,13 - 908,74 - 2547,39

Q052 (2014): The numerical values in the table have been rounded. The most exact replies for this period would be: total non-judge staff: 4 704,51 (1 388 Male, 3 316,51 Female); Rechtspfleger: 784,78 (320,21 Male, 464,57 Female); non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges: 19,18 (1 Male, 18,18 Female); staff in charge of different administrative tasks: 438,97 (159,85 Males, 279,12 Females); technical staff: 23,05 (9,95 Males, 13,10 Females); other non-judge staff: 3 438,53 (896,99 Males, 2 541,54 Females).

Q055 (General Comment): Data is presented in full time equivalent.

Q055 (2014): The numerical values provided in the table are rounded. The accurate figures are: total – 344,83 (171,52 males and 173,31 females); prosecutors at first instance level – 308,69 (147,13 males and 161,56 females); prosecutors at second instance (court of appeal) level – 20,94 (13,04 males and 7,90 females); prosecutors at Supreme Court level – 15,20 (11,35 males and 3,85 females).

Q055 (2012): In 2012, the various tasks were more exactly assigned to the number of full time equivalents - dealing with tasks of the prosecution on the one hand and the administrative tasks on the other hand.

Q132 (2020): Administrative Courts:

First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career: Gross annual salary: EUR 75000

Net annual salary: EUR 46600

Judge of the Administrative Supreme Court: Gross annual salary: EUR 130000

Q132 (2019): Administrative Courts - First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her Career:

Gross annual salary, in €: 72.900 Net annual salary, in €: 45.100

Q132 (2018): Gross annual Salary in € on 31 Dec 2018 First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career 53 865

Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court : 131 227,88

Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career: 57 158,80

Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance : 131 227,88

Administrative court:

first instance professional Judge at the beginning of his/her Career: 69 600,00

Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court: 126 000

Q132 (2016): Because of the requirement of numerical values the numerical values in the table above are rounded. the correct and exact answer is:

Gross annual Salary in € on 31 Dec 2016 (= Gross annual Salary in local currency on 31 dec 2016):

First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career: 59 962,40

Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court (please indicate the average salary of a judge at this level, and not the salary of the Court President): 126 594,16

Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career: 55 139

Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance (please indicate the average salary of a public prosecutor at this level, and not the salary of the Public prosecutor General): 126 594,16

Q132 (2014): For 2014, the numerical values in the table are rounded. The correct and exact reply concerning the gross annual salary in Euros on 31 December 2014 is: first instance professional judges at the beginning of their career: 50 402,80 Euros; judges of the Supreme Court or the Highest appellate Court: 121 651,25 Euros; public prosecutors at the beginning of their career: 53 485,60 Euros; public prosecutors of the Supreme Court or the Highest appellate instance: 121651,25 Euros.

Q133 (General Comment): Judges at Administrative Courts get the same benefits as functionaries (e.g. anniversary reward, child allowance, possibly cost of living bonus, travel fees of transportation allowance)

Q133 (2018): Judges at Administrative Courts get the same benefits as functionaries (e.g. anniversary reward, child allowance, possibly cost of living bonus, travel fees of transportation allowance)

Q133 (2016): Judges at Administrative Courts get the same benefits as officials (i.e. anniversary reward, child allowance, possibly costs of living Bonus, travel fees or Transportation allowance).

Q144 (General Comment): The Austrian Law of Disciplinary Proceeding does not distinguish between different subtypes or categories of grounds amenable to justify the initiation of disciplinary proceedings against judges and prosecutors. Therefore, it is more consistent to provide only the total of disciplinary proceedings.

Q144 (2020): 2 disciplinary proceedings concern administrative judges, it was not possible to distinguish between different subtypes or categories of grounds. Therefore, only the total of disciplinary proceedings can be provide.

Q144 (2016): Austria does not differentiate between the categories mentioned above (numbers 1 to 4). Therefore, we can only refer to the number of disciplinary cases as a whole.

Q145 (General Comment): The difference between the data of disciplinary proceedings/sanctions against judges and prosecutors is mainly a result of the fact that there are much more judges than prosecutors in Austria. The bulk of disciplinary proceedings against judges are conducted on the ground of the long term of making out/transcription of judgments.

Q145 (2016): ---

Q145 (2012): In the frame of the 2010 and 2012 exercise, it was specified that "other" does apply to conviction and the order for costs of proceedings. Besides, it was stressed that 16 disciplinary (judge) cases were pending, partly because of pending penal cases, partly because of other reasons, while 3 disciplinary (public prosecutors) cases were pending mainly due to pending penal cases.

Q146 (2017): Statistic from the Austrian Bar (Österreichischer Rechtsanwaltskammertag) of 31st December 2017 (available at www.rechtsanwaelte.at).

The data only includes lawyers registered in the list of Austrian lawyers (6.238), lawyers registered in the list of established European lawyers (87) registered by 31st of December 2017. It does not include solicitors nor legal advisors as such professions/types of service providers do not exist in Austria.

Q146 (2016): Statistic from the Austrian Bar (Österreichischer Rechtsanwaltskammertag) of 31st December 2016 (available at www.rechtsanwaelte.at).

The data only includes lawyers registered in the list of Austrian lawyers (6.132), lawyers registered in the list of established European lawyers (84) registered by 31st of December 2016. It does not include solicitors nor legal advisors as such professions/types of service providers do not exist in Austria.

Q146 (2015): Statistic from the Austrian Bar (Österreichischer Rechtsanwaltskammertag) of 31st December 2015 (available at www.rechtsanwaelte.at). The data only includes lawyers registered in the list of Austrian lawyers (6.057), lawyers registered in the list of established European lawyers (81) registered by 31st of December 2015. It does not include solicitors nor legal advisors as such professions/types of service providers do not exist in Austria.

Q146 (2014): The 2014 data includes lawyers registered in the list of Austrian lawyers (5940), lawyers registered in the list of established European lawyers (80) and trainee lawyers (2072) registered by 31 December 2014. It does not encompass solicitors or legal advisors as such professions do not exist in Austria.

Belgium

Q004 (2020):

Answer provided based on the latest data published by the National Accounts (April 2021).

Q004 (2019): Average gross annual salary for employees (both full-time and part-time).

Q004 (2016): Average gross salary for a full-time employee (without exceptional bonuses and vacation pay)

Q046 (2020): "No particular reason for the increase in the number of female second instance judges; related to natural evolution (more women in the first degree means, after a while, a larger base for recruitment to the appellate degree). As in previous cycles, the table contains data for the judicial courts. The number of judges in the Council of State is 44 members and for the Council of Foreigners' Disputes it is 54 judges. "

Q046 (2019): Number of judges in courts within the ambit of the Federal Public Service of Justice (ordre judiciaire)

Q046 (2018): As a result of the reform of the cantons of justice of the peace, the number of places for justices of the peace has decreased by 25.

Q046 (2014): For 2014, the number of professional judges includes presidents of courts.

Q046 (2013): The 2013 data on the number of professional judges reflects the situation as at 18 January 2014.

Q046-2 (2020): The system does not allow part-time work for judges. Data by type of case are not known. Judges are appointed at the court level, and the head of the court assigns them to the different chambers of the court and allocates cases.

Q052 (2019): "Technical personnel": the slight increase observed between 2018 and 2019 results from investments in personnel.

Q052 (2013): The number of women per category is as follows: Total: 3839,45; category 2: 1212,62; category 3: 2031,93; category 4: 594,90.

Q052 (2012): The 2d category "non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars" covers clerks and referendaries; the 3d category "staff in charge of different administrative tasks" includes HRM staff, seconded staff to specific authorities of the judicial organisation and administrative staff of the court registry. This distribution can be presented with the following figures: Total: 5457,95 (3930,35 women); 2: 1707,72 (1166,52 women); 3: 2766,23 (2075,73 women); 5: 984 (688,10 women).

Q052-1 (2020): Source: HR Service Judicial Personnel-Directorate General Judicial Organization, FPS Justice

Q055 (2020): Support Service of the College of Public Prosecutors

Q055 (2014): In 2014, the number of professional prosecutors includes the heads of division of the 15 public prosecutors' offices and the heads of the 8 prosecution offices within labour courts.

Q060 (2020): V: 1694

M: 730

Q132 (2019): Judge at the court of first instance or deputy king's prosecutor, with three years of seniority (beginning of career) married and two dependent children.

Advisor to the Supreme Court with 24 years of seniority, married and no dependent children.

Advocate General at the Supreme Court, with 24 years of service and no dependent children.

Q132 (2016): Judge at the Court of First Instance or Deputy Crown Prosecutor, with three years seniority (beginning of career) married and two dependent children

Councillor at the Court of Cassation with 24 years seniority, married, no dependent children

Advocate General at the Court of Cassation, with 24 years seniority, no dependent children

Q133 (2020): Magistrates have a specific pension scheme (age limit at 67 + preferential rate).

Q144 (General Comment): These are the proceedings before the disciplinary courts. These courts are competent for major sentences. There is no consolidated register for disciplinary proceedings at the level of the courts or public prosecutor's offices that have resulted in a dismissal or a minor sentence.

Q144 (2014): A new legislation entered into force in September 2014, establishing disciplinary courts. As a result, the number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against judges decreased between 2012 and 2014.

Q145 (General Comment): Number of major disciplinary sentences pronounced by disciplinary tribunals and disciplinary courts of appeal. There is no consolidated register of minor punishments (call to order and reprimand) pronounced by local heads of corps.

Q145 (2020): The number of new disciplinary cases may differ from the number of completed disciplinary cases because some cases are completed in a calendar year later than the year the case was opened.

Q146 (2020): For the Order of the French- and German-speaking Bars: 8,160 and for the Orde van Vlaamse Balies (Order of the Flemish Bars) 10715--> total 18,875. According to a recent study (2020), in December 2019, 64.8% of trainee lawyers were women. On the other hand, 57.6% of the lawyers on the roll (who have completed the traineeship) were men. However, if these percentages are compared with those in previous similar studies, it must be concluded that the legal profession in Belgium is becoming more female.

Q146 (2019): The data correspond to the number of lawyers registered with the Belgian bars on September 1, 2019, therefore at the start of the judicial year 2019-2020. This number fluctuates during the judicial year.

Number of lawyers registered with Flemish bars: 10,862.

Number of lawyers registered with French and German speaking bars: 8,043.

Q146 (2018): 8002 for the French and German-speaking Bar Association
10656 for the Flemish Bar Association (OVB)

Q146 (2017): 7 939 lawyers for the French and German-speaking Bar Association on 1 December 2017
10 665 lawyers at the Flemish Bar (OVB)

Q146 (2016): 7,930 lawyers for the French- and German-speaking Bar Association on 1 December 2016
10,602 lawyers at the Flemish Bar (OVB)

Q146 (2015): As at 1 December 2015, there were 7,882 French-speaking and German-speaking lawyers (avocats.be) and 10,520 Dutch-speaking lawyers (Orde van Vlaamse balies).

Bulgaria

Q004 (2018): NSI data

Q004 (2016): No explanation.

Q046 (General Comment): The number of first instance professional judges encompasses the judges of the first instance courts as follows - 113 district, 28 administrative, 3 military-district and the Specialized Criminal Court;
As well as the courts of second instance to be considered the 28 regional/provincial, 5 appellate, The Military Court of Appeal and the Specialized Criminal Court of Appeal.

Q046 (2020): Number of professional judges from district courts - 959, incl. men - 354 and women - 605. Annex: Summary information on the data as of 31.12.2020, received by all regional courts and all administrative courts, regarding the number of judges working in the first instance panels and the number of judges, who administer justice in the appellate / cassation panels, as well as data on how many of them are men and how many of them are women. It should be borne in mind that, according to the information received, in almost all courts, a large number of judges sit both at first instance and as second instance judges. Therefore, the sum of the number of first instance judges and the number of second instance judges should not give the total number of magistrates in the respective region/ administrative court. Number of professional judges from the Court of Appeal - 124, incl. men - 43 and women - 81.

Q046 (2019): 046/2. The indicated number of 134 judges refers only to the magistrates appointed and working in the 7 courts of appeal in Bulgaria. The calculation is made on the basis of the question itself, which draws attention only to the number of appellate judges (judges working in a court of appeal), as is evident from it - "professional judges of second instance / appellate court /". In almost all regional courts, most judges sit in both the first and second instance departments of the courts and this makes it difficult to differentiate them. This year all judges in regional courts are listed in 046/1 - Number of first instance professional judges.

Q046 (2017): P. 1 – The number of first instance professional judges consists of judges in 27 Regional courts within regional centres; 86 out of regional centres; 28 Administrative courts; 1 Specialized Criminal Court; 3 Military courts; and the number of the first instance judges in District courts has been added to them;

P.2 – The number of the second instance judges consists of judges in 27 District courts; Sofia City Court; 5 Courts of Appeal; 1 Military court of appeal and 1 Appellate Specialized Criminal Court. This number does not include the second instance judges who have adjudicated in first instance pannels.

P.3- The number of working judges in the Supreme Court of Cassation and Supreme Administrative Court at 31.12.2017

Q046 (2016): P. 1 – The number of first instance professional judges consists of judges in 27 Regional courts within regional centres; 86 out of regional centres; 28 Administrative courts; 1 Specialized Criminal Court; 3 Military courts; and the number of first instance judges in District courts has been added to them;

P.2 – The number of second instance judges consists of judges in 27 District courts; Sofia City Court; 5 Courts of Appeal; 1 Military court of appeal and 1 Appellate Specialized Criminal Court. This number does not include the second instance judges who have served in first instance courts. P.3- The number of working judges in the Supreme Court of Cassation and Supreme Administrative Court at 31.12.2016

Q046 (2015): 1.The figure 1760 includes the number of judges, employed at the 1st instance courts ((113 regional courts (27 Regional courts in the district centers and 86 regional courts outside the district centers); 28 Administrative courts; 1 Specialized criminal court; 3 Military courts) including the number of the first instance judges` (524) working in the first instance court formations in the District courts as from 31.12.2015. The number of Military courts has been reduced after decision under protocol ? 44/13.12.2013 of the Supreme Judicial Council from 5 to 3.

2.The number of judges, employed at the 2nd instance courts as from 31.12.2015 and the Courts of Appeal is 277. This figure is a result from the addition of the judges in the 28 District courts; 6 Courts of appeal and 1 Specialized criminal court of appeal – 801 judges in total, where the number of the first instance judges in the District courts (524) have been deducted.

3.The number of judges, employed in the Supreme Court of Cassation and the Supreme Administrative courts as from 31.12.2015 is 188.

Q046 (2014): In 2014, the number 1753 shows the number of judges employed in the first instance courts (113 regional, 28 administrative and 3 military courts) and 550 first instance judges, working in the district courts. The number of military courts was reduced from 5 to 3. The number of second instance judges is 277 and does not encompass first instance judges, working in the first instance chambers of the district courts.

Q046-2 (2020): The column "others" in question 46-2 refers to the military judges - 12 regional/provincial and 5 appellate - a total of 17.

The total number of judges in the district courts is 959, and the same, with the exception of the Sofia District Court, are not divided by subject matter. Therefore, data related to the number of first instance judges dealing with civil / commercial and criminal cases are not available. Appendix: Summary information on the data as of 31.12.2020, received by all regional/provincial courts (first and second instance) regarding the number of judges in them, who work in the civil, commercial and criminal divisions. It should be borne in mind that, according to the information received, in almost all courts, a large number of judges sit in more than one division, therefore the summation of the number of judges from the three divisions should not give the total number of judges in the respective court. Total number of judges in the Court of Appeal (second instance) - 124, of which in the civil division - 36, in the commercial division - 38 and in the criminal division - 50.

Q052 (General Comment): Since 2012, the category "other" encompasses the number of non-judge staff employees working in the recreational field, while in 2010 it subsumes the number of court assistants. The Judicial Administration Commission does not keep statistics of those who are trained, as well as of trainee judges. There are junior judges in the courts in the country, for whom Judicial Administration Commission has no relation, no data. Accordingly, the total number of judicial employees in the courts does not include trainee judges.

Q052 (2019): Since 2012, the category "other" encompasses the number of non-judge staff employees working in the recreational field, while in 2010 it subsumes the number of court assistants.

Q052 (2017): These are the staff employed in the recreational establishments of the Supreme Administrative Court and the Supreme Court of Cassation such as: manager of the training center, chefs, worker in the kitchen, bartender, waiter, tendant.

Q052 (2015): Unlike the previous evaluation cycles, now we indicate the figure 502 – technical staff (it includes drives, cleaning staff, guards, etc.), which reduce the number of the employees engaged with administrative tasks and court management under number 3.

Other non-judge staff includes 55 court servants working in recreation department.

Q052 (2013): The number of non-judge staff assisting judges includes the number of all court staff from the so called specialized administration supporting judges, including court secretaries and court assistance, while for 2010 it subsumes only court secretaries. The category "staff in charge of different administrative tasks" subsumes the number of non – judge staff of general administration.

Q052 (2012): The number of non-judge staff assisting judges includes the number of all court staff from the so called specialized administration supporting judges, including court secretaries and court assistance, while for 2010 it subsumes only court secretaries.

Q052-1 (General Comment): The regional courts in Bulgaria are first and second instance so this is a problem when giving data according to CEPEJ criteria, so this can explain the discrepancies here.

Item 1 "Total number of court employees working in the courts of first instance" includes all employees of the district, regional and administrative courts, although in some types of cases the regional court is the second instance. Item 2 "Total number of court employees working in the courts of second instance (appellate court)" includes all employees working in the courts of appeal in the country.

Q052-1 (2020): This answer 5 204 - item 1 "Total number of court employees working in the courts of first instance" includes all employees of the district, regional and administrative courts, although in some types of cases the regional court is the second instance. The number 716 - item 2 "Total number of court employees working in the courts of second instance (appellate court)" includes all employees working in the courts of appeal in the country.

Q055 (General Comment): The provided data refers to the actual number of employed persons for the year of reference.

Q055 (2016): 1511 is the total number of working prosecutors at 31.12.2016; 888 prosecutors at first instance level includes – the prosecutors from 113 Regional Prosecutor`s Offices and 1 Specialized Prosecotr`s Office; 500 prosecutors work in 28 District Prosecutor`s Offices, 7 Appellate Prosecutor`s Offices and 3 Military District Prosecutor`s Offices; 123 are the prosecutors working in Supreme Prosecutor`s Office of Cassation and Supreme Administrative Prosecutor`s Office and 1 Prosecutor General. (The indicated numbers do not include the number of the investigative magistrates in the investigative departments at District Prosecutor`s Offices and National Investigation Service and their administrative heads.

Q055 (2014): For 2014, the number of prosecutors acting at 1st instance includes prosecutors of the regional prosecutor`s offices, specialized prosecutor`s offices and the military prosecutor`s offices. The number of prosecutors acting at 2nd instance includes prosecutors from district and appellate prosecutor`s offices. The number of prosecutors at Supreme Court level includes prosecutors from the Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Cassation, Supreme Administrative Public Prosecutor's Office, and the Prosecutor General. In contrast with the 2012 evaluation, the number of investigators in the District Investigation Departments at the District Prosecutor`s Offices and the National Investigation Service is not taken into consideration for 2014.

Q055 (2012): For 2012, the total includes 512 magistrates with position of "investigator in the Investigation Department at the District Prosecution Office". Conversely, these 512 magistrates are not subsumed in the number of prosecutors at 1st instance level. The number of prosecutors at 2nd instance level including Prosecutor`s Office of Appeal and Military District Prosecutor`s Office encompasses 451 prosecutors and 433 investigators in the Investigation Departments at the District Prosecution Offices and military investigators. The number of prosecutors at Supreme Court level includes 128 prosecutors and 79 investigators at the National Investigation Service.

Q060 (2014): For 2014, the number of actually working servants in the Prosecutors office at 31 December 2014 (2918,5) includes also 66 servants working in the field of recreational craft. The main source of this data is the establishment plan of the Prosecutors office of the Republic of Bulgaria for the number of prosecutors and investigators and a reference for the number of employees in the Prosecutors office of the Republic of Bulgaria at December 2014.

Q060 (2012): For 2012, the number of actually employed servants in the Prosecutors Office at 31 December 2012 (2989,5) includes 177 servants in the recreation department.

Q132 (2020): In 2019, with a decision of the Plenum of the SJC under item 6 of Protocol № 2 / 24.01.2019, an updated Table № 1 of the SJC was approved to determine the maximum basic monthly salaries of judges, prosecutors and investigators pursuant to Art. 218, para 2 and para 3 of the JSA with an increase of 10%, as of 01.01.2019. With the same decision the ranks for magistrates were increased by BGN 100 per rank, as of 01.03.2019.

In 2020, with a decision of the Plenum of the SJC under item 2 of Protocol № 2 / 30.01.2020, an updated Table 1 of the SJC was approved for determining the maximum basic monthly salaries of judges, prosecutors and investigators on the grounds of Article 218. , para 2 and para 3 of JSA with an increase of 10%, as of 01.01.2020. With the same decision the ranks for magistrates were increased by BGN 50 per rank, as of 01.03.2020.

Q132 (2018): The sums shown do not include the amount of the social security contributions, in order to be made comparable to the data given in the previous assessment cycle when they were not included either in the amount of the gross salary for the relevant position. The source of the data was information summarized and analyzed in the "Financial planning and analysis" Department of Supreme Judicial Council of Bulgaria

Q132 (2016): Under the provisions of Art. 218 (2) of the Judiciary System Act, the basic monthly remuneration for the lowest judicial, prosecutorial or investigating magisterial position shall be set at the double amount of the average monthly salary of employees in the public-financed sphere according to data of the National Institute of Statistics.

The increase in the salaries of the magistrates that occupy the lowest position is in line with the increase of the average monthly salary of the employees in the public-financed sphere, according to data of the National Statistical Institute and the financial resources of the budget of the judiciary.

Under the provisions of Art. 218, (3) of the Judiciary System Act, the remuneration of the other positions, including judges and prosecutors in the Supreme Court / Supreme Prosecution Office in the bodies of the judiciary, shall be determined by a decision of the SJC Plenum and taking into account the financial possibilities on the budget of the judiciary.

Q132 (2014): For 2014, the indicated amounts do not include the insurance contributions for the purpose of data comparability in respect of the previous evaluation scheme, when these amounts have not also been taken into consideration.

Q132 (2012): For 2010, the basis for assessment were the data from Table 1 of the Supreme Judicial Council determining the maximum amount of the monthly salary of judges, prosecutors and investigators, while for 2012, the basis for assessment were the data from the Information for the funds for salaries from the establishment plans and the average salary by positions, which is prepared by all the bodies of the judiciary and is summarized in the SJC. This information file reflects the actually received gross salaries, which include the basic salary and additional remuneration for grade and service.

Q133 (2020): Pursuant to Article 223 of the Judiciary System Act, judges and prosecutors may use dwellings from the institutional housing stock of the judiciary

Q133 (2019): Pursuant to art. 223 of the Judiciary System Act, judges and prosecutors may use housing of the departmental housing fund of the judicial authorities.

Q144 (2020): Others - 2 / two / disciplinary proceedings have been instituted for culpable non-fulfillment of official duties, expressed in systematic non-observance of the terms, provided in the procedural laws; 1 / one / disciplinary proceeding is instituted for action or inaction, which damages the prestige of the judiciary and 1 / one / disciplinary proceeding is instituted for action or inaction, which unjustifiably delays the proceedings and non-fulfillment of other official duties.

Others - "systematic non-compliance with the time limits provided for in the procedural laws"; "action or inaction that unjustifiably delays the proceedings"; "action or inaction that damages the prestige of the judiciary"; "Failure to perform official duties".

Q144 (2018): Other – „ any systematic failure to keep the deadlines provided for in the procedural laws “; „ any act or omission that unjustifiably delays the proceedings“; „any act or omission, which damages the prestige of the Judiciary“; „failure to discharge the official duties“

Q144 (2016): "Other": Systematic failure to comply with the deadlines provided for in procedural laws and / or action or omission which unduly slows down proceeding; non-performance of other official duties.

Q144 (2014): For 2014, the category "other" refers to "consistent non-observance of the deadlines provided for in the procedural laws", "action or inaction, which unduly delays the proceedings", "action or inaction, which undermines the prestige of the judiciary", "non-observance of the official duties".

Q144 (2012): For 2012, the category "other" refers to "consistent non-observance of the deadlines provided for in the procedural laws", "action or inaction, which unduly delays the proceedings", "action or inaction, which undermines the prestige of the judiciary", "non-observance of the official duties".

Q145 (General Comment): The temporary suspension from office (temporary suspension of functions) is not a disciplinary sanction, and for that reason the number of such suspensions is not included in the total number of imposed sanctions. The difference between the number of the initiated disciplinary proceedings and the number of the imposed disciplinary sanctions is due to the fact that part of the imposed sanctions are under proceedings, initiated during the preceding reporting period or are imposed by order of the administrative head.

Q145 (2020): In 2020 a total of 11 / eleven / disciplinary proceedings, initiated in previous periods, have been completed, and the Judges' College of the SJC has ruled as follows:

- imposed penalty "remark"/"reprimand" - 4 / four / disciplinary proceedings /;
- imposed penalty "disciplinary dismissal" - 1 / one / disciplinary proceedings;
- 6 / six / disciplinary proceedings have been terminated.

In 2020, a total of 9 (nine) disciplinary proceedings were completed, on which the Prosecutors' College of the SJC ruled as follows:

- Imposed disciplinary sanction "remark" /"reprimand"- 4;
- (The PC of the SJC has ruled, on the basis of Article 314, paragraph 4 of the JSA, on 3 (three) orders of administrative heads for imposing a disciplinary sanction "remark", and 1 (one) disciplinary proceedings on the list of the Supreme Judicial Council was completed with a decision of the PC of the SJC to impose a disciplinary sanction "remark"/"reprimand")
- 2 (two) disciplinary proceedings have been terminated due to dismissal of the magistrate and death of the magistrate;
- in 2 (two) disciplinary proceedings the college did not impose disciplinary sanctions by assuming that in one case the magistrate had not committed a disciplinary violation, and, on the other, that the subjective element of the infringement was missing, since the magistrate could not understand the nature and significance of what had committed and direct his actions during the period in which the acts had been committed;
- imposed disciplinary sanction "reduction of the basic salary by 20 percent for a period of one year" -1.

Q145 (2018): Transfer to another geographical (court) location- in our legal system there is no such sanction, but it's possible the position downgrade to lead to transfer to another geographical (court) location. For 2018 there are no such cases.

Q145 (2016): There are imposed sanctions "reprimand" and "removal from post of administrative head and deputy administrative head". The disciplinary proceedings initiated in previous years have been completed. "Suspension" is possible when a judge, prosecutor or investigating magistrate is constituted as a party accused of a publicly prosecutable offence but it is not a disciplinary sanction.

Q145 (2014): For 2014, the category "other" subsumes the following disciplinary sanctions: reprimand, demotion in rank at the same judicial system body for a term of one to three years, relief from office as administrative head or deputy of an administrative head.

Q145 (2012): For 2012, the category "other" subsumes the following disciplinary sanctions: remark and reprimand.

Croatia

Q046 (General Comment): In the total number of judges, only data on actually working judges is presented (the total does not include judges on unpaid leave; judges on maternity leave; judges suspended after disciplinary procedure; judges transferred to other State body- for example to Ministry of Justice or Judicial Academy). Moreover, two judges working half-time (for the reason of care for a child with special needs) are counted as 1 judge.

Q046 (2018): Source: Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Croatia

The number of court presidents is included in the number of judges provided, but the data does not include the number of judges who are on unpaid leave, judges who are in non-active status, judges who work part-time in accordance with the Maternity and Parental Benefits Act, judges who are on maternity leave or on parental leave, judges suspended after disciplinary proceedings, judges working part time in order to time care for a child with special needs, judges transferred in another state body (Ministry of Justice, Judicial Academy, State Judicial Council) and international institutions and missions.

Q046 (2017): The number of court presidents is included in the number of judges provided, but the data does not include the number of judges who are on unpaid leave, judges who are in non-active status, judges who work part-time in accordance with the Maternity and Parental Benefits Act, judges who are on maternity leave or on parental leave, judges suspended after disciplinary proceedings, judges working part time in order to time care for a child with special needs, judges transferred in another state body (Ministry of Justice, Judicial Academy, State Judicial Council) and international institutions and missions.

Q046 (2016): Source: Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Croatia

The number of court presidents is included in the number of judges provided, but the data does not include the number of judges who are on unpaid leave, judges who are in non-active status, judges who work part-time in accordance with the Maternity and Parental Benefits Act, judges who are on maternity leave or on parental leave, judges suspended after disciplinary proceedings, judges working part time in order to time care for a child with special needs, judges transferred in another state body (Ministry of Justice, Judicial Academy, State Judicial Council) and international institutions and missions.

Q046 (2015): The Republic of Croatia submits now correct numbers of professional judges sitting in courts for previous cycles (2013 and 2014), because in the previous cycles this number did not include court presidents, while there were excluded in the separate questions. Therefore, the correct numbers for these cycles is now provided.

Q046 (2014): In 2014, the number of professional judges in first instance courts includes judges of municipal, commercial, administrative and misdemeanour courts. The number of judges in second instance courts includes judges of county courts, the High Commercial Court, the High Misdemeanour Court and the High Administrative Court. The number of 3rd instance judges refers to the Supreme Court. Four first instance administrative courts became operational in 2012, while the Administrative Court of the Republic of Croatia became the High Administrative Court.

Q046-2 (General Comment): The difficulty to provide the data lays in mixed specialization of judges in courts, so exact data cannot be extracted.

Q052 (General Comment): The total number of non-judicial staff is a result of a deduction and subsumes only actually working staff. Thus, the total does not include staff on unpaid leave; staff on maternity leave; staff suspended after disciplinary procedures; staff transferred to other State bodies (for example the Ministry of Justice or Judicial Academy). Besides, two non-judicial officials working half-time (for the reason of care for a child with special needs) are counted as 1 non-judicial official. The reason for fluctuation and differences in the number of Rechtspflegers in Republic of Croatia is that they work for 2 years, then prolonged 5 years and then they get a permanent post or not.

Q052 (2015): The Republic of Croatia submits correct numbers of non-judge staff who are working in courts for previous cycles (2012, 2013 and 2014), because in the previous cycles this number included the staff working for public prosecutors. Therefore, the correct numbers for these cycles are now provided.

Q052 (2014): In 2013, the number of "Rechtspfleger" included judicial advisors because they work autonomously on cases, on the one hand, and staff who are not judges, but who can enact decisions (land registry officials and court registry officials), on the other hand. In 2014, the interpretation changed and judicial advisors were moved to the category "non-judicial staff whose task is to assist the judges", since they work autonomously but their decision must be signed by a judge.

Q052 (2013): The variations between 2012 and 2013 in respect of certain sub-categories are due only to a different methodology of classification. The total is slightly different for the two years.

Q055 (General Comment): The provided data encompasses all officials in the public prosecutors' offices, including heads of the public prosecutors' offices (the Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Croatia, county and municipal public prosecutors, the head of the Bureau for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime) and all public prosecutors deputies. The number of prosecutors at the first instance level includes all municipal public prosecutors, their deputies, as well as the head of the Bureau for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime and his deputies. The number of prosecutors at the second instance (court of appeal) level includes all county public prosecutors and their deputies. The number of prosecutors at the Supreme Court level includes the Public Prosecutor and his deputies.

Q055 (2018): The above information includes all officials in the public prosecutor's offices – all public prosecutors (heads of prosecution offices) and public prosecutors' deputies (deputies of the Public Prosecutor, deputies of the Head of the Bureau for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime and deputies of the county and municipal public prosecutors). The number of prosecutors at the first instance level includes all municipal public prosecutors (heads of municipal prosecution offices and Head of the Bureau for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime), their deputies, as well as the deputies of the Head of the Bureau for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime. The number of prosecutors at the second instance level (court of appeal) includes all county public prosecutors (heads of the county prosecutors' offices) and their deputies. The number of prosecutors at the supreme court level includes the Public Prosecutor General and his deputies.

Q055 (2012): In 2012, the public prosecutors' Office of the Republic of Croatia employed 21 officials. The county public prosecutors' offices employed 155 officials, and the municipal public prosecutors' offices employed 410 officials. Out of 617 officials, 385 or 62.4% were women. The number of officials remained the same as in 2011. As of 31 December 2012, 7 public prosecutor's posts and 130 deputy public prosecutor's posts were vacant.

Q132 (2020): Salaries of judges and other judicial officials are determined by multiplying the base for calculating the salary by the coefficient for a particular official, which are proscribed by the Judges' and other Judicial Officials' Salaries Act (Official Gazette No. 10/99, 25/00, 01/01, 30/01, 59/01, 114/01, 116/01, 64/02, 153/02, 154/02, 17/04, 08/06, 142/06, 34/07, 134/07, 146/08, 155/08, 39/09, 155/09, 14/11, 154/11, 12/12, 143/12, 100/14, 147/14, 120/16, 16/19). Determined salaries are increased by 0.5% for each completed year of service, by a maximum of 20%.

Q132 (2012): Due to the different calculation of tax rates and changes in the amounts of tax reliefs, there is a difference between calculation of salaries in 2010 and 2012.

Q133 (2019): Additional benefits was recently introduced by the Law amending the Law on Salaries of Judges and Other Judicial Officials (Official Gazette 16/19).

Q144 (General Comment): According to 2020 data and pursuant to the State Judiciary Council, disciplinary offences are: careless performance of judicial office; failure to act pursuant to a decision regarding the right to trial within a reasonable time; performance of any other service or job incompatible with a judicial function; performance of any service, tasks or activities incongruent with judicial office; causing of disruptions in the work of a court which have a significant impact on the exercise of judicial power; disclosure of an official secret concerning the performance of judicial office; damaging of the reputation of the court or of judicial office in any other way; failure to submit a declaration of assets or the untruthful presentation of data in the declaration of assets; failure to subject to the physical and mental evaluation in order to assess the ability to perform judicial duties.

Q144 (2020): Two disciplinary sanctions against judges because of damage to the reputation of the court.

Q145 (2016): Conditional dismissal

Q145 (2014): In 2014, the following disciplinary sanctions have been declared against judges for committed disciplinary acts: suspended sentences of dismissal from office (5), reprimand (1), temporarily salary reduces (11). In 2 cases, disciplinary proceedings ended with a dismissal, while 3 ended with an acquittal.
In 2014, 2 disciplinary sanctions have been declared against State attorneys for the committed disciplinary acts: one relating to the disciplinary proceeding initiated in 2014 and the second relating to the disciplinary proceeding initiated in 2013, which ended in 2014. For this reason, the number of sanctions imposed in 2014 increased in comparison to the number of disciplinary proceedings initiated in 2014.

Cyprus

Q046 (General Comment): Cyprus has a two tier system. The Supreme Court is the second and final instance court. All judges of the Supreme Court hear appeals.

Q046 (2020): Cyprus has a two-tier system, therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court. The data for Supreme Court in this question are included in the highest instance courts, but the case flow data of the Supreme Court are included in the second instance cases - questions 97 and 98.

Q046 (2015): From 2014, following the retirement of male judges at last instance, female judges were appointed.

Q046-2 (2020): This includes the supreme court judges who deal with all types of cases, first instance family court judges, labour court judges, rent control court judges and military court.

Cyprus has a two-tier system, therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court. The data for Supreme Court in this question are included in the highest instance courts, but the case flow data of the Supreme Court are included in the second instance cases - questions 97 and 98.

Q052 (General Comment): The total number of non-judge staff includes clerical staff and also court bailiffs.

Q052 (2020): Other non-judge staff includes court bailiffs. Differences in number of staff compared to previous year come from new appointments and retirements.

Q052 (2018): Court bailiffs are included in category Other.

Q052 (2017): court bailiffs

Q052 (2016): court bailiff

in 2014 the correct number for male no judge staff assisting the judge should be 9

Question 52: if we change the number of male non judge staff assisting the judge for 2014 from 23 to 9, we must also change the number of non-judge staff assisting judges from 143 to 129 and also the total from 462 to 448. Do you agree on up-dating in this way 2014 data in order to ensure the consistency of the table? the numbers for 2014 must also be changed

Q052 (2015): Between 2014 and 2015, there was a change in the distribution of non-judge staff. In 2014, in the category "staff in charge of administrative tasks", only the number of high-level administrative staff was included. The other administrative staff were included in the category "other non judge staff". Whereas in 2015, all administrative staff were included in the category "staff in charge of administrative tasks". This change of distribution leads to significant variations.

Q052 (2014): Variations concerning data on different categories of non-judge staff are due to different methodology of presentation of data used for 2014 and the previous evaluations.

Q052-1 (2020): Cyprus has a two-tier system, therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court. The data for Supreme Court in this question are included in the highest instance courts, but the case flow data of the Supreme Court are included in the second instance cases - questions 97 and 98.

Q052-1 (2018): The Court of Appeal is also the Supreme Court

Q055 (2020): The number includes also legal advisors to the Attorney General's office. The number increased because more positions of prosecutors were approved.

Q055 (2014): All prosecutors appear before all courts.

Q060 (2020): trainees are not included

Q145 (2014): In 2014, there were no sanctions pronounced against judges.

Czech Republic

Q004 (2020): The gross salary is constantly growing.

Q004 (2019): Positive trends in Czech economy and the exchange rate have had an influence on the rise of average gross annual salary (in €).

Q004 (2016): The Czech economy is doing well + the exchange rate.

Q046 (General Comment): The Czech Republic has a four-tier system. The number of judges of the two High Courts is included in the number of second instance judges. This methodology of presentation of data is applied since 2013, while for the previous evaluations, magistrates of the High Courts were considered as third instance judges.

Q046 (2016): The Czech Republic has a four-tier system. The number of judges of the two High Courts is included in the number of second instance judges.

Q046-2 (2020): Insolvency Proceedings

Q052 (General Comment): The category "other" encompasses for 2010 judicial trainees or staff in charge of court documentation. For 2012, 2013 and 2014, besides the already mentioned components, it subsumes also press centre and telephone exchange.

The judicial trainee is entitled to perform the acts of the court under the conditions and to the extent specified in factual and time plan of the preparatory service which is compiled by the chairman of the regional court after consultation with the advisory board for the education of trainees. The plan must be focused in such a way that the training for the performance of the function of a judge serves in particular to:

- a) deepening the trainee's professional knowledge of substantive and procedural law,
- b) developing the trainee's ability to apply legislation in a specific matter,
- c) gaining knowledge of individual agendas maintained by courts and their implementation,
- d) acquisition of procedural procedures and habits necessary for the performance of the function of a judge,
- e) acquaintance with ethical principles related to the performance of the function of a judge.

In accordance with the preparatory service plan, the trainee performs preparatory service at a district or regional court. The trainee is usually assigned to one judge. Familiarization with individual court agendas is ensured by the fact that the president of the court where the judicial trainee is currently located gradually assigns the trainee to individual court departments.

The preparatory service includes adaptation courses, seminars and lectures organized by the Judicial Academy and educational activities organized by court for at least 2 days per month.

Nowadays, there are few judicial trainees and in 2022 the title will be replaced by a „judicial candidate“.

Q052 (2017): Other - judicial trainees, staff in charge of court documentation, press centre and telephone exchange.

Q052 (2016): Other - judicial trainees, staff in charge of court documentation, press centre and telephone exchange.

Q052 (2015): In 2015, compared to 2014, the number of non-judge staff increased due to a project financed from the European social fund and state budget: "Project on improvement of the efficiency of courts by strengthening of the administrative capacities". The project is running until 30th December 2015.

Q052 (2014): In 2014, the number of non-judge staff increased due to a project financed from the European social fund and State budget: "Project on improvement of the efficiency of courts by strengthening of the administrative capacities". The project is running until 30th December 2015.

Q055 (General Comment): The Czech Republic is endowed with a system of 4 levels of State prosecution offices: district, regional, high and supreme. The number of high public prosecutors is included in the number of prosecutors at second instance level.

Q132 (2020): the salaries have risen generally + exchange rate

Q132 (2012): In 2012, the salary of public prosecutors was increased in order to bring it closer to the judges' salary.

Q133 (2018): Judges and prosecutors are entitled to obtain housing only if they are temporarily transferred to another court/prosecution office.

Q133 (2016): Judges and prosecutors are entitled to obtain housing only if they are temporarily transferred to another court/prosecution office.

Q144 (2020): alcohol consumption

Q145 (2018): Other:

Judges:

1 acquittal of disciplinary charges
2 discontinuance of disciplinary proceeding
1 dismissal of a motion for a new trial
2 proceedings are not finished.

Prosecutors: 1 acquittal of disciplinary charges
1 discontinuance of disciplinary proceeding

Q145 (2016): Judges:

1 removing a judge from the office
1 acquittal of disciplinary charges
1 discharge from disciplinary punishment 5 discontinuance of disciplinary proceeding
3 proceedings are not finished.

Prosecutors: 2 acquittal of disciplinary charges.

Q145 (2014): In 2014, the following other disciplinary sanctions have been pronounced against judges: 2 discharges from disciplinary punishment; 1 acquittal of disciplinary charges; 6 discontinuances of proceedings. As for public prosecutors, there were 1 acquittal of disciplinary charges and 3 discharges from disciplinary punishment.

Q145 (2012): In 2012, the following other disciplinary sanctions have been pronounced against judges: 2 discharges from disciplinary punishment; 4 acquittals of disciplinary charges; 12 discontinuances of proceedings. As for public prosecutors, there were 5 acquittals of disciplinary charges and 7 discharges from disciplinary punishment.

Q146 (2020): Data to: 31.12.2020

Q146 (2018): Data to: 31.12. 2018

Q146 (2017): There are 11587 active lawyers and 1496 inactive.

Q146 (2015): From the above mentioned number of lawyers there are 11011 active practising and 1289 temporary inactive.

Q146 (2013): In 2013, 10 255 lawyers are practicing in an active manner, while 1 141 lawyers discontinued their practicing.

Denmark

Q046 (2017): The figures above show the numbers of appointed judges in the Danish judicial system. Thus, the figures also include the Court of Greenland, the High Court of Greenland and the court of the Faroe Islands.

Q046-2 (General Comment): We cannot answer this question by case type as all judges make decisions in all types of cases in Denmark.

Q052 (2020): -

Q052 (2019): information NA

Q052 (2017): "other non judge staff" - in 2017 there was no staff to fit into this category.

Q052 (2016): The 2016 data on the number of *rechtspflegers* is correct. The discrepancy that occurs compared to 2014 data is due to a mistake in the 2014 numbers.

Q052-1 (2020): -

Q055 (2016): The observed discrepancies are due to ordinary changes in staffing.

Q055 (2014): The variations over the period 2012-2014 are due to the fact that in 2012, information was missing about prosecutors engaged in tasks concerning administrative cases (*Ledelsessekretariat*) and prosecutors employed by the national police (*Rigspolitiet*).

Q060 (General Comment): In Denmark, the staff attached to the public prosecution service (non-public prosecutors) are shared between the police and the prosecution offices (first instance level).

Q060 (2020): In 2020, lawyers and police personnel attached to the Prosecution Service are included in the figures.

Q060 (2018): The staff attached to the public prosecution service (non-public prosecutors) are shared between the police and the prosecution offices (first instance level).

Q132 (General Comment): We are not able to inform the net salary. The Danish tax system is progressive. That means that the percentage of tax depends on the income and the municipal tax varies from municipality to municipality.

Q144 (2018): Of the two disciplinary proceedings mentioned regarding judges; one was against a judge and the other was against a deputy judge.

Of the five disciplinary proceedings mentioned regarding prosecutors as "other"; includes 3 breaches of personal data due to loss of documents / files (2) and loss of work computer (1) that was left in court by mistake. Furthermore, it includes incorrect registration of working hours (1) and unacceptable communication with co-workers and leader (1).

Q145 (2018): Of the two sanctions mentioned regarding judges; one was against a judge and the other was against a deputy judge.

Of the 9 sanctions mentioned regarding prosecutors as other: 2 cases are yet to be resolved. 7 cases were resolved by a meeting between Human Resources and the employee. The meetings were not a reprimand (disciplinary), however the importance of preventing a similar incident in the future was emphasized. The minutes of the respective meetings have been made part of the personal file of the individual employees.

Q145 (2016): Prosecutors: In the reference years, there have been two disciplinary proceedings initiated against public prosecutors, but there have not yet been any sanctions pronounced against public prosecutors.

Q146 (2013): The 2013 data corresponds to the statistical data for September 2014.

Q146 (2012): The 2012 data does not include assistant attorneys.

Estonia

Q004 (2020): Inflation

Q004 (2018): There is no specific reason.

Q046 (2014): In 2014, one male judge left and a female judge was appointed.

Q046 (2012): In 2010, there were 3 female professional judges at the Supreme Court. At the beginning of 2012, one female judge became the judge representing Estonia in the European Human Rights Court.

Q046-2 (2020): In the first instance we don't have judges formally separated as criminal or civil judges.

Q052 (2020): Trainees are not included in the numbers provided for Q52 and Q52-1.

Q052 (2019): Court interpreters are in the category "other non-judge staff".

Q052 (2018): Court interpreters are in the category "other non-judge staff".

Q052 (2017): The increase in the number of male staff in charge of administrative tasks is due to the general movement of personnel.

"Other non-judge staff": Court interpreters.

Q052 (2016): The observed variations in the numbers with regard to the different sub-categories are due to a general movement of staff.

In 2015, a reform of the Land Registry and Registration Department was carried out, during which the four districts were brought together registry and land registry departments to the Tartu County Court, thus establishing one land registry department and one registry office. The reform involved significant optimization of work processes and dossiers which resulted in the reduction of staff working in the registers. The objectives and results of the reform were largely achieved because registries are kept electronically, and individuals can largely interact with the registers, transmit and receive documents electronically.

Q052 (2015): The number of technical staff has been decreasing due to redundancies in the Registration and Land Registry Departments. The project of court lawyers was carried out having in mind that the Registration and Land Registry departments are fully digital. Therefore there is a possibility to decrease the number of technical staff.

Q052 (2014): A pilot project has been introduced in 2013 in one county court consisting in providing each judge with a personal legal assistant. After the first year of the pilot project, the average proceeding times in civil cases in that particular court dropped from 201 days to 160 days; after the second year the average proceeding times dropped further to 132 days. In 2015, the project has been extended to all first and second instance courts.

Q052 (2013): Since 2013, the second category includes a new position among court staff – judicial clerks. They assist judges in the administration of justice, participating in the preparation of court cases or in court proceedings. They replace step by step former consultants. There is one judicial clerk for every judge. In 2013, the reform was implemented in the largest court of general jurisdiction as a pilot (Harju County Court). In 2015, it was extended to all first and second instance courts.

Q052 (2012): The overall number of court staff has not changed much during the last years: 976 (2010), 957 (2012) and 990 (2013). Differences in figures in the sub-categories are due to the different categorization of court staff.

Q055 (General Comment): The categorization of questions 55 and 56 regarding public prosecutors do not exist in Estonia.

Q060 (2020): More males have been hired.

Q132 (2020): Since 2010 the salary of prosecutors depends of the salary of the President and is indexed by 1 April of each calendar year. In 2018 the salary system of public prosecutors changed and with that the smallest salaries increased the most.

Q132 (2019): Since 2010 the salary of prosecutors depends of the salary of the President and is indexed by 1 April of each calendar year. In 2018 the salary system of public prosecutors changed and with that the smallest salaries increased the most.

Q132 (2012): The salary of judges was increased on 1 January 2013.

Q133 (2012): On the occasion of the 2012 evaluation, it has been stressed that the salary of judges was increased on 1 January 2013. On the same time, the special pension was abolished for judges who are appointed to office after 30 June 2013, while judges appointed to office before 1 July 2013 retain their special pension.

Q145 (2012): In 2012, one disciplinary proceeding against a judge was initiated but the sanction was not pronounced in 2012.

Finland

Q004 (General Comment): Source:

<https://pxnet2.stat.fi:443/PXWeb/sq/7d5d14b5-7ad8-43d9-8d53-ea549801646a>

Q004 (2020): In 2020, the average gross annual salary was EUR 3 595 per month.

Q004 (2019): In 2019, the average gross annual salary was EUR 3528 per month.

Q004 (2018): In 2018, the average gross annual salary was EUR 3465 per month. Correspondingly, the median was EUR 3079 per month. The most common monthly earnings of all full-time wage and salary earners was EUR 2600 per month.

Q046-2 (General Comment): We do not have statistic of the amount of the civil and/ or commercial and criminal judges in the general courts as in many courts judges work in both types of cases. In Market Court, there are 21 judges who are civil/commercial judges.

Q052 (General Comment): The Finnish court staff organisation does not correspond to the CEPEJ subcategories. Therefore, only the total of non-judge staff can be provided for the question 52. Office staff has tasks mentioned in the categories 2-5. Summoners' tasks are for example to serve summons, subpoenas and other documents. Trainee judges have the same responsibility as judges but they do not have competence to deal with difficult cases. They are always appointed for a fixed term period (one year). In the courts of appeal, the administrative courts, the Supreme Court, the Supreme Administrative Court, the Labour Court and the Market Court a referendary prepares and presents a case to the judges but the final judgment is decided by the judges. The tasks of trainee judges and referendaries correspond to the categories 1 and 2.

Q052 (2020): The total non-judge staff includes office staff 1477, summoners/process serves 273, trainee district judges 137 and referendaries 275. 1. "Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies)": The senior judge of a district court may appoint in writing a member of the office personnel at the district court who has given an affirmation corresponding to the judge's affirmation, who has received sufficient training and who has sufficient skills to attend to the duties: (1) in cases referred to in Chapter 5, section 3 of the Code of Judicial Procedure: (a) to give judgments by default; (b) to give, on the basis of Chapter 21, section 8(c) of the Code of Judicial Procedure, decisions and judgments on court costs, if the respondent has conceded the claim; (c) to decide on the staying of an action if the plaintiff has withdrawn the action and the respondent does not call for a decision in the case; (2) to decide on applications for divorce on the basis of section 25, subsection 1 of the Marriage Act (234/1929) if both spouses are domiciled in Finland. If the case to be decided by office personnel, as referred to in subsection 1, proves to be extensive, subject to interpretation or otherwise difficult to decide, the case shall be transferred for a decision of a notary or a legally trained judge at the district court. The chief judge of a district court may appoint in writing a member of the office personnel at the district court who has sufficient skills, to issue summons and certificates, to effect service of documents and to attend to other duties connected to the preparation, consideration or enforcement of administration of justice matters. Before taking such tasks the staff member must give an oath. (Courts Act, Chapter 19, Section 6).

Q052 (2019): The total non-judge staff includes office staff 1455, summoners 267, trainee district judges 135 and referendaries 271

Q052 (2018): The total non-judge staff includes office staff 1435, summoners 263, trainee district judges 136 and referendaries 297.

Q052 (2017): Office staff 1440, summoners 263, trainee judges 122, referendaries 312

Q052 (2016): office staff 1473, summoners 248, trainee district judges 136, junior district judges 1, referendaries 312

Q052 (2015): office staff 1428, summoners 265, trainee district judges 138, junior district judges 5, referendaries 309

Q052 (2014): For the 2014 exercise the total of 2 161 subsumes 1 434 office staff, 266 summoners, 136 trainee district judges, 7 junior district judges and 318 referendaries.

Q052 (2013): For 2013, the total of 2 196 subsumes 1445 office staff, 265 summoners, 133 trainee district judges, 7 junior district judges, 346 referendaries.

Q052 (2012): For 2012, the total of 2 214 subsumes 1447 office staff, 264 summoners, 129 trainee district judges, 9 junior district judges, 365 referendaries.

Q055 (General Comment): The National Prosecution Authority comprises the Office of the Prosecutor General that acts as the general administrative unit, and five prosecution districts: Southern Finland, Western Finland, Northern Finland, Eastern Finland and Åland. The National Prosecution Authority has 34 offices around Finland. The Prosecutor General is the supreme prosecutor and the head of the prosecution service. The Prosecutor General directs and develops prosecutorial activity by issuing general instructions and guidelines to the prosecutors. She/he also appoints district prosecutors. The Prosecutor General may take over a case from a prosecutor, but cannot order a prosecutor to decide the case in any given manner. She/he can also self-decide on the bringing of charges and designate a prosecutor to pursue the case in the courts. The Deputy Prosecutor General decides the matters in his/her competence on the same authority as the Prosecutor General. He/she also acts as a deputy for the Prosecutor General when necessary. For regular prosecutorial tasks, the Office of the Prosecutor General has state prosecutors whose jurisdiction covers the entire country. Most criminal matters (about 91 3000 cases annually) are dealt with by the prosecution areas. The Office of the Prosecutor General deals mainly with criminal cases with wider significance to society as a whole, a few dozen every year. Prosecutors in Finland are not bound on Court instances, and every prosecutor is expected to, in a normal situation, to handle and prosecute the criminal case all the way to the Supreme Court, if needed.

Q055 (2020): Prosecutors in Finland are not bound on Court instances.

Q060 (2018): More staff has been recruited.

The number of males has increased.

Q132 (General Comment): In Finland, there are several salary categories for judges. The salary depends also on the years of work experience. A first instance judge is in a salary category T11 in which the gross salary is from 4731,58€/month to 6042,23€/month depending on his/her experience. A permanent first instance judge has usually at least nine years of work experience which means the salary is 5441,32€/month. In Finland, the taxation is progressive so the information on net salary depends from person to person and is not available.

Q132 (2020): Prosecutors in Finland are not bound on Court instances.

Q132 (2016): In Finland there are several salary categories for judges. The salary depends also on the experience. A first instance judge has a category of T 11 for which the gross salary is from 4501,79 €/month to 5627,24 €/month depending on his/her experience. A permanent 1st instance judge has usually at least 9 years experience which means the salary is 5177,06 €/month. In Finland we have progressive taxation so the information on net salary is not available.

Q144 (General Comment): In Finland, anyone who suspects that a public authority or an official has not observed the law or failed to perform a duty may file a complaint with the Ombudsman or with the Chancellor of Justice. Anyone can complain in a matter concerning themselves, but a complaint can also be made on behalf of someone else. Most of the complaints initiating disciplinary proceedings do not call for any action. Accordingly, there is a considerable difference between the number of initiated disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions.

Q144 (2020): Judges: The Parliamentary Ombudsman's office registered 257 new proceedings. However, the Parliamentary Ombudsman compiles their statistics slightly differently. Cases that relate to, for example, tax cases in administrative courts, debt recovery proceedings in the district courts, cases in Insurance Court and land cases are filed under the relevant substance matter and not court cases. Therefore, the Ombudsman handles more court related cases than it statistically looks. The Chancellor of Justice received 274 complaints against the general courts, 67 against the administrative courts and 19 against the specialist courts. So in total he received 360 complaints. He also randomly checked 3 106 criminal judgments, out of which 43 were looked at more closely. In addition, he received 55 notification of suspected crime in office related to a judge. Prosecutors: The Parliamentary Ombudsman's office registered 96 new proceedings. However, the Parliamentary Ombudsman compiles their statistics slightly differently and some cases that relate also to prosecutors are filed under the police or court cases.

Chancellor of Justice received 163 complaints against the prosecutors.

Q144 (2018): The Parliamentary Ombudsman initiated 199 disciplinary proceedings against judges and the Chancellor of Justice 466 (out of which 356 complaints, 80 disciplinary proceedings initiated after randomly checking criminal judgments and 30 notifications from the police and the courts of appeal to the Chancellor of Justice regarding suspected criminal offences committed by judges). The category 'criminal offence' includes notifications from the police and the courts of appeal to the Chancellor of Justice regarding suspected criminal offences committed by judges. The category 'other' includes all the other cases for which exact data on which grounds they were initiated is not available.

The Parliamentary Ombudsman initiated 47 disciplinary proceedings against prosecutors, The Chancellor of Justice 101 and the Office of the Prosecutor General 37.

Q144 (2016): The number of initiated cases was 737 from which 30 was criminal offence. The category other includes all the other cases for which exact data on what ground they were initiated is not available. Among the 737 disciplinary proceedings initiated against judges or courts, 404 were before the Chancellor of Justice and 333 before the Parliamentary Ombudsman. However, the number of complaints effectively followed by a sanction was: the Chancellor of Justice: 10, the Parliamentary Ombudsman: 10. In most of the cases no measure is taken.

Total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against public prosecutors were 165 (The Chancellor of Justice: 91, the Parliamentary Ombudsman: 72, the Prosecutor General: 2) but the number of complaints effectively followed by a sanction was (The Chancellor of Justice: 5, the Parliamentary Ombudsman: 4, the Prosecutor General: 2) . In most of the cases no measure is taken.

Q144 (2014): In 2014, the total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against judges or courts were 620 (376 by the Chancellor of Justice; 244 by the Parliamentary Ombudsman) but the number of complaints effectively followed by a sanction was 28. Likewise, the total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against public prosecutors was 160 (86 by the Chancellor of Justice; 74 by the Parliamentary Ombudsman) but the number of complaints effectively followed by a sanction was 7.

Q144 (2012): In 2012, the total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against judges or courts were 642 (372 by the Chancellor of Justice; 270 by the Parliamentary Ombudsman) but the number of complaints effectively followed by a sanction was 13. Likewise, the total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against public prosecutors was 173 (87 by the Chancellor of Justice; 786 by the Parliamentary Ombudsman) but the number of complaints effectively followed by a sanction was 4.

Q145 (General Comment): Most of the complaints initiating disciplinary proceedings do not call for any action. Accordingly, there is a considerable difference between the number of initiated disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions.

Q145 (2020): Judges:

The Parliamentary Ombudsman's office gave 228 decisions. Ombudsman has issued a decision with his position on the matter as well as the steps to be taken in 16 cases. 12 of those were guidance (ohjaava) or reprimand (moittiva). In 2 cases he gave a recommendation (esitys) and 2 cases lead to other action (muu toimenpide). However, the Parliamentary Ombudsman compiles their statistics slightly differently. Cases that relate to, for example, tax cases in administrative courts, debt recovery proceedings in the district courts, cases in Insurance Court and land cases are filed under the relevant substance matter and not court cases. Therefore, the Ombudsman handles more court related cases that it statistically looks. Chancellor of Justice issued 22 reprimands and 29 instructions. In six cases he applied the Supreme Court to nullify a decision. He notified the Ombudsman of 14 cases concerning the courts.

Prosecutors:

The Parliamentary Ombudsman's office gave 98 decisions. Ombudsman has issued a decision with his position on the matter as well as the steps to be taken in 5 cases. Those were guidance (ohjaava) or reprimand (moittiva).

Chancellor of Justice issued 3 reprimands and 13 instructions. He transferred 1 case to the Ombudsman.

The Office of the Prosecutor General publishes summary descriptions of cases where the decision taken by a prosecutor or their action has resulted the Prosecutor General to take action. In 2020 there were 30 of such published cases. More here (in Finnish): <https://syyttajalaitos.fi/kanteluratkaisuja?tab=2020>

Q145 (2018): The Parliamentary Ombudsman pronounced 11 sanctions against judges and the Chancellor of Justice 36. The Parliamentary Ombudsman pronounced 4 sanctions against prosecutors, the Chancellor of Justice 3 and the Office of the Prosecutor General 5.

Q146 (General Comment): As of 2014, only attorneys-at-law, public legal aid lawyers and licenced legal counsels are allowed to represent a client in court. In addition, in-house lawyers can represent their company in court. Lawyers working for trade unions can represent a client in a district court and in the Labour Court in disputes regarding employment relationship. Lawyers working for public authorities can represent the public authority in court.

In order to qualify as an attorney-at-law, a lawyer needs to have at least four years of work experience and must pass the demanding three-part professional qualification test known as the bar examination. The titles of attorney-at-law and attorney's office are protected by law and can only be used by lawyers accepted into the Finnish Bar Association. Attorney's offices employ also associate lawyers, that is lawyers who are not yet members of the bar.

Q146 (2020): In 2020, the total number of lawyers includes 2211 attorneys-at-law, 1664 licensed legal counsels and 212 public legal aid lawyers. These lawyers can represent a client in court. The title of attorney-at-law is protected by law and can only be used by lawyers accepted into the Finnish Bar Association.

The total number of in-house lawyers, trade union lawyers and lawyers working for public authorities is not available.

Q146 (2019): It is estimated that there are 16.000 people with law degree in Finland – it is not possible to provide an exact number of "legal advisors".

Approx. 4.000 lawyers can represent their clients in Court. These consist of 1631 licensed legal counsels, 2177 members of the Finnish Bar Association (attorneys-at-law) and 214 public legal assistants in state legal aid offices.

The Finnish Bar Association states that 66% are men and 34% women. However, 52% of their new members are women.

Q146 (2018): In 2018, the total number of 3965 lawyers includes 2143 attorneys-at-law, 1603 licensed legal counsels and 219 public legal aid lawyers. These lawyers can represent a client in court. The title of attorney-at-law is protected by law and can only be used by lawyers accepted into the Finnish Bar Association.

In addition, in-house lawyers can represent their company in court. Lawyers working for trade unions can represent a client in a district court and in the Labour Court in disputes regarding employment relationship. Lawyers working for public authorities can represent the public authority in court. The total number of these in-house lawyers, trade union lawyers and lawyers working for public authorities is not available.

Q146 (2017): The total number of lawyers 3,846 includes 2,137 members of the Finnish Bar Association, 1,588 licensed lawyers and 228 public legal aid lawyers. 107 legal aid lawyers were also members of the Finnish Bar Association.

Q146 (2016): The number of lawyers indicated for 2012, 2013 and 2014 refers to members of the Finnish Bar Association who are entitled to use the professional titles *advokat* (advocate). Law firms (firms owned by members of the Bar) employ also associates. Besides, legal aid offices employ also legal advisers who are not all members of the Bar Association. Till 2014, jurists (persons who have a Master's Degree in law) could offer similar legal services than members of the Bar. From the beginning of the year 2014, only advocates, public legal aid attorneys and counsels who have obtained the license referred to in the Licensed Counsel Act are allowed to represent a client in the court.

In 2016, the total number of lawyers 3,791 includes 2,119 members of the Finnish Bar Association, 1,540 licensed lawyers and 229 public legal aid lawyers (97 public legal aid lawyers are also members of the Finnish Bar Association). Only members of the Finnish Bar Association are entitled to use the professional title "advocate".

France

Q004 (2020): The exact figure is 34,494.5_x000D_

Source INSEE

Q046 (2020): "Here are the details:

With respect to the judiciary. The data are expressed in full-time equivalent. These figures concern only judges (and not paralegals) who sit in court (magistrates seconded to the central administration are not counted). In the table above, the figures have been rounded up when the decimal is greater than or equal to 0.5:

Total number of professional judges: total 6177.9; men 1725.5; women 4452.4

1. Number of first instance professional judges: total 4378.6; men 1133.7; women 3244.9

2. Number of second instance professional judges : total 1577.8; men 503.8; women 1074

3. Number of Supreme Court professional judges : total 221.5; men 88; women 133.5

Source: LSB

For the administrative order, the data include the National Court of Asylum (CNDA) and the Commission du contentieux du stationnement payant (CCSP). In FTE, only the total is available. The detail in physical staff is as follows:

Total number of professional judges: total 1357; men 727; women 630

1. Number of first instance professional judges : total 920; men 487; women 433

2. Number of second instance professional judges : total 306; men 156; women 150

3. Number of Supreme Court professional judges : total 131; men 84; women 47

Source: EC

"

Q046 (2019): Data are presented in full time equivalent, part-time employees being counted, which explains the possible horizontal and vertical inconsistencies in the table. For information: number of judges from civil society (first instance): Total: 19,002 (489 temporary judges (MTT) + 13,277 labor judges (conseillers prud'hommes (CPH) + 1,832 Assessors of the Social Centres (APS) + 3,404 Consular Judges of the Commercial Courts (JC) Men: 11,249 (243 MTT + 6,902 CPH + 1,294 APS + 2,810 JC); Women: 7,753 (246 MTT + 6375 CPH + 538 APS + 594 JC). Source: LOLFI. Number of judges on duty in the courts.

The data do not encompass "public prosecutors and their staff". All judges in courts are counted, including presidents of courts, as the latter perform judges' duties.

Q046 (2018): With regard to administrative justice, in 2018, it should be noted that the number of judges sitting in specialised courts increased due to the very sharp increase in the number of appeals to the National Court of Asylum (CNDA) and the creation of the Commission du contentieux du stationnement payant (CCSP).

In the area of judicial justice, the increase is due to the filling of vacancies in the courts and the decrease in the number of departures of judges.

Q046 (2014): The 2014 data on number of judges of courts of law subsumes also the presidents appointed by 31 December 2014.

Q046 (2013): In 2013, in first instance, there are 161 presidents of ordinary courts of law and 42 presidents of administrative courts. In second instance, there are 37 first presidents of courts of law and 8 presidents of administrative courts. They are encompassed in the indicated figures. However, presidents of administrative courts of appeal are not included (being members of the State Council, they are included within the number of Supreme court judges).

Q046 (2012): The 2012 data is expressed in FTE, for positions actually filled on 31 December 2012 within courts of law and administrative courts. For the latter, data in FTE concerning the distribution between men and women is not available. Out of the 1377 first instance and appeal judges, there are 816 men and 561 women. Data on men-women distribution for the State Council is not available in FTE: there were 105 men and 47 women. For courts of law, there were in FTE: total: 5771 FTE (2066 men/3705 women); first instance professional judges (1326 men/2804 women); appeal court professional judges (622 men/795 women); Supreme court professional judges (118 men/106 women). The State Council used different calculation methods for 2010 and 2012.

Q046-2 (2020): "The distinction by type of case is not possible in the justice of the judicial order.

Note: the distribution of the processing of civil and criminal cases within the tribunals and courts, which depends on the organization of the jurisdictions, does not allow us to fill in this table. For the administrative courts, the FTEs have been rounded up. The precise non-rounded data can be made available if necessary. "

Q052 (2020): "Non-judge staff" correspond to legal assistants and specialized assistants who do not work for the prosecution service. Unlike in previous years, this distinction could be made for the numbers in 2020, which explains the decrease in the figures provided compared to the previous year. The category "Non-judicial staff responsible for assisting judges, like registrars" includes the category B contractual employees recruited under the plan to support justice, implemented since the second half of 2020 on the sole basis of article 7bis of the law n°84-16 of January 11, 1984, concerning statutory provisions relating to the State civil service, created by the law on the transformation of the civil service of August 6, 2019, instituting the project contract. These contract employees are hired for 3 years.

As of 12/31/2020, 1,699 category A and B agents (including 1,388 women) were undergoing initial training at the National School of Clerks, most of whom were on practical training in the courts. These personnel will join the courts during 2021 or 2022, which will significantly increase the number of agents working in the courts and regional administrative services. The data compiles data from the judicial and administrative justice systems. Interns are not included. "

Q052 (2019): As of 31/12/2019, 1,693 category A and B staff (including 1,408 women) were undergoing initial training at the "Ecole nationale des greffes", most of them on practical training courses in the courts. These staff will join the courts in 2020 or 2021, which will significantly increase the number of staff working in the courts and regional administrative departments. Other non-judge staff includes specialised assistants (106, 48 men and 58 women) and legal assistants (422, 93 men and 329 women) working in the civil and criminal courts. The increase in the number of legal assistants between 2018 and 2019 is due to the creation of new budgetary posts obtained.

Q052 (2018): With the exception of heading 5 "Other non-judge staff", the distinction between staff attached to judges and staff attached to prosecutors is not possible

At the date of 31/12/2018, 1,173 category A and B staff (including 1,003 women) were in initial training at the National School of Registries, most of whom were on practical training in the courts. These staff will join the courts in 2019 or 2020, which will significantly increase the number of staff working in the courts and regional administrative services.

"Other non-judge staff" includes specialised assistants and assistant lawyers who assist non-judge prosecutors in their duties. The detail by function and gender is as follows:

| Categories | Total | Male | Female |
|------------------------|-------|------|--------|
| Specialized assistants | 23 | 13 | 10 |
| Assistant lawyers | 245 | 53 | 192 |
| Total | 268 | 66 | 202 |

Q052 (2017): The distinction between staff attached to judges and staff attached to prosecutors is not possible. Namely, the sub-category 2 encompasses specialised assistants (31) and assistant lawyers (242), who assist civil and penal judges or prosecutors in the preparation of case files.

Q052 (2016): No distinction is possible between staff attached to courts and staff attached to public prosecution services. The category "Other non-judge staff" refers to specialized assistants (18) and legal assistants (111) who work in civil and penal courts.

Q052 (2015): It should be noted that as of 31 December 2015, 1013 categories A and B staff (including 886 women) were in initial training at the Ecole nationale des greffes (French National School for Registrars), most of them in practical training in courts. This high volume of staff has joined the courts in 2016 or will do so in 2017, which will increase the number of staff actually working in the courts and regional administrative offices.

The distinction between staff in charge of assisting judges and staff in charge of assisting prosecutors is not possible. The latter are therefore part of the figures provided.

Q052 (2013): The 2013 data encompasses non-judge staff appointed to judges and public prosecutors. On 31 December 2013, 1064 agents were in initial training. They joined courts of law in 2014 or will do in 2015. Among the 21946 non-judge staff, 1911 were appointed to administrative courts. The 274 agents of the State Council counted in 2012 were appointed to a support function and are therefore excluded from the 2013 figures. The size of the litigation section of the State Council represents 87 FET. The staff of the National Court for asylum right has also been taken into account in categories 2, 3 and 4 for a total of 325 FET (not counted until 2013). In 2013, the State Council distributed non-judge staff which was before included in the category "other" in the proposed categories.

Q052 (2012): On 31 December 2012, 1039 staff were in initial training at the National School for Registrars, most of them in practical training in courts. They joined the tribunals in 2013 or will do so by 2014, which will increase the number of agents actually in office in courts and regional administrative services. Data pertaining to administrative courts is classified within the category "other" because of the versatility of their staff (1,505.5 FTE). As for the State Council, the number in FTE of the non-judge staff is 274.

Q055 (2020): Only the judicial order is concerned

Q055 (2014): For 2014, State prosecutors, heads of public prosecution services, are included.

Q055 (2012): For 2012, only prosecutors of courts of law appointed by 31 December 2012 were counted.

Q060 (2016): It should be recalled that court staff are assigned to the services of judges and public prosecutors, and details of this breakdown are not available. For very specific staff, the data are nevertheless known: 60 specialised assistants and 49 legal assistants.

Q060 (2014): Staff assisting the public prosecution office are comprised in the whole of the registry staff under the direction of a registry director. The latter works closely with the chairman of the court and the public prosecutor at the court. Therefore, data on staff of the public prosecution office are, to this date, indistinct from those of court staff (question 52). Moreover, some very specialised public prosecution services can be assigned to specialised assistants, sometimes from other jurisdictions, to help them deal with the most complex proceedings. These specialised assistants are at number 44 (including 23 women) in 2014.

Q132 (General Comment): First-instance professional judge (civil and criminal courts) at the beginning of his/her career: judge at the 3rd step of the second grade - lump-sum compensation: 35% - flexible bonus 12%.

- Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career: prosecutor of the Public Prosecutor's Office at the 3rd step of the second grade - lump-sum compensation: 38% - flexible bonus 12%.

- Judge of the Court of Cassation: President of Chamber CC (F: 1369) - flexible bonus 14%.

- Prosecutor at the Court of Cassation: First Advocate General CC (F: 1369) - flexible premium 14%.

Q132 (2020): "The completed table concerns only magistrates of the judicial order.

For the administrative order: -gross annual salary in euros of a professional judge of 1st instance at the beginning of his career: 47,100 euros

-gross annual salary in euros of a Supreme Court judge: 94,000 euros

-net annual salary in euros of a professional judge of first instance at the beginning of his career: 38,700 euros

-net annual salary in euros of a supreme court judge: 76,000 euros.

sources DSJ and CE."

Q132 (2014): In 2014, the annual gross salary of administrative judges was 42,615€ and the annual net salary was 36,318€. At the State Council, the annual gross salary was 108,881€.

Q133 (2020): Pursuant to the provisions of the order of April 5, 2017, establishing the lists of functions of the State services of the Ministry of Justice provided for in Articles R. 2124-65 and R. 2124-68 of the General Code of the Property of Public Persons that may give rise to the granting of a concession of housing by absolute necessity of service or of a precarious occupation agreement with penalty, certain heads of courts and jurisdictions benefit from a precarious occupation agreement with penalty._x000D_

A fee is charged to the beneficiary of this agreement. It is equal to 50% of the real rental value of the occupied premises._x000D_

Q144 (2020): Four of these magistrates have been the subject of a procedure of prohibition from exercising their functions (precautionary procedure taken in the interest of the service)_x000D_

Data from the judicial order.

Q144 (2014): In 2014, with regard to administrative judges, there was an ethical misconduct (counted in the table).

Q145 (General Comment): Suspension ("temporary ban on performing duties") is a temporary measure, pronounced in case of emergency. It is a measure taken in the interest of the service and is not a sanction as such. It is intended to be followed by a decision on the merits of the case, concerning the disciplinary fault found.

Q145 (2020): The disciplinary sanctions applicable to magistrates are: 1° a reprimand with entry in the file; 2° compulsory removal; 3° removal from certain functions; 3° bis prohibition from being appointed or designated as a single judge for a maximum of five years; 4° lowering of step; 4° bis Temporary exclusion from office for a maximum of one year, with total or partial deprivation of salary; 5° Demotion; 6° Automatic retirement or admission to cease his or her duties when the judge is not entitled to a retirement pension; 7° Removal from office._x000D_

Other prosecutor: compulsory retirement_x000D_

Other judge: refusal of honorary status_x000D_

NB: in France, geographical transfer can be combined with another sanction and this was done on 3 occasions in 2020._x000D_

Data from the judicial order

Q145 (2014): In 2014, the category "others" includes temporary exclusion from functions without pay for an administrative judge and two "admissions to leave office", sentence close to dismissal.

There is a difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings initiated and the number of sanctions imposed because of procedural delays. Indeed, sanctions are not necessarily imposed the year of referral to the disciplinary body.

Q145 (2012): In 2012, another sanction imposed on a public prosecutor is the sanction of "denial of honorary", sanction applicable against retired judges at the time of the disciplinary decision. The disparity between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of penalties imposed results in the absence of obligation on the HJC to rule in the year of referral. It should be noted that in 2012, the Minister of Justice withdrew its request for disciplinary proceedings in a case against a judge.

Q146 (2020): source DACS

Q146 (2018): data at the date of 1st of January 2018

Q146 (2017): Data as at 1 January 2018

Q146 (2016): data as at 1 January 2017

Q146 (2014): The 2014 data refers to the number of lawyers on 1 January 2015.

Q146 (2012): The 2012 data reflects the number of lawyers in January 2012.

Germany

Q004 (2019): With regard to this question, no data are available for 2019. The data from 2018 have therefore been included.

Q004 (2018): With regard to this question, no data are available for 2018. The data from 2017 have therefore been included.

Q004 (2016): The circumstances have changed since the last campaign

Q046 (General Comment): 1. There is a "court-staff statistic" ("Personalbestand") of the Länder that reports the number of judges in full-time equivalent as of 31 December of the reference year. This statistic also shows the number of female judges but it is not possible to allocate the judges to the different instances/stages of appeal. This statistic does not include the judges at the Federal Courts ("Supreme Courts").

2. The "staff-assignment statistics" ("Personalverwendung") of the Länder basically reports the average number of personnel actually deployed during the reference year (full-time equivalent). For example, employees who were not present for more than 20 working days during a quarter for reasons other than holiday and/or training are excluded. The staff-assignment statistic offers the possibility to allocate the judges to the different instances but it does not show the number of female judges. It does not include the Federal judges either.

3. The "judiciary-staff statistic" ("Richterstatistik") combines the number of the judges of the Länder from statistic No 1 (court staff statistic) with the number of judges at the Federal Courts (full-time equivalent as of 31 December 2020). This statistic is not published every year but every two years. It differentiates between the judges of the Länder and the judges of the Federal Courts (highest instance) and includes the number of female judges.

Regarding Q46 the figures under "1. Number of first instance professional judges" and "2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges" were taken from statistic No 2 (staff-assignment) because statistic No 1 does not offer the possibility to allocate personnel to the different instances. The figures under "3. Number of Supreme Court professional judges" were taken from statistic No 3 because the Federal judges only appear in that statistic.

Q046 (2020): 46.1 and 46.2: Data is taken from the "staff-assignment statistics" of the Länder. It is derived from a complex calculation key as an annual average value of the actual personnel deployed (for example, excluding employees who were not present more than 20 working days during a quarter for reasons other than holiday and/or training). The staff-assignment statistics do not distinguish between male and female judges. The "regular" court-staff statistics of the Länder distinguish between "total" and "female" but do not allow for a differentiation between the instances. According to the regular court-staff statistics as of 31 December 2020 there were 21.944 judges in total, 10.418 female and 11.526 male (full-time equivalents) 46.3: Figures represent the number of judges at the Federal Courts in full time equivalents as of 31 December 2020.

Q046 (2019): The number of supreme court professional judges is based on judicial statistics. These data are collected and collated every two years (last updated 31/12/2018).

Q046 (2018): The number of supreme court professional judges is based on judicial statistics. These data are collected and collated every two years (last updated 31/12/2018).

Q046 (2017): Comment - Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above: The information provided counts the number of full-time equivalent staff. There are no absolute figures for the number of persons making up this staff. A judge working full hours is counted as a full-time equivalent (i.e. 1). A judge working part-time is counted as a fraction of 1. This fraction corresponds to the number of hours worked in relation to a full-time equivalent (e.g. 0.5 for a judge working half the usual number of hours). Re 1 and 2: Information based on staffing overviews. These data are ascertained according to a complex calculation mechanism as an annual average of the actual personnel deployed (for example: minus the number of staff absent for more than 20 working days in a single quarter for reasons other than vacation and/or further-training). Re 3: The number of supreme court professional judges is based on judicial statistics. These data are collected and collated every two years (last updated 31/12/2016).

Q046 (2016): The information provided counts the number of full-time equivalent staff. There are no absolute figures for the number of persons making up this staff. A judge working full hours is counted as a full-time equivalent (i.e. 1). A judge working part-time is counted as a fraction of 1. This fraction corresponds to the number of hours worked in relation to a full-time equivalent (e.g. 0.5 for a judge working half the usual number of hours). Re 1 and 2: Information based on staffing overviews. These data are ascertained according to a complex calculation mechanism as an annual average of the actual personnel deployed (for example: minus the number of staff absent for more than 20 working days in a single quarter for reasons other than vacation and/or further-training). Re 3: The number of supreme court professional judges is based on judicial statistics. These data are collected and collated every two years (last updated 31/12/2016).

Q046 (2015): The data refer to the year 2014. At present, no more recent data are available.

Sources: Federal Office of Justice (Bundesamt für Justiz), Schöffenstatistik (statistical information on lay judges) as per 31 December 2014 as well as information provided by the Federal Länder

Q046-2 (2020): "Other" includes: family cases (at the Local and Higher Regional Courts), cases at the Labour Courts, Social courts, Finance courts

"First instance" and "Second instance": Data is taken from the "staff-assignment statistics" of the Länder. It is derived from a complex calculation key as an annual average value of the actual personnel deployed (for example, excluding employees who were not present more than 20 working days during a quarter for reasons other than holiday and/or training).

"Supreme Court": the figures are taken from the court-staff statistics and represent the number (FTE) of judges at the Federal Courts (Federal Court of Justice, Federal Patent Court, Federal Administrative Court, Federal Finance Court, Federal Labour Court, Federal Social Court, Federal Constitutional Court, Military Disciplinary Courts) as of 31. December 2020. The statistic shows the number of judges (FTE) at the Federal Court of Justice (152) but includes no information on their assignment to civil or criminal cases. According to the website of the Federal Court of Justice, there are currently 114 judges (headcount) assigned to the civil panels and 47 to the criminal panels.

Slight horizontal and vertical inconsistencies are caused by rounding.

Q052 (General Comment): Data is taken from the "staff-assignment statistics" of the Länder and represents an annual average value of the actual personnel deployed (for example, excluding employees who were not present more than 20 working days during a quarter for reasons other than holiday and/or training). The staff-assignment statistics do not distinguish between male and female staff.

Q052 (2020): These figures denote the number of staff (full-time equivalent) who are:

- granted unpaid leave for training/further-training purposes,
- released to work in staff representation bodies, as representatives for staff with disabilities, and as gender equality commissioners,
- employed in a special facility,
- employed as reception/security staff,
- employed by the court switchboard,
- motorpool staff,
- cleaners and other non-salaried personnel

Q052 (2019): These figures denote the number of staff (full-time equivalent) who are:

- granted unpaid leave for training/further-training purposes,
- released to work in staff representation bodies, as representatives for staff with disabilities, and as gender equality commissioners,
- employed in a special facility,
- employed as reception/security staff,
- employed by the court switchboard,
- motorpool staff,
- cleaners and other non-salaried personnel

Q052 (2017): This figures denotes the number of staff (full-time equivalent) who are:

- granted unpaid leave for training/further-training purposes,
- released to work in staff representation bodies, as representatives for staff with disabilities, and as gender equality commissioners,
- employed in a special facility,
- employed as reception/security staff,
- employed by the court switchboard,
- motorpool staff,
- cleaners and other non-salaried personnel

Q052 (2016): This figures denotes the number of staff (full-time equivalent) who are:

- granted unpaid leave for training/further-training purposes,
- released to work in staff representation bodies, as representatives for staff with disabilities, and as gender equality commissioners,
- employed in a special facility,
- employed as reception/security staff,
- employed by the court switchboard,
- motorpool staff,
- cleaners and other non-salaried personnel

Comments:

These are personnel-deployment figures denoting the number of full-time equivalent employees not exercising judicial office. Personnel-deployment figures are not collected according to reference date. Instead, an annual average is calculated over four quarters. There are no absolute figures for the number of persons making up this staff. An employee working full hours is counted as a full-time equivalent (i.e. 1). An employee working part-time is counted as a fraction of 1. This fraction corresponds to the number of hours worked in relation to a full-time equivalent (e.g. 0.5 for an employee working half the usual number of hours). Figures for the federal courts are not included.

Q052 (2014): The 2013 and 2014 data are the same due to the impossibility to obtain data for 2014. The trend observed since 2010 reveals stable figures.

Q052-1 (2020): Unlike in the case of judges (question 46), non-judge staff are not allocated to individual instances in the staff-assignment statistics of the Länder.

Q052-1 (2018): Differentiating non-judge staff at first and second instance level based on their gender is not possible since the ordinary court system in Germany consists of three instances (local courts, regional courts and higher regional courts). At the same time, regional courts function as a court of appeal on fact and law but can also hear cases at first instance. Unlike in the case of judges (question 46), non-judge staff are not allocated to individual instances.

Q055 (2020): Figures represent full-time equivalents as of 31. December 2020

Q055 (2016): Figures indicate the number of full-time equivalent staff (not the number of individuals). A prosecutor working full hours is counted as a full-time equivalent (i.e. 1). A prosecutor working part-time is counted as a fraction of 1. This fraction corresponds to the number of hours worked in relation to a full-time equivalent (e.g. 0.5 for a prosecutor working half the usual number of hours).

Q060 (2020): This figure includes:

- The number of associate prosecutors (i.e. officials of the public prosecution office with a right of audience only before the Local Courts – in German: "Amtsanwälte" – see question 57), the staff at the public prosecution offices and associate prosecutors' offices based at the Regional Courts as well as the staff at the public prosecution offices based at the Higher Regional Courts (full-time equivalent staff as of 31. December 2020)
- The staff (207 in total, 135 female) at the Office of the Federal Prosecutor General (headcount as of 31. December 2020).

Q060 (2018): This figure indicates the number of full-time equivalent staff (not the number of individuals).

- It includes the number of associate prosecutors (i.e. officials of the public prosecution office with a right of audience only before the Local Courts – in German: "Amtsanwälte" – see question 57).
- It covers the public prosecution offices and associate prosecutors' offices based at the Regional Courts (1st instance), the public prosecution offices based at the Higher Regional Courts (2nd instance), and the Office of the Federal Prosecutor General (in this case: number of individuals).

Q060 (2016): This figure indicates the number of full-time equivalent staff (not the number of individuals).

- It includes the number of associate prosecutors (i.e. officials of the public prosecution office with a right of audience only before the Local Courts – in German: "Amtsanwälte" – see question 57).
- It covers the public prosecution offices and associate prosecutors' offices based at the Regional Courts (1st instance), the public prosecution offices based at the Higher Regional Courts (2nd instance), and the Office of the Federal Prosecutor General (in this case: number of individuals).

Q060 (2014): According to 2014 data, the indicated figure reflects job shares (not a number of heads). The data submitted relate to the cut-off date of 31 December 2013. No figures are available that are more up-to-date. The number refers to the staff of the public prosecutor's offices and the offices of associate public prosecutors at the local courts (courts of first instance), of the public prosecutor's offices at the higher regional courts (courts of second instance), and of the office of the federal prosecutor (Public Prosecutor General at the Federal Court of Justice; in the latter case, the figure reflects the number of heads).

Q132 (General Comment): No information on annual net salary is available on the basis of the personal circumstances of judges and public prosecutors. The federal average was calculated unweighted: the annual salaries of the Federal Länder were added and divided by the number of Länder, regardless of how many judges and prosecutors work in the respective Federal Land (the corresponding data are not known).

Q132 (2016): The salaries calculated were based on the following assumptions:

Outset of the career (judge / public prosecutor): remuneration pursuant to R1, salary bracket 1, single, no children

The average was formed as a simple average of the Länder, without weighting the numbers based on the number of judges active in them, since the corresponding data are not known. The figure given as the salary of a judge or public prosecutor of the Supreme Court is the basic salary R6 without any allowance for working at one of the highest federal courts and without family allowance.

No information on annual net salary is available on the basis of the personal circumstances of judges and public prosecutors.

Q132 (2014): The salaries calculated for 2014 were based on the following assumptions: outset of the career (judge/public prosecutor): remuneration pursuant to R1, salary bracket 1, single, no children. The figure given as the salary of a judge or public prosecutor of the Supreme Court is the basic salary R6 without any allowance for working at one of the highest federal courts and without family allowance.

Q132 (2012): The figure given for 2012 as the salary of a judge or public prosecutor of the Supreme Court is the basic salary R6 without any allowance for working at one of the highest federal courts and without family allowance.

Q144 (General Comment): Not all Länder collect data on disciplinary measures. Data are available only in individual cases, meaning that no representative result can be reported.

Q144 (2020): Violation of the duty to provide truthful information toward the employer

These figures were provided by the Länder of Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Brandenburg, Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt and Schleswig-Holstein. Other Länder could not provide any relevant data.

Q144 (2018): - stating incorrect professional title on social media (Ordinary jurisdiction - judges)

- unspecified (3 cases)

These figures were provided by the Länder of Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saxony and Thuringia.

Q145 (General Comment): Not all Länder collect data on disciplinary measures. Data are available only in individual cases, meaning that no representative result can be reported.

Q145 (2020): - discontinuation of the disciplinary proceeding

These figures were provided by the Länder of Baden-Württemberg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Sachsen, and Schleswig-Holstein. Other Länder could not provide any relevant data. This means that some of the Länder who had data on the number of disciplinary proceedings available, could not provide data on the number of sanctions.

Q145 (2018): Ordinary jurisdiction: disapproval

These figures were provided by the Länder of Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saxony and Thuringia.

Greece

Q004 (2020): The data come from the Survey of the Structure and Distribution of Remuneration in Greece for the year 2018, from which the sector X is excluded (Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security) based on the classification of activities NACE Rev. 2 and relate to the average annual gross earnings in euros. Data is available by gender. The only one available at the moment.

Men 19 234 Average Women 15 947 Average

Q004 (2019): The competent authority for this data (see Hellenic Statistical Authority) provides the relevant numbers. The competent authority did not provide any numbers for this section.

Q004 (2016): The data provided correspond to those of 2014, since the statistics on this point are carried out every four years. Therefore, they are not absolutely accurate.

Q046 (2020): Gender statistics are not kept. -Number of first instance professional judges :593 first-instance administrative judges,1167 first instance judges,916 judges of local courts and District Criminal Courts.

- Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges:336 second-instance administrative judges,598 second instance judges

- Number of Supreme Court professional judges:170 administrative judges of Council of State,5 of the General Committee of the Ordinary and Administrative Courts,76 judges of Areios Pagos(Supreme Court),

The methodology of replying changed. Differences in numbers with previous years cannot be explained as we don't have enough information about previous data.

Q046 (2018): There is not a specific reason for the discrepancy of point 3. The number 243 is a result of the subtraction of points 1 and 2 from the total number of professional judges (1+2+3), just as last year.

Q046 (2016): Previous data concerning the number of second instance judges did not, inadvertently, include all the ranks for penal, political and administrative justice. Accordingly, this year the number is higher and explains also the variation in the total.

It should be mentioned that the number of judges at the courts of Peace, which on 31/12/2016 was 880, is not taken into consideration since they have a separate procedure entering the judiciary and they are a separate category within it.

Q046 (2014): The decrease in the number of second instance judges between 2013 and 2014 is due to the fact that administrative judges are not counted in this category for 2014.

Q046 (2013): In 2013, justices of peace are included, while Court of Auditors' judges are not considered in the total.

Q046 (2012): For 2012, the total number subsumes judicial officials of the civil-penal and administrative courts. It should be noticed that 688 magistrates were not included, as well as Court of Auditors' judges.

Q046-2 (2020): There are two categories of judges, those dealing with criminal and civil justice and administrative judges. There is no data on the separation of cases

Q052 (2020): The above figures include civil servants, permanent and those with a private law relationship of indefinite duration

Q052 (2016): Previous data did not, inadvertently, exclude staff working for the public prosecution services.

Q052-1 (2020): The above figures include civil servants, permanent and those with a private law relationship of indefinite duration

Q055 (2020): Positions by law have increased. Gender data are not kept.

Q060 (2020): The above figures include civil servants, permanent and those with a private law relationship of indefinite duration.

Q132 (2016): Data on net annual salaries of judges and prosecutors is not available. In fact, after subtracting from the gross salary the insurance contribution, the amount is still subject to further taxation (22%-35%), depending on the family status of each judge and prosecutor.

Q132 (2012): The decrease between 2010 and 2012 of the annual salaries (gross and net) of judges and public prosecutors at the Supreme Court level was a result of a fiscal policy due to the economic crisis.

Q144 (2020): From the majority of the courts, the answer that has been given is not available.

Q144 (2016): "Other": Dismissal due to serious illness: 1 Judge; Inadmissible case: 6 Judges

Q144 (2014): According to 2014 data, professional inadequacy is considered to be the delay in issuing decisions.

Q145 (2020): From the majority of the courts, the answer that has been given is not available.

Q145 (2016): - Dismissal due to Serious illness: 2 Judges
- Disciplinary offence not committed:5 Judges
- Disciplinary sanction not imposed:2 Judges
- Discussion postponed:5 Judges

Q145 (2012): For 2012, the category “other” subsumed 1 repetition of disciplinary proceedings and 1 declaration of a disciplinary action as unacceptable.

Q146 (2019): The number is indicative and constantly changing, in the absence of restrictions on the number of positions.
Source: Plenary Session of the Presidents of Hellenic Bar Associations

Q146 (2018): The number is indicative and constantly changing, in the absence of restrictions on the number of positions.
Source: Plenary Session of the Presidents of Hellenic Bar Associations

Q146 (2013): The 2013 data corresponds to the total number in the end of December 2013.

Hungary

Q046 (General Comment): Since 2012 and the establishment of the National Office for the Judiciary, the data collection methodology is the same. Accordingly, the number of first instance professional judges includes judges of the District Courts and the Administrative and Labour Courts. As second instance judges are counted judges of the Regional Courts and the Regional Courts of Appeal. As concerns the Regional Courts, the distribution of first and second instance cases is based on the bylaws which are renewed every year by the president of each court after consultation with the judicial council and the professional department of the court. The number of Supreme Court judges is indicated in item 46.3.

Q046 (2019): There are additional 54 judges assigned to the National Office for the Judiciary (for work in accordance with judicial administration) and to the Ministry of Justice (to help the legislative work of the ministry). These judges do not hear cases while they are assigned.

Q046 (2018): There are additional 48 judges assigned to the National Office for the Judiciary (for work in accordance with judicial administration) and to the Ministry of Justice (to help the legislative work of the ministry). These judges do not hear cases while they are assigned.

Q046 (2017): There are additional 34 judges assigned to the National Office for the Judiciary (for work in accordance with judicial administration), and 4 judges assigned to the Ministry of Justice (to help the legislative work of the ministry). These judges do not hear cases during their assignment.

Q046 (2016): There are additional 35 judges assigned to the National Office for the Judiciary (for work in accordance with judicial administration), and 9 judges assigned to the Ministry of Justice (to help the legislative work of the ministry). These judges do not hear cases while they are assigned.

Q046 (2014): In 2014, 26 judges were assigned to the National Office for the Judiciary and 7 judges were assigned to the Ministry of Justice. These judges do not hear cases when carrying out their specific missions within the NOJ and the Ministry of Justice.

Q046 (2013): The number of Supreme Court female judges decreased between 2010 and 2012, while the number of Supreme Court male judges increased between 2012 and 2013. There is no specific reason in this respect, as the vacant positions are filled through an open application process, where the gender of the applicants is not taken into consideration in any way.

Q046 (2012): The number of Supreme Court female judges decreased between 2010 and 2012, while the number of Supreme Court male judges increased between 2012 and 2013. There is no specific reason in this respect, as the vacant positions are filled through an open application process, where the gender of the applicants is not taken into consideration in any way.

Q052 (General Comment): • Court secretaries („bíróági titkár”) are employees of the court that are similar to Rechtspfleger. They are lawyers, who after acquiring a degree at a law faculty have made the bar exam (which requires at least 3 years professional practice). They are enabled to perform duties of judges in cases specifically defined by law. According to the Constitution when a court secretary is dealing with a case he/she has the same independence as a judge. In criminal cases they can make out of trial decisions (e.g. order an expert to be included in the case), or they can hear witnesses on request of another court. This practically means they assist the judges in pre-trial phase of the case. In misdemeanour cases they adjudicate the case - this is an area of law in which mostly court secretaries deal with cases of first instance. In civil and labour cases they can make any decision that can be made without hearing the case. This practically means they assist the judges in pre-trial phase of the case. In administrative non-litigious cases they can make any decision that can be made without hearing the case. In company registry cases they can make every decision, as well in insolvency cases (with some exceptions).

• From 2012, the category "non-judge staff assisting judges" includes only staff directly assisting judges. • Other non-judge staff includes staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (3) and technical staff (4).

Q052 (2020): Other non-judge staff includes staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (3) and technical staff (4).

Q052 (2018): Other non-judge staff includes staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (3) and technical staff (4).

Q052 (2017): Other non-judge staff includes staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (3) and technical staff (4).

Q052 (2016): Other non-judge staff includes Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (3) and technical staff (4).

Q052 (2015): For the gender ratio we are only able to provide the total figures.

Other non-judge staff (5) includes Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (3) and technical staff (4).

Q052 (2014): In 2014, the category "other" includes "staff in charge of different administrative tasks", "technical staff" and some of those judicial employees who in 2012 were counted as "non-judge staff whose task is to assist judges".

Q052 (2013): The methodology of presentation of data used in 2013 is different. Some of those judicial employees who in 2012 were included in the category "non-judge staff whose task is to assist judges" were taken into account in the category "other". The latter includes in 2013 the total number of "staff in charge of different administrative tasks" and "technical staff" because these numbers could not be separated within the national database.

Q052 (2012): Court secretaries are enabled to perform duties of judges in cases specifically defined by law. The increase of the number of Rechtspfleger was mainly due to the expanding scope of their authority according to the amended procedural codes. More administrative tasks and cases of lesser difficulties are dealt with by Rechtspfleger. The category "non-judge staff assisting judges" includes in 2012 only staff directly assisting judges while in 2010, it encompassed other staff as well. In 2012, staff whose task does not consist in directly assisting judges was included in the item "other".

Q055 (2016): Another 9 prosecutors were temporarily serving in the Ministry of Justice. They are included in the total number of prosecutors, but we did not take them into account at each level.

Q132 (2020): At its December 2019 session, the National Assembly passed a law increasing the salaries of judges by 32 percent and that of prosecutors by 21 percent.

Q132 (2018): The reason for the increase of judicial salaries is the increase of the base salary of judges by 15% in 2017-2018.

Q144 (2020): Prosecutors: In 3. A crime has been suspected and the cases are still under investigation.

Judges: Other category includes a case when a judge carried out an activity for remuneration that (s)he was not allowed by the law.

Q144 (2018): "other": the case covered ethical and professional issues as well

Q144 (2016): Prosecutors: "Other" - the authority of the profession is violated or threatened by the prosecutor's conduct or behaviour

Judges: A judge commits a disciplinary breach if he/she violates the obligations stemming from his/her service relationship, or his/her lifestyle and/or his/her behaviour harms or jeopardises the reputation of the judiciary.

"Other": 11 procedures were initiated because of the violation of the obligations stemming from the judicial service; 3 procedures were initiated because of the violation of the obligations stemming from the judicial service and also breaching professional ethics.

Q144 (2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, it has been specified that item 3 refers to criminal offences for which a disciplinary action can be ordered pursuant to the UJT, 82 § 1 b) (abusive or threatening lifestyle to the profession prestige). The sum of the subcategories does not correspond to the total due to the fact that the number of criminal offenses (2) is also included in the third category "professional inadequacy" (3). As a general rule, in case of criminal offense, the disciplinary action can be ordered on the basis of the Law on prosecutors, article 82 §(1) b) (abusive or threatening lifestyle to the profession prestige).

Q144 (2012): In 2012, the category "other" included in respect of judges misdemeanour proceedings. Besides, the attention was drawn on the fact that the proceedings encompassed in items 1 and 2 are the same that the proceedings subsumed in items 3 and 4. As to the disciplinary proceeding against a public prosecutor for professional inadequacy, the penalty was imposed in 2013.

Q145 (2020): Prosecutors: In 1. and 10.: one case was initiated in 2019, ie it does not belong to the above 9 proceedings, but due to the issue it had to be included.

Of the 9 proceedings against prosecutors in 2020, three were discontinued, three, as criminal proceedings were also instituted in the case, were suspended, and in 2021 a written warning was applied in 2021 instead of a disciplinary sanction. The remaining two cases are the above-mentioned one-stop and one office-closed procedure.

In the case of prosecutors, no disciplinary proceedings were initiated in a further 11 minor disciplinary cases, and a written warning, which does not constitute a disciplinary sanction, was applied. The reason for the measure was the guilty breach of official duty in 9 cases, and the certification of an act violating or endangering the authority of his profession with his lifestyle and behavior in 2 cases.

Judges: Other category includes 4 cases in which the Service Tribunal finished the case without establishing any disciplinary liability of the judge.

Q145 (2018): "Other": In one case the sanction for a court executive was removal from his/her court executive position, although he/she remained in his/her judicial position. Five cases were finished without any sanction (e.g. the judge resigned before the end of the case).

Q145 (2016): Prosecutors: - 2 disciplinary proceedings were completed by using a written warning that was not a disciplinary punishment.

- Other: dismissal as a disciplinary sanction

Judges:

Disciplinary sanctions that may be imposed on judges committing disciplinary breaches: reprimand, censure, demotion by one pay grade, demotion by two pay grades, exemption from the court executive position, motion for dismissal from the judge's position.

Q145 (2014): The figure provided for 2014 excludes those who are currently suspending their attorney practice and the so called trainee lawyers (persons who have graduated from law school, work for a law firms but have not passed the BAR exam yet). The figure also excludes the European community lawyers and the foreign legal advisors working in Hungary (the number of such lawyers is insignificant).

In 2014, concerning judges, in 11 cases the proceeding either was dismissed or no sanction was applied against the judge. In respect of prosecutors, in two cases the proceeding was discontinued and in one case it was suspended.

Q146 (2020): A new act on the attorneys (Act LXXXVIII of 2017) entered into force on 1 January 2018.

https://njt.hu/translated/doc/J2017T0078P_20180101_FIN.pdf

Q146 (2018): A new act on the attorneys (Act LXXXVIII of 2017) entered into force on 1 January 2018.

https://njt.hu/translated/doc/J2017T0078P_20180101_FIN.pdf

Q146 (2017): A new act on the attorneys entered into force, as of January 1, 2018. The next year's report will reflect the changes.

Q146 (2016): A new act on the attorneys will enter into force, as of January 1, 2018. The next year's report will reflect the changes.

Ireland

Q004 (2020): Year 2019 is latest data available

Q004 (2019): Comments Taken from Earnings and Labour Costs Annual 2019 release of 26 June 2020

<https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/elca/earningsandlabourcostsannualdata2019/>

Q004 (2018): Taken from Earnings and Labour Costs Annual 2018 release of 11 June 2019

<https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/elca/earningsandlabourcostsannualdata2018/>

Q004 (2016): Average annual earnings increased by 1.1% to €36,919 in 2016, from €36,519 in 2015. Taken from CSO release of 29 June 2017 - Earnings and Labour Costs Annual 2016. See link <http://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/elca/earningsandlabourcostsannualdata2016/>

Q046 (2020): Number of first instance professional judges refers to ordinary judges of the District Court, ordinary and specialist judges of the circuit court and ordinary judges of the High Court - including Court Presidents. An amendment was made in 2019 to the number of judges in the court of appeal due to workload of the court.

Q046 (2019): Number of first instance professional judges refers to ordinary judges of the District Court, ordinary and specialist judges of the Circuit Court and ordinary judges of the High Court - including Court Presidents. An amendment was made to the number of judges in the court of appeal due to workload of the court.

Q046 (2018): Number of first instance professional judges refers to ordinary judges of the District Court, ordinary and specialist judges of the Circuit Court and ordinary judges of the High Court - including Court Presidents.

Q046 (2017): Number of first instance professional judges refers to ordinary judges of the District Court, ordinary and specialist judges of the Circuit Court and ordinary judges of the High Court - including Court Presidents. As at 31 December 2017 there were three serving female Supreme Court judges.

Q046 (2016): Number of first instance professional judges refers to ordinary judges of the District Court, ordinary and specialist judges of the Circuit Court and ordinary judges of the High Court - including Court Presidents. As regards the number of Supreme Court judges, the figures reflect a reduction in the actual number of judges compared to the number reported in the previous reporting cycle.

Q046 (2015): The discrepancy between the total figures and the figures for gender is explained by vacancies in the judiciary's establishment, as follows: Supreme Court: 1; High Court: 1; Circuit Court: 2.

First instance judges are judges of the High Court, Circuit Court and District Court. The High Court and Circuit Court also exercise appellate jurisdiction.

Numbers above include Court Presidents.

Q046 (2014): In 2014, data on 2nd instance judges is available, since the new Court of Appeal was established only in 2014.

Q046-2 (2020): Judges deal with both criminal and civil and commercial proceedings. Number of Judges would be the same across all headings (except administrative as already explained) - Court Service

Q052 (General Comment): Staff numbers in the Irish Courts Service are computed on the basis of "Full-time equivalent" resources, requiring that staff numbers include decimal points, reflecting part-time, work-sharing and other reduced time working arrangements. As decimal points are not imputable to this question in the data base, it has been necessary to round up or round down figures.

Q052 (2017): As concerns the increase observed in the number of female staff in charge of different administrative tasks, additional staff have been employed since the last reporting cycle.

Q052 (2016): With regard to the category "staff in charge of different administrative tasks", additional staff have been employed since the last reporting cycle.

Q052 (2015): Figures have rounded up or down to adjust for the fact that actual personnel resource numbers are calculated to decimal points to reflect employment of part of a full-time personnel resource (e.g. where work-sharing arrangements are in place).

Q052 (2013): The reduction in the number of Rechtspfleger since 2012 reflects in part the appointment of number of County Registrars falling within the Rechtspfleger category as Specialist Judges of the Circuit Court. There were also a number of vacant posts at the end of 2013.

Q052-1 (2020): The total non-Judge staff working in the courts includes staff of the Office of the CEO, Corporate Services staff, Strategy and Reform staff, ICT staff, Regions & C&D Operations, Superior Court Operations staff, as well as quasi-judicial and technical staff. These staff members work throughout the system, and not just in one of the district, circuit, high or supreme courts.

Q052-1 (2018): Question 52 - 1 was answered to provide a breakdown of staff working as registrars and in offices and other support staff in those offices. The reason the figures would not add up to the total is because the figures exclude administrative staff who are employed by the Courts Service in administrative areas away from front line offices, and who cannot be distributed between instances. The wording in the column for the total of such staff (1049) was given on the basis that this column used the same wording as the previous table which presumably covered all Courts Service staff.

Q055 (General Comment): Allocation of prosecutors work is not in all instances divided as per the questions above. The sub-categories at 1, 2 and 3 of the question posed do not apply in the Irish system.

Q055 (2020): Our court going staff number at the 31st December 2020 is 128 - (50 male / 78 female). This figure includes our Prosecutors and Technical staff - Legal Executive. It also includes 1 Trainee Solicitor. In our Office our Technical Staff and Trainee Solicitors are court going staff and manage the running of a prosecution at trial in the same manner as some of our Prosecutors. In relation to the increase in staff resources for the ODPP, and the context for same, please see the forewords of our Annual Report 2020 and our Annual Report 2019 available at <https://www.dppireland.ie/publication-category/annual-reports/>.

Q055 (2018): There were 108.7 fulltime equivalent lawyers (fte) (headcount 111) on the payroll of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions at 31 December 2018 – 65.6 fte (67 headcount) of these were female and 43.1 fte (44 headcount) were male.

Q055 (2016): Of the staff complement in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions at the end of the reference year, 102 were of professional or technical grade at Prosecutor equivalent level or above.

Q055 (2014): Parts of Full Time Equivalents were counted in decimal figures and have been rounded up. The total represents the number of qualified Solicitors and Barristers employed directly in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP). A proportion of these lawyers represent the DPP in the District Court. Members of the police force also prosecute in this court within a prescribed 'delegated authority' from the DPP. Members of the independent Bar act on behalf of the DPP, on a self-employed basis, in first instance and appellate courts. There are a further 32 State Solicitors contracted to provide a solicitor service to the DPP in cases heard outside of the capital.

Q060 (2018): There were 95.25 fulltime equivalent (fte) administrative/technical staff (headcount 102) on the payroll of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions at 31 December 2018 – 54.85 fte (61 headcount) of these were female and 40.40 fte 41 headcount) were male.

Q060 (2016): Of the staff complement in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions at the end of the reference year, 77 were administrative grades.

Q060 (2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, parts of Full Time Equivalents were counted in decimal figures and have been rounded up or down as appropriate.

Q132 (2020): The judicial salary reflects that of a judge of the District Court and a judge of the Supreme Court as at 31 December 2020.

Statutory deductions such as PAYE, USC, pension contributions will vary according to personal circumstances. In every case these will be charged in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions. Prosecuting in the Superior Courts is not necessarily linked to grade

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Statutory deductions such as PAYE, USC, pension contributions will vary according to personal circumstances. In every case these will be charged in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions. Prosecuting in the Superior Courts is not necessarily linked to grade

Q132 (2016): The judicial salary reflects that of a judge of the District Court and a judge of the Supreme Court as at 31 December 2016.

Q132 (2014): The Judicial salary reflects that of a judge of the District Court and a judge of the Supreme Court at December 2014 who were appointed to that courts on or after 1 January 2012. It is noteworthy that following a constitutional amendment in 2011, legislation was passed to allow for the reductions in the remuneration of judges. The Financial Emergency Measures in the Public Interest legislation refers.

Q132 (2013): There is no equivalent of a public prosecutor of the Supreme Court and so a summary of all lawyer grade salaries are provided below: Director of Public Prosecutions (€176,350); Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions (€156,380); Head of Directing Division (€142,199 (modified scale)); Professional Officer Grade II (€119,572); Professional Officer Grade III (€81,080); Professional Officer Grade IV (€67,434); Chief Prosecution Solicitor (€149,499); Principal Prosecution Solicitor (€85,127); Senior Prosecution Solicitor (€79,401); Prosecution Solicitor AP1 (€67,434); Prosecution Solicitor (€30,218 (new entrant from 1 January 2013)).

Q132 (2012): The Judicial salary reflects that of a judge of the District Court and a judge of the Supreme Court at December 2012. Salary for prosecutor reflects the salary of a new entrant solicitor and the salary of a principal Prosecution Solicitor. In line with the Government's fiscal policy the salary or remuneration of public service staff and office holders has been reduced since the 2010 statistics. Following a constitutional amendment, legislation was passed to allow for the reductions in the remuneration of judges. The Financial Emergency Measures in the Public Interest legislation refers.

Q144 (2020): The judicial conduct regime as set out in the Judicial Council Act 2019 has not yet commenced. Draft Guidelines on Conduct and Ethics have been submitted by the Judicial Conduct Committee to the Board of the Council in accordance with this legislation and once adopted by the Council as a whole, the relevant sections of the Act may then be commenced. The legislative timeframe provides that adoption by the Council be done by the end of June 2022

Q144 (2018): There is currently no mechanism in Ireland for disciplinary proceedings against judges. The Judicial Council, when established will provide such a mechanism.

Q145 (2020): The judicial conduct regime as set out in the Judicial Council Act 2019 has not yet commenced. Draft Guidelines on Conduct and Ethics have been submitted by the Judicial Conduct Committee to the Board of the Council in accordance with this legislation and once adopted by the Council as a whole, the relevant sections of the Act may then be commenced. The legislative timeframe provides that adoption by the Council be done by the end of June 2022

Q145 (2018): There is currently no mechanism in Ireland for issuing sanctions against judges. The Judicial Council, when established will provide such a mechanism.

Q146 (2020): The above figure is the sum membership of the Bar of Ireland and the Law Society. Total figure includes 24 lawyers with a gender reported as "Unknown".

Q146 (2019): This figure represents the current membership of the Bar Council of Ireland and the Law Society of Ireland.

Q146 (2018): This figure represents the current membership of the Bar Council of Ireland and the Law Society of Ireland.

Q146 (2017): This figure represents the total number of barristers practising as members of the Law Library/Bar of Ireland and the total number of solicitors who held practising certificates for 2017.

Q146 (2016): This figure represents the current membership of the Bar Council of Ireland and the Law Society of Ireland.

Q146 (2014): The number of lawyers comprises Solicitors and Barristers in the end of December 2014.

Italy

Q046 (General Comment): The specialized first instance courts that are not administered and financed by the Ministry of Justice (regional audit commissions, local tax commissions and military courts) are not taken into consideration at question 46.

Q046 (2018): Since 2018, the figures have also included judges belonging to Administrative Justice. The above figures include 6634 ordinary judges and 381 administrative judges.

Q046 (2017): An upward trend in respect of the number of female judges in the Supreme Court: in Italy, the High Council of the Judiciary is competent for the transfers of judges from one office to another. This transfer procedure generally takes place once or twice a year. The number of open positions for each court is proportional to the percentage of vacancies in that particular court. During the last few years, there were occasions where the positions made available at the court of cassation were a bit higher than number one would have expected according to the percentage of vacancies. Hence, more judges applied for the vacancies at the court of cassation compared to other courts. To date the vacancies at the court of cassation are about 4% of the total number of positions. As a matter of fact the penetration of female judges shows a positive trend. In first and second instance courts the penetration is already over 50%. At court of cassation level there is much room for improvement.

Q046 (2015): The overall reduction of judges between 2014 and 2015 is partly due to the effect of the recent labor reform that lowered the mandatory retirement age for judges from 75 to 70.

Q046 (2013): In the last few competitive exams held in Italy, the percentage of female candidates was higher than this of male candidates. Accordingly, a positive variation can be observed in respect of the number of female judges between 2010 and 2013.

Q052 (General Comment): The category "other non-judge staff" encompasses assistants, receptionists, porters and other judicial staff. As a general remark, it should be stressed that the high percentage of "other non-judge staff" in Italy is due to a very strict interpretation of the definition of the main categories. The specialized first instance courts that are not administered and financed by the Ministry of Justice (regional audit commissions, local tax commissions and military courts) are not taken into consideration at question 52.

Q052 (2018): Since 2018, the figures have also included court staff belonging to Administrative Justice.

Q052 (2016): According to the data provided for 2014, 2015 and 2016, we can notice a downward trend as concerns the number of technical staff (a decrease of 28% between 2014 and 2015 and a decrease of 26% between 2015 and 2016), especially the number of female staff (a decrease of 33% between 2014 and 2015 and of 32% between 2015 and 2016). An explanation of these variations is not available at this stage.

Q052 (2015): 'Other non-judge staff' includes: assistants, receptionists, porters and other judicial staff. The high percentage of "other non judge staff" in Italy is due to a very strict interpretation of the definition of the main categories.

Q052-1 (2018): Since 2018, the figures have also included court staff belonging to Administrative Justice.

Q055 (2016): There is no specific explanation concerning the increase in the total number of prosecutors at Supreme Court level. However, numbers are small and therefore percentage changes vary more harshly.

Q132 (General Comment): It is noteworthy that the salaries of judges and public prosecutors do not depend on the position held but rather on the experience (i.e. years of service). That means that the salary of a judge working in the lowest courts can be the same as the salary of a judge working in the Highest Appellate Court.

Q144 (General Comment): Figures at Q.144 do not include disciplinary proceedings against administrative judges

Q144 (2018): The above figures do not include 2 disciplinary proceedings against administrative judges.

Q144 (2016): "Other" refers to disciplinary proceedings which involve more than one category (e.g. "Breach of professional ethics" and "Professional inadequacy").

Q145 (General Comment): Figures at Q.145 do not include sanctions against administrative judges

Q145 (2018): The above figures do not include 3 sanctions to administrative judges.

Q146 (2013): For 2013, the number of practicing lawyers was not available. The provided figure corresponds to the number of lawyers in 2012, assuming that data should be almost the same for both years.

Latvia

Q004 (General Comment): After 2012, the minimum monthly salary increased, which could have had an effect on the average gross annual salary.

Q004 (2020): The data provided by the Central Statistical Bureau.

Q004 (2016): on 2016

Q046 (2017): The changes in the number of judges at the Supreme Court are the outcome of the court reform developing pure three instance level court system. Until 2014 there were both appellate and cassation courts within the Supreme Court. Until end of 2014 and 2016 respectively there were additional appellate chambers dealing with criminal and civil cases. Since beginning of 2017 the number of judges at Supreme Court (cassation instance) is stable – 36.

Q046 (2014): The number of male judges in the Supreme Court decreased per 5 judges between 2012 and 2014 due to various reasons: three male judges retired; two male judges returned to regional courts (because they worked in the Supreme Court temporarily); one male judge passed away in 2014; one new male judge came to work in the Department of Civil Cases of the Supreme Court.

Q046-2 (2020): The courts of first instance of general jurisdiction do not explicitly distinguish between the specialisation of judges on the basis of the main types of cases, therefore there is not possible to distinguish the data between civil and or commercial cases and criminal cases.

Q052 (2020): The observed variations in the different categories are due to changes in court staff.

Other for Supreme Court - Division of case-law and research, Division of provision of regime of secrecy, Staff of the Secretariat of the Council for the Judiciary. Trainees are not included in the number provided of the non-judicial staff.

Q052 (2019): Other non - judge staff: Staff of the Division of case-law and research, Division of provision of regime of secrecy and Secretariat of the Council for the Judiciary, as well consultants (desk officers) of the Supreme Court of Latvia.

The overall discrepancies starts from 2018 due to court reform (Land Registry offices integrated in general jurisdiction courts and historically high turnover rate). The data between 2018 and 2019 are very similar.

Q052 (2018): Discrepancy due to court reform (Land Registry offices integrated in general jurisdiction courts and historically high turnover rate).

Q052 (2017): Other non-judge staff- this staff is for Supreme Court - Staff of Division of case-law and research staff, Division of provision of regime of secrecy staff, the Supreme Court of Latvia consultants and Secretariat of the Council for the Judiciary

Starting from 2015 till March, 2018 there were introduced court reform where the judicial map was revised. In the course of the court reform, several courts were merged, legally creating one larger court. On the other hand, in this new territory, the existing courts continue operating as the new body of the joint court, providing the opportunity for citizens to submit the documents at any place of the court. The court reform affected also the changes in the number of court staff, some positions were combined, some positions changed.

Q052 (2014): The category "other" includes employees from the Division of Provision of Secrecy Regime and the Supreme Court Division of Case-Law. The latter is a unit of the Supreme Court responsible for the compilation, analysis and publication of court opinions, as well as for summarizing, selecting, processing and publishing in the case-law database court rulings. For 2014, it also subsumes consultants of the Supreme Court.

Q052 (2013): The category "other" includes employees from the Division of Provision of Secrecy Regime and the Supreme Court Division of Case-Law. The latter is a unit of the Supreme Court responsible for the compilation, analysis and publication of court opinions, as well as for summarizing, selecting, processing and publishing in the case-law database court rulings.

Q052 (2012): The category “other” includes employees from the Division of Provision of Secrecy Regime and the Supreme Court Division of Case-Law. The latter is a unit of the Supreme Court responsible for the compilation, analysis and publication of court opinions, as well as for summarizing, selecting, processing and publishing in the case-law database court rulings.

Q052-1 (2018): Discrepancy due to court reform (Land Registry offices integrated in general jurisdiction courts and historically high turnover rate)

Q055 (2020): The increase in the number of prosecutors in court district level prosecutor's offices is related to the imposition of an obligation on the prosecutor of the court district level prosecutor's office, and not on the chief prosecutor of the district (city) prosecutor's office to perform the duties of a higher prosecutor.

Regarding the decrease in the number of women working in the Prosecutor General's Office, it must be concluded that in total the number of women working has decreased by 8 persons. One of the reasons could be reaching the maximum age for performing the duties prescribed by law or the death of a person.

Q055 (2012): During 2011 and 2012, prosecutors' offices increased the number of posts which resulted in the appointment of new prosecutors. In order to decide on the promotion of prosecutors, their professional qualification has been evaluated and their quality of work performance analysed, as well as their participation in trainings, work statistical indicators, etc. Pursuant to the collected data, more male prosecutors have been promoted to higher posts.

Q060 (2014): The 2014 data encompasses the administrative director, deputies of the administrative director and other staff of the administrative director office – staff of the Chancellery, interpreters, IT specialists, personal specialists, car drivers, auditors (in total 318 employees, among which 232 women), as well as prosecutors' assistants (in total 74 assistants, among which 55 women). Assistants to prosecutors have no prosecutorial procedural powers. Their competence and jurisdiction are strictly limited. For example, an assistant is entitled to receive visitors, to take action in connection with the preparation of the case (prepare copies of criminal case materials, to produce the list of documents) etc.

Q060 (2012): The 2012 data encompassed the administrative director, deputies of the administrative director and other staff of the administrative director office - staff of the Chancellery, interpreters, IT specialists, personal specialists, car drivers, auditors (in total 321 employees, among which 234 woman), as well as prosecutors' assistants (in total 72 assistants, among which 53 women). Prosecutors' assistants have no prosecutorial procedural powers. Their competence and jurisdiction are strictly limited. For example, an assistant is entitled to receive visitors, to take action in connection with the preparation of the case (prepare copies of criminal case materials, to produce the list of documents) etc.

Q132 (2020): Prosecutors shall be entitled to a supplement for the ranking of the public prosecutor, depending on the degree of office assigned. The ranking of a public prosecutor shall be assigned according to the position, professional knowledge, qualifications and experience of work.

Question 132 indicates the minimum gross and net public remuneration.

Discrepancies with data from the previous cycle are connected with changes in the Law On Remuneration of Officials and Employees of State and Local Government Authorities. Between 2019 and 2020 a gradual increase in salary has been introduced, the gross salary has been increased per EUR 1764 and the net annual salary increase per EUR 1203. The salaries for judges are reviewed annually according to the law.

Q132 (2019): Discrepancies with data from the previous cycle are connected with changes in the Law On Remuneration of Officials and Employees of State and Local Government Authorities.

Comments on salaries of prosecutors: The increase in salaries is related to changes in the regulatory framework for prosecutors remuneration, which entered into force on 01.01.2019. The discrepancies in the section of salary for public prosecutor at the beginning of his or her career is connected to that in previous cycle the maximum salary was indicated which first instance prosecutor could get, but now it is indicated the salary at the beginning of the career.

Q132 (2018): The changes are related to the Law On Remuneration of Officials and Employees of State and Local Government Authorities, which increased the judge's monthly salary to EUR 1966, and the salaries of judges increased significantly in 2018 compared to 2016. Same for prosecutors.

Comment for prosecutors: Prosecutors shall be entitled to a supplement for the ranking of the public prosecutor, depending on the degree of office assigned. The ranking of a public prosecutor shall be assigned according to the position, professional knowledge, qualifications and experience of work. Question 132 shows the maximum gross and net public remuneration.

Q132 (2016): Prosecutors, depending on the grade assigned, are provided with an allowance for a post of prosecutor from 7 to 35 percent of the monthly salary. The position of a prosecutor is assigned according to the occupation, professional knowledge, qualification and work experience.

In above stated amount special additional payment to judges depending of their time of service (starting from 7% after 3 years of service, until 35% - after 20 years of service) is already included.

Q132 (2012): During the economic crisis, starting from 01.07.2009, the salaries of judges were reduced by 15% and starting from 01.01.2010, they were reduced by 27 %. Starting from 01.01.2011, the determination of the salaries of judges and prosecutors is a part of the unified remuneration system for the officials and employees of the State and local government institutions. Besides, as the consequences of the crisis diminished, the salaries of judges increased.

Q144 (2020): Other of prosecutors: By 1 July 2020, the public prosecutor had been held to disciplinary action for the commission of an administrative violation, such as non-compliance with road traffic rules.

Q144 (2018): Other for prosecutors - A public prosecutor shall not be held liable for disciplinary action for committing a criminal offence, but shall be held liable for disciplinary action for committing an administrative violation, for example, failure to comply with road traffic regulations.

Q144 (2016): not intentionally breach of law, but negligence (breach of procedural terms, accidentally has not observed criminal procedure norms or substantive legal norms).

Q144 (2014): According to 2014 data and pursuant to the Judicial Disciplinary Liability Law, a judge may be held liable for: intentional breach of law in adjudication of cases – 14 cases in 2014; non-execution of job responsibilities or gross negligence committed during adjudication – 4 cases in 2014; disrespectful action or gross violation of norms of the Code of Judicial Ethics; administrative violations - 4 cases in 2014; refusal to suspend association with political party or political organisation – no cases in 2014; non-observance of restrictions and prohibitions stipulated in the Law on Prevention of Conflict of Interests in Activity of the State Officials – no cases in 2014.

As to public prosecutors, the category “other” encompassed not intentionally breaches of law, but negligence (breach of procedural terms; the prosecutor has accidentally not observed criminal procedure norms or substantive legal norms).

Q144 (2012): For 2012, the category “other” referred to reprimands in respect of judges. As to public prosecutors, the same category encompassed not intentionally breaches of law, but negligence (breach of procedural terms; the prosecutor has accidentally not observed criminal procedure norms or substantive legal norms).

Q145 (2020): Section 44 of the Prosecutor's Office Law defines the disciplinary sanctions applicable to the public prosecutor: (1) note; (2) reprimand; (3) reduction of the monthly salary of the public prosecutor to 20 per cent for a period not exceeding six months; (4) demotion; (5) dismissal.

The Other column contains a disciplinary sanction - note (Reproof).

Other for judges- as additional sanction was imposed an extraordinary assessment of the professional work of a judge.

One case was terminate, in 4 cases no sanction was imposed.

Q145 (2018): Comment for judges - 3 cases pending; 2 cases – examination (discussion) in disciplinary board. Dismissal means that the application for disciplinary proceedings was dismissed. In 2018 there were no cases examined by the Disciplinary court. One appeal was received. Comment for prosecutors - Section 44 of the Prosecutor's Office Law defines the disciplinary sanctions applicable to the public prosecutor: (1) note; (2) reprimand; (3) reduction of the monthly salary of the public prosecutor to 20 per cent for a period not exceeding six months; (4) downgrades; (5) dismissal. The column "Other" contains a disciplinary sanction - note (Reproof).

Q145 (2016): The disciplinary sanctions applicable to the prosecutor by Section 44 of the Office of the Prosecutor Law: 1) an annotation; 2) a reprimand; 3) reduction of the base salary of the prosecutor up to 20 per cent for a period not exceeding six months; 4) reduction in the grade of office; 5) demotion in office; 6) dismissal from employment.

We note that in the box Other is a disciplinary penalty – an annotation.

2 judges received a remark

Q145 (2014): In 2014, the examination of 8 cases against judges was postponed to 2015. The other sanctions pronounced included 2 removals from office; 2 remarks; 6 disciplinary cases were dismissed; in one case the Disciplinary Committee confined itself to the examination of the disciplinary case in the sitting of the disciplinary committee. As for public prosecutors, the category “other” referred to annotations.

Q145 (2013): For 2012, the category “other” subsumed with regard to judges 1 formal warning; one terminated disciplinary proceeding and disciplinary cases pending in 2013. As for public prosecutors, the same category referred to annotations.

Q146 (2017): This number includes sworn advocates and assistants to sworn advocates.

Q146 (2013): There were 1 336 sworn lawyers in Latvia on December 31, 2013, of which 70 - assistants to lawyers and 13 - lawyers from other countries. 116 State legal aid providers have been concluded contracts with the Legal Aid Administration about State-guaranteed legal assistance in civil cases, administrative cases, cross-border disputes and provision of out of court legal assistance. State provided legal assistance in criminal matters in Latvia is provided by sworn lawyers, not by legal aid providers.

Lithuania

Q004 (2020): Annual salary growth has been affected by the increase in the minimum monthly salary since the beginning of the reference year, the base salary of state politicians, judges, state politicians, judges, civil servants, civil servants and employees of budgetary institutions, changes in the procedure for calculating tax-free income and other reasons.

Q004 (2019): The increase in wages in 2019 was caused by changes in the tax system: an increase in the basic salary of politicians, judges, civil servants, civil servants and employees of budgetary institutions, an increase in the minimum monthly salary, a revision of the new salary system for civil servants, a change in the procedure for calculating exemptions and other reasons.

Q004 (2018): The state budget and salary increased due to the growth of the economy.

Q004 (2016): The state budget and salary increased due to the growth of the economy (after recovering from crisis before).

Q046 (General Comment): The methodology of presentation of data reflects the peculiarities of the Lithuanian court system. Namely, as the regional courts function not only as courts of appeal, but also as courts of first instance (Article 19 of the Law on Courts of the Republic of Lithuania), the number of judges of these courts is included in the 1st section. Accordingly, the latter indicates the number of judges of district courts, regional courts and regional administrative courts. Likewise, given that the Supreme Administrative Court is the court of appeal (although the rulings of the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania are final and not subject to appeal) the number of judges of this court is encompassed in the 2nd section. The latter indicates the number of judges of the Court of Appeal of Lithuania and the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania. The 3rd section indicates the number of judges of the Supreme Court of Lithuania.

Q046 (2017): Please see general comments.

Q046-2 (2020): the first instance indicates the number of judges of district courts, regional courts and regional administrative courts. Likewise, given that the Supreme Administrative Court is the court of appeal (although the rulings of the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania are final and not subject to appeal) the number of judges of this court is encompassed in the 2nd instance. The latter indicates the number of judges of the Court of Appeal of Lithuania and the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania.

Q052 (General Comment): The category "other" includes translators, court psychologists, it encompasses also other helping staff (civil servants and working under the labour agreement).

Q052 (2020): Other staff – translators and psychologists.

There is no such a position as trainee judges in the Lithuanian court system.

Q052 (2019): Other staff - translators and psychologists.

Q052 (2018): Other non-judge staff – translators and psychologists.

Q052 (2017): Other staff – translators and psychologists.

Q052 (2016): In 2015 the number of technical staff has decreased while at the same time the number of staff assisting judges has increased.

Q052 (2014): The National Courts Administration has never collected data on statistics of court personnel according to the gender. The data, which was provided in earlier evaluation cycles, was preliminary data, manually gathered.

Q055 (2020): After the reorganization of the prosecution service in 2011, 5 second instance prosecutors' offices were merged with 51 separate first instance prosecutor's office in their area of operation, and thus 5 regional first-second instance prosecutor's offices were established.

Q055 (2014): In 2012, the 56 territorial prosecutor's offices have been reorganised into 5 regional prosecutor's offices with 10 district prosecutor's offices functioning inside them (first instance and second instance levels have been combined). Currently, only two instances exist.

Q055 (2012): In 2012, after reorganization of the prosecution service, the first and the second instances have merged. Currently, two instances exist instead of three. Besides, the total number of prosecutors has decreased because some prosecutors have left the service, but no new prosecutors have been recruited.

Q060 (2020): Number of staff does not include trainee prosecutors, only assistants, specialists and other employees. A person, who has been admitted to the service as prosecutor, must complete an assigned traineeship of up to two years. During the traineeship, the trainee prosecutor performs all duties of a prosecutor, but is obliged to coordinate draft procedural decisions and resolutions with the internship supervisor.

Q060 (2016): The provided data on the number of prosecution staff includes assistants and lawyers who work directly with prosecutors (total 363: 81 males and 282 females).

Q132 (2020): From the 1 January 2019 the official salary ratio of district court judges was increased. In 2019 and in 2020 a higher base amount of official salary (salary) was also applied, which is used to calculate the remuneration of judges and public prosecutors (2018 - 132,5; 2019 - 173, 2020 - 176)

Q132 (2019): From 2019 January 1 the salaries of district court judges increased due to an increase in their official salary coefficients (the official salary ratio of the president of the court increased from 0.5 to 1.5 basic amounts; deputy chief judge - from 1.2 to 1.9 basic amounts, judge - by 2 basic amounts).

From 2019 January 1 the basic amount of the official salary, which is used to calculate the salaries of both prosecutors and judges, was also increased: in 2018 this basic amount was 132.5 euros, in 2019 - 173 euros.

Q132 (2018): In 2017 prosecutors' salaries were increased.

Q132 (2016): The salary of public prosecutors at the beginning of the carrier was increased.

Q133 (2019): no other financial benefit.

Q144 (2020): 2 cases where disciplinary proceedings have not been instituted without evidence of disciplinary action, and 1 case when the disciplinary proceedings were terminated without the subject of disciplinary liability (the judge reached seniority and was dismissed).

in two cases a violation (professional inadequacy) was established, but limited to its consideration, no disciplinary proceedings were instituted; two cases (breach of professional ethics) were referred to the Judicial Court of Honor.

Q144 (2018): Concerning judges: only 2 of the initiated disciplinary proceedings (16) have been brought to the Judicial Court of Honor. Concerning prosecutors: the decrease of the number of initiated disciplinary proceedings (comparing with 2016) was the outcome of the fact that there were received fewer requests to initiate the inspection of prosecutor's activity or to conduct an investigation at the Prosecutor's Ethics Commission.

Q144 (2012): In 2012, the Judicial Ethics and Discipline Commission instituted 9 disciplinary actions (4 on the ground of breach of professional ethics and 5 on the ground of professional inadequacy).

Q145 (2020): other for judges - note as a sanction.

other for prosecutors - 6 admonition - the least severe disciplinary sanction, which have been pronounced against prosecutors in 2020.

Q145 (2018): Concerning judges: in 2018 the Judicial Court of Honor adopted 2 decisions: in one disciplinary case it was limited to the review of a disciplinary action, in the second - one the part of the case was terminated, in the other part of the case as the sanction a censure (less severe sanction than a reprimand) was pronounced. Concerning prosecutors: 9 admonitions - the least severe disciplinary sanction – have been pronounced against prosecutors in 2018. Disciplinary sanctions that may be imposed on prosecutor in Lithuania (starting from least severe): 1. Admonition (9 in 2018); 2. Reprimand (5 in 2018); 3. Position downgrade (0 in 2018) 4. Dismissal (3 in 2018) The increase of the number of sanctions in 2018 (comparing with 2016) was due to the complexity of the inspections, also investigations carried out by the Prosecutor's Ethics Commission because of the gravity and nature of the violations committed.

Q145 (2016): Disciplinary sanctions that may be imposed on prosecutors (starting from least severe):

1. Admonition (6 sanctions pronounced in 2016);
2. Reprimand (2 sanctions pronounced in 2016) ;
3. Qualification rank downgrade (1 in 2016);
4. Position downgrade (1 in 2016);
5. Dismissal (0 in 2016).

Q145 (2014): In 2014, the following sanctions have been pronounced against prosecutors: 1 censure; 3 reprimands; 0 qualification rank downgrade; 1 position downgrade; 1 dismissal. There was no qualification rank downgrade.

The Judicial Court of Honour has decided on 5 cases that were initiated by the Judicial Ethics and Discipline Commission and imposed these sanctions on judges: 1 censure; 2 reprimands. In one case, the Court limited itself to the review of a disciplinary action and with regard to another case, it dismissed the disciplinary action.

It is noteworthy that in 2014, the Judicial Ethics and Discipline Commission received 272 complaints, out of which 249 requests were refused for examination (lack of motivation, requests for evaluation of judgments or trials, questions that were raised not on judicial ethics). Besides, the Judicial Ethics and Discipline Commission has decided on 9 requests of judges to provide consultations on whether some of their actions would be treated as violation of ethics of judges.

Q145 (2012): In 2012, the following sanctions have been pronounced against prosecutors: 4 admonitions; 1 reprimand; 2 position downgrades; 2 resignations. There was no qualification rank downgrade.

There were 8 decisions of the Judicial Court of Honour in respect of judges: 3 decisions imposing a disciplinary sanction (censure); 3 decisions limited to the review of a disciplinary action; 2 decisions dismissing the disciplinary action.

Q146 (2019): There are also 1008 lawyers' assistants (449 males, 559 females). They can provide some legal service but are not included in the number of lawyers above.

Q146 (2018): There are also 943 lawyers' assistants. They can provide some legal service but are not included in the number of lawyers above.

Q146 (2017): The number is provided by the Lithuanian Bar Association (the number of practising lawyers (advocats) - 2207. Also there are 925 lawyers' assistants who provide legal service).

Q146 (2016): The number is provided by the Lithuanian Bar Association (the number of practising lawyers (advocats). Also there are 870 lawyers' assistants who provide legal service also.

Q146 (2015): Numbers are taken from the List of Practising Advocates of Lithuania. The list is regulated by the Law on the Bar and administered by Lithuanian Bar Association. The assistants of advocates is not presented in the data.

Luxembourg

Q004 (2020): The 2019 data has been tentatively provided, pending the official release of the 2020 data.

Q004 (2019): This figure represents the average gross salary for the "Industry and Service" sector, according to the NACE Rev 2 code.

(https://statistiques.public.lu/stat/ReportFolders/ReportFolder.aspx?IF_Language=fra&MainTheme=3&FldrName=1&RFPPath=30).

Q004 (2016): The variation between the different cycles (44% between 2014 and 2016) comes from a difference between gross salary (which was given for this cycle) and net salary (which was given for the previous cycles).

Q046 (General Comment): "Section 1: Number of professional judges in the courts of first instance includes the judges of the district courts, the judges of the justice of the peace and the judges of the administrative court.

section 2: Number of professional judges in the courts of appeal (2nd instance) includes the court of appeal of the superior court of justice and the administrative court.

Section 3: Number of professional judges in the supreme courts includes only the judges of the court of cassation.

"

Q046 (2018): The staff of the judicial and administrative courts has grown steadily in the recent years, as established by the amended law of 7 March 1980 on judicial organization. This explains the significant variations observed between 2016 and 2018 in the judiciary and non-judge staff. According to the judicial organisation of Luxembourg, there is a Superior Court of Justice, composed of the Court of Cassation and the Court of Appeal. The judges of the Superior Court of Justice belong to both the Court of Cassation and the Court of Appeal. If, legally speaking, these are separate positions, in practice the five judges of the Superior Court of Justice occupy two positions and they are therefore counted among the judges of the Court of Appeal as well as at the level of the Superior Court of Justice .

The figures differ from those indicated in the last data collection campaigns on two points. 1) concerning the number of judges at the highest level: starting with 2016, we have distinguished between the judges sitting at the court of appeal and those of the Cour de cassation, which is the highest court in Luxembourg. Until 2016, and as the two courts taken together form the Cour supérieure de Justice (which as such has some very specific competences), we indicated only the total of the judges affected to the Cour supérieure. It might be useful for statistical purposes to distinguish between the two levels. 2) concerning the number of judges at the first level: the figures indicated until 2016 were superior to the real figures, as, erroneously, the prosecutors (which by law are also magistrates affected to these courts) had been included. We corrected this error in 2016. There has been a major modification in June 2017, by the law of 27th of June 2017 adopting a multiannual program of recruitment into the judiciary and amending the amended law of 7th of March 1980 on judicial organisation, programming the future changes in the staff at the different entities. This law provides for a multiannual program of recruitment of judges and prosecutors during the years 2017-2020. It entered into force in July 2017.

Q046 (2017): The Act of 27 June 2017 introducing a multiannual programme for recruitment to the judiciary and amending the amended Act of 7 March 1980 on the organisation of the judiciary, defines the number of posts in the various instances. The indicated data correspond to the number of permanent positions actually held in 2017.

Q046 (2016): The figures differ from those indicated in the last data collection campaigns on two points.

1) concerning the number of judges at the highest level: starting with 2016, we have distinguished between the judges sitting at the court of appeal and those of the Cour de cassation, which is the highest court in Luxembourg. Until 2016, and as the two courts taken together form the Cour supérieure de Justice (which as such has some very specific competences), we indicated only the total of the judges affected to the Cour supérieure. It might be useful for statistical purposes to distinguish between the two levels.

2) concerning the number of judges at the first level: the figures indicated until 2016 were superior to the real figures, as, erroneously, the prosecutors (which by law are also magistrates affected to these courts) had been included. This error has now been corrected.

Q046 (2015): In 2014, the judges of the Administrative Court were included in the number of judges in the Supreme Court but in 2015 these judges were accounted as second instance judges.

Q046 (2014): In 2014, the judges of the Administrative Court were included in the number of judges in the Supreme Court but in 2015 these judges were accounted as second instance judges.

Q046 (2013): To the total number of judges, should be added 4 trainees ("attachés de justice"). The increase in the number of female judges at all instances between 2010 and 2013 is explained by the special attraction for a profession that allows to combine work and family life. Judges of second instance and those of the Court of Cassation are all part of the Superior Court of Justice.

Q046 (2012): The total number of professional judges does not correspond to the sum of the number of judges before each instance because some judges have jurisdiction in two courts (e.g. the Constitutional Court is composed of judges of the Court of Cassation and the Administrative Court).

Q052 (General Comment): With regard to question 52, all non-judge staff is in charge of assisting judges (except at the administrative courts). Therefore, starting from 2017, we do no longer distinguish between staff in charge of administrative tasks and staff assisting judges. Only at the administrative courts there are 6 persons not assisting judges.

Q052 (2020): The other non-judicial staff consists of three legal secretaries and a data protection compliance officer from the administrative courts.

Q052 (2018): Regarding the category "other non-judge staff", it includes non-judge staff working for administrative courts. The increase of the non-judge staff is due to the fact that we no longer distinguish between the staff in charge of administrative tasks and the staff assisting the judges as court clerks, since all the non-judge staff is in charge of assisting the judges. We interpreted this differently in the previous years. Previously some of the staff was considered as not assisting the judges, because of their statute, this appeared as not correct since none of them is limited to administrative tasks, except at the administrative courts, where six persons are in charge of purely administrative tasks. The revised 2017 data shows an increase of the total non-judge staff assisting the judges of 9.95%.

Q052 (2017): With regard to question 52, all the non-judge staff is in charge to assist the judges (except at the administrative courts). Therefore for the year 2017, we did no longer distinguish between staff of administrative tasks and the staff assisting the judges. Only at the administrative courts are 6 persons not assisting the judges.

Q052 (2016): Last year the separation of the sections 1, 2 and 3 was not done correctly. This year this task was made by the parquet general RH office.

Q052 (2014): The overall administrative tasks concerning ordinary courts are centralized at the level of the Prosecutor General Office. The same applies to technical staff. Among the 192 non-judge staff assisting judges, 117 are women. The category "staff in charge of different administrative tasks" (3 women, 2 men) and the category "technical staff" (1) refer exclusively to the Administrative Court (which was not the case for 2012). The 2014 data reflects the administrative reality, the staff that cannot be categorized to one specific task being attached to the State Prosecutor General. The total remains stable; slight variations are due to temporary replacements. The category "other" does not subsume external staff hired on contractual basis, e.g. in IT matters (as in 2012).

Q052 (2013): The overall administrative tasks concerning ordinary courts are centralized at the level of the Prosecutor General Office. The same applies to technical staff. Among the 192 non-judge staff assisting judges, 117 are women. The category "staff in charge of different administrative tasks" (3 women and 2 men) and the category "technical staff" (1) refer exclusively to the Administrative Court staff. The 2013 data reflects the administrative reality, the staff that cannot be categorized to one specific task being attached to the State Prosecutor General. The total remains stable; slight variations are due to temporary replacements. The category "other" does not subsume any more external staff intervening on contractual basis, for example in IT matters.

Q052 (2012): Except for categories 1 ('Rechtspfleger') and 2 (non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges), all others carry on their work in the interest of the whole judicial system, that is to say, both for judges and prosecutors.

Q055 (General Comment): The figure in point 3 includes both second instance and Supreme Court prosecutors, as they are grouped together in the Superior Court of Justice, which is subdivided into the Court of Appeal and the Court of Cassation.

Q055 (2018): Le personnel des juridictions judiciaires et administratives a connu une croissance soutenue ces dernières années, tel que prévu par la loi modifiée du 7 mars 1980 sur l'organisation judiciaire. Ceci explique les variations importantes observées entre 2016 et 2018 au niveau du personnel de la magistrature et du personnel non-juge. Les magistrats appartenant à la cellule de renseignement financier (CRF) sont dorénavant exclus de la question 55.1 (suite au détachement de la CRF du Parquet de Luxembourg) puisqu'ils n'exercent plus de fonction juridictionnelle proprement dite. Au total, la CRF compte 4 magistrats et un attaché de justice en 2018. L'effectif du Parquet d'arrondissement reste toutefois inchangé suite à la création des nouveaux postes affectés à la CRF

Les magistrats du pool de complément sont inclus dans les chiffres de la question 55.3.

Q055 (2016): The number of prosecutors indicated here as working at the Supreme Court corresponds to the number of prosecutors working at the Superior Court of Justice (which includes prosecutors intervening at the Court of Appeal and Court of Cassation level).

Q055 (2014): The number of male public prosecutors decreased between 2012 and 2014, while the number of female public prosecutors increased for the same period. These variations have for sole explanation the normal progress of career of magistrates of the public prosecution office at first instance.

Q060 (2020):

"The staff of the judicial and administrative jurisdictions has grown steadily in recent years, as provided for by the amended law of March 7, 1980 on judicial organization. This explains the significant variations observed between 2018 and 2020 at the

judicial and non-judicial personnel.

In 2018, the FIU was administratively attached to the Parquet Général du Luxembourg. Due to the FIU's functional independence, analysts (13 positions) and administrative staff (6 positions) are no longer counted among the staff of the public prosecutor's office."

Q060 (2018): Le personnel des juridictions judiciaires et administratives a connu une croissance soutenue ces dernières années, tel que prévu par la loi modifiée du 7 mars 1980 sur l'organisation judiciaire. Ceci explique les variations importantes observées entre 2016 et 2018 au niveau du personnel de la magistrature et du personnel non-juge. En 2018, la CRF a été rattachée administrativement au Parquet général du Luxembourg. En raison de l'indépendance fonctionnelle de la CRF, les analystes (8 postes) et le personnel administratif (5 postes) ne sont dorénavant plus comptés parmi le personnel du ministère public. L'effectif du Parquet d'arrondissement reste toutefois inchangé, par rapport à 2017, suite à la création des nouveaux postes remplaçant les postes auparavant affectés à la CRF auprès du Parquet.

Q060 (2012): The methodology of presentation of data changed between 2010 and 2012 which partly explained the considerable increase observed for this period. Besides, in 2012, there was a general increase of the number of public servants at all levels.

Q132 (2020): "As a starting salary (professional judge of first instance or prosecutor) we consider the salary of the judicial attachés after their first appointment. The salary scale of the magistrates provides for 380 index points as a basis, a possible professional experience can be added to it but is not taken into account by our calculations.

As a theoretical basic salary for a judge or prosecutor at the Court of Appeal we consider the grade M4, step 4, which corresponds to 455 points and to the average seniority of a magistrate appointed to the Court (seat and General Prosecutor's Office). However, it should be taken into account that this salary is strongly influenced by the family situation of the person concerned.

To calculate the annual salary, these points must be multiplied by the value of the index point. In December 2020, the value of the index point for a civil servant was 20.17893, which corresponds to a 12-month salary of 92.016€ for a professional judge of first instance, respectively a salary of 110.177€ for a judge or prosecutor at the Supreme Court. These figures do not include any bonuses, allowances or benefits that may be added to the basic salary depending on the magistrate concerned. More explanations on the calculation of civil servants' salaries, which also apply to the M career of magistrates, can be found on the civil service website (<https://fonction-publique.public.lu/fr/carriere/parcours-remuneration/fonctionnaire/traitement.html>)."

Q132 (2019): As a salary at the beginning of the career (first instance professional judge or prosecutor) we consider the salary of the "attachés de justice" after their first appointment. The salary scale for judges and prosecutors is based on 380 points, any professional experience can be added but is not taken into account in our calculations. To calculate the annual salary, these points must be multiplied by the value of the index point. In December 2019, the value of the index point of a civil servant was 20,17893, which corresponds to a salary of €92,016 over 12 months. In 2016, this figure corresponded to €84,185 and in 2018 to €89,771. More explanations on the calculation of civil servants' salaries, which also apply to the M career of magistrates (judges and prosecutors), can be found on the civil service website: <https://fonction-publique.public.lu/fr/carriere/parcours-remuneration/fonctionnaire/traitement.html>.

Q132 (2016): The salary are those of the Court President and the Prosecutor General as no average salary can be calculated.

Q144 (2020):

Since disciplinary proceedings may also be initiated for facts relating to the magistrate's personal (non-professional) conduct, the heading OTHER has been used to take account of such situations.

Q145 (2020): The law still provides for a warning as the first level of sanction, as well as compulsory retirement. Disciplinary sanctions against magistrates (judges and prosecutors) are listed exhaustively in Article 156 of the Law on Judicial Organization. Withdrawal from a specific case, retroaction of position and geographical transfer are not included in this list.

Q145 (2018): L'unique procédure entamée contre un magistrat du siège pendant la procédure de référence s'est terminée par une décision de classement émanant de la formation de discipline de la Cour supérieure de justice.

Q145 (2016): In 2016 there have been two disciplinary actions. One of the cases was dismissed as not sufficiently founded, in the second case the perpetrator was revoked from office.

Q146 (2015): The number indicated includes the number of lawyers, trainee lawyer, lawyers practising under their home-country professional titles and independent lawyers at September 1st, 2016.

Malta

Q004 (2018): This data has been provided by NSO based on as yet provisional estimates.

Q046 (General Comment): In Malta there is no Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal being the Court of second instance. The Constitutional Court, then, is presided over by the 3 judges who compose the Court of second instance also known as the Court of Appeal in its Superior Jurisdiction. It is interesting to notice that 2 judges presiding over the Second Instance Courts also preside over the Civil Court, First Hall and the family Court (which are specialised 1st instance courts). The number of 1st Instance 'judges' also includes magistrates that preside over 1st Instance Courts.

Q046 (2019): For Number of first instance professional judges, the difference in nominal figures is of 4 male magistrates compared to previous cycle. This is mainly due to retirement and the appointment of 2 male magistrates to judges. 3 new magistrates have been appointed in 2019, only 1 of which is male.

For the Number of second instance professional judges, Madame Justice Lorraine Schembri Orland has been appointed Judge elect in respect of Malta on the European Court of Human Rights. Given that she did not serve in Malta at the end of 2019, she does not feature in the above data.

Q046 (2017): Despite the categorical manner in which the Maltese judiciary have been classified for the purpose of this exercise, it is important to note that the roles of some of the judges are very fluid. Hence, some of the 1st Instance judges preside, when the need arises, over 2nd Instance courts, whilst 2nd Instance judges hear cases at 1st Instance such as at the Civil Court, First Hall or the Civil Court, Family Section.

Throughout 2017, 1 male 1st Instance Judge passed away at the beginning of the year, whilst another 2nd Instance Judge retired towards the end of the year. 1 female Magistrate has been appointed. Care is being taken in order to ensure an equal gender representation in the appointments of the judiciary.

Q046 (2016): Despite the categorical manner in which the Maltese judiciary have been classified for the purpose of this exercise, it is important to note that the roles of some of the judges are very fluid. Hence, some of the 1st Instance judges sit, when the need arises, in 2nd Instance courts, whilst 2nd Instance judges hear cases at 1st Instance such as at the Civil Court, First Hall or the Civil Court, Family Section.

There has been an increase of 3 female judges at 1st instance since 2014. There was an increase from 15 to 17 female judges at 1st instance in 2015 and a further increase of 1 female judge at 1st instance in 2016. Care is being taken in order to ensure an equal gender representation in the appointments of the judiciary.

Q046 (2015): Regarding the number of judges, the high percentage variations that might be observed results from the small absolute number of judges that Malta has. Malta has been trying, and there are still on-going efforts, at increasing the number of judges. If between 2010 and 2015 the number of male judges decreased (by 1), this was complemented by an increase in the number of female judges (also by 1).

Q046-2 (2020): Some judges in the Maltese judicial system preside over both civil and criminal courts. In this instance, such judges have been distributed evenly between the 2 courts.

Administrative cases at first instance are heard by the Administrative Review Tribunal, presided over by 3 magistrates. If appealed, such cases are heard by the Court of Appeal Inferior Jurisdiction presided over by a judge who hears and decides cases appealed from a number of first instance courts (not only the Administrative Review Tribunal).

Q052 (2019): For Technical Staff: This is an issue of recruitment and given the change from a Department to an Agency, the Court Services will be issuing new calls in line with the requirements of the Agency.

Q052 (2018): Other non-judge staff include:

- Director Civil Courts and staff
- Director Criminal Court and staff
- Registry Criminal Court
- Chief Marshal
- Senior Marshal
- Marshals
- Judiciary Drivers
- Subasti Personnel

Q052 (2017): Other non-judge staff includes:

- Director Civil Courts and staff
- Director Criminal Court and staff
- Registry Criminal Court
- Chief Marshal
- Senior Marshal
- Marshals
- Judiciary Drivers
- Subasti staff

Q052 (2016): Other non-judge staff includes:

- Director Civil Courts and staff
- Director Criminal Court and staff
- Registry Criminal Court
- Chief Marshal
- Senior Marshal
- Marshals
- Judiciary Drivers
- Subasti staff

Concerning "Technical Staff", 2 technical staff were employed. Between 2014 and 2015, there was a decrease in the number of tradesman employed with the court administration.

Q052 (2015): In the 2015 data, the category 'Non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges' includes 13 Court Attorneys that have been introduced for the first time in October 2015. This staff is meant to assist the judges in the drafting of the sentences and other related matters. However the Court Attorneys are not autonomous and the responsibility for the sentences that they draft ultimately lies with the presiding judge.

The differences noted between 2014 and the previous regarding the categories "staff in charge of administrative tasks" and "other non-judge staff" is due to a change in the distribution. After 2014, some non-judge staff who were included in the category "staff in charge of administrative tasks" were integrated in "other non-judge staff".

The decrease between 2014 and 2015 in the number of "technical staff" is due to a decrease in the number of tradesman.

Q052 (2014): The differences noted between 2014 and the previous regarding the categories "staff in charge of administrative tasks" and "other non-judge staff" is due to a change in the distribution.

Q052 (2013): In 2013, the number of non-judge staff was detailed as follows: staff assisting judges – deputy registrars (67), court messengers (19), judicial assistants (30), clerical staff (141), ushers (25), senior court recorders (12), court recorder in charge (1), and Children's advocate (2); staff in charge of administrative tasks – Directorate Support Services (86), Directors and staff (12), Asset Management unit (3), Archives (3), one stop shop (7), Subasti (3), Library (1), Publications (3) technical staff – tradesmen (7), Bookbinder (1);

"other" – cleaners (8), Chief Marshal (1), Marshals (20). An exercise at beefing up the Court administration staff was undertaken by the Government in 2013, as a result of which, the figures for different sub-categories have increased considerably.

Q052 (2012): In 2012, the number of non-judge staff was detailed as follows: staff assisting judges – deputy registrars (65), court messengers (19), judicial assistants (30), clerical staff (59), ushers (25), senior court recorders (12), court recorder in charge (1), and Children's advocate (2); staff in charge of administrative tasks – Directorate Support Services (83), Directors and staff (13), Asset Management unit (3), Archives (3), one stop shop (4), Subasti (2), Library (1), Publications (2); technical staff – tradesmen (7), Bookbinder (1); "other" – cleaners (7), Chief Marshal (1), Marshals (20).

Q052-1 (2020): It is not possible to differentiate the non-judge staff according to these criteria.

Q052-1 (2018): It is not possible, at the moment, to differentiate the staff working at first instance from that working at second instance.

Q055 (General Comment): All the lawyers working in the Office of the AG prosecute cases in the criminal courts, but it is not possible, as yet to distinguish between 1st and 2nd Instance Courts. All full-time lawyers have been included in the above figure except the AG herself.

Q055 (2020): The increase in the number of lawyers working at the Office of the AG follows the reform in 2020 whereby the AG has taken up exclusively the role of prosecutor general (the advisory role to government has been vested in the State Advocate). Given this special focus, the Office of the AG has been recruiting more lawyers in order to meet the case demands of the courts.

Q055 (2016): All the lawyers at the Office of the Attorney General work both in Court as well as advisers to the various Ministries and Departments. All prosecuting officers at the Office of the Attorney General act at all court levels. Thus, prosecutors are not classified according to the case instance.

Q055 (2014): These past few years there has been an increase in the number of female law graduates, which will definitely reflect in the employment trends within this sector.

Q060 (2016): This data relates specifically to the staff working in the Office of the AG.

Q060 (2014): The number of non-public prosecutors staff declared for 2014, is categorised as follows: supporting paralegal clerical staff – 17 (6 Male/11 Female); civil lawyers acting as attorneys – 13 (11Female/2 Male), legal prosecutors – 3 Female.

Q132 (2020): Wages for the lawyers of the AG were improved following a revision of salaries.

Q132 (2019): Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career: Actually there was an increase in the gross annual salary which is also reflected in the net annual salary. The difference in the net annual salary is then due to the different tax brackets that apply.

Q132 (2018): In 2018, following discussions with the Judiciary Association, the Ministry substantially increased the wage package of the members of the judiciary across all grades (Magistrates, Judges and Chief Justice). The agreement saw an increase in the basic salary and allowances received by the judiciary, with further increases planned over the coming 3 years. This improvement in the wage package reflects the commitment of the current administration to improve the working conditions of the judiciary, and continues to build on the reforms already brought into effect by the Constitutional Reforms (Justice Sector) Act of 2016.

Q132 (2014): The 2014 figures include the allowances over and above the 'basic' wage. A Magistrate has competence to hear all civil cases up to a value of €11,650 and criminal cases up till an imprisonment of 10 years whilst Judges hear all the other cases. The data provided relates to the salary of a Magistrate (in respect of first instance professional judge) and a Judge (in respect of Judge of the Supreme Court). The Net Annual Salary varies according to the Income Tax Bands announced, from time to time, and therefore it is not possible to indicate the amounts. The figures provided for as net income were calculated on the salary above-indicated for a married person.

Q132 (2012): In terms of the Judges and Magistrates Salaries Act, the gross annual salary of the Chief Justice for 2012 was €46 456, this of a judge was €40 221, whilst this of Magistrates was €34 188. A Magistrate has competence to hear all civil cases up till a value of €11,650 and criminal cases up till an imprisonment of 10 years whilst Judges hear all the other cases. The figure mentioned relates to the initial salary of Judge, though the beginning of one's career in the judicial field is as a Magistrate. The Net Annual Salary varies according to the income tax bands announced, from time to time, and therefore it is not possible to indicate the amounts. The figures provided for as net income were calculated on the salary above-indicated for a married person.

Q133 (General Comment): Act 44 Constitutional Reforms (Justice Sector) Act of 2016 also enhanced the independence of the judiciary through the introduction of an adequate pension scheme that respects the service that has been offered by the retired judiciary, as well as their widows/ widowers.

The special pension was introduced in 2016 for the judiciary, so it was not present in the previous cycles and it is not applicable to the lawyers working in the Office of the Attorney General.

Q133 (2020): In respect of 'Special Pension' for Public Prosecutors, The Pensions Ordinance, Chp 93 of the Laws of Malta, stipulates a special pension for the Attorney General only.

Q133 (2018): Act 44 Constitutional Reforms (Justice Sector) Act of 2016 also enhanced the independence of the judiciary through the introduction of an adequate pension scheme that respects the service that has been offered by the retired judiciary, as well as their widows/ widowers.

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The special pension was introduced in 2016 for the judiciary, so it was not present in the previous cycles and it is not applicable to the lawyers working in the Office of the Attorney General.

Q144 (General Comment): This data is not available due to issues of professional secrecy.

Q144 (2018): This information is not made publicly available.

Q145 (General Comment): This data is not available due to issues of professional secrecy.

Q145 (2018): This information is not made publicly available.

Q145 (2016): The only case mentioned above is known because it was leaked to the local media. The magistrate in question was reprimanded by the Commission for the Administration of Justice for breaching the judicial code of ethics.

Q146 (2017): The number of lawyers quoted in this answer refers to the number of warranted lawyers at the end of 2017. This data is based on a list of warranted lawyers practicing in Malta, compiled by the Department of Justice. Work on this list is ongoing but it is important to note that the figure quoted above, reflects a more faithful representation of the number of warranted lawyers in Malta.

Q146 (2016): The number of lawyers quoted in this answer refers to the number of warranted lawyers who are also members of the Chamber of Advocates, at the end of 2016. Throughout 2016, the Chamber of Advocates has been updating their list of members in order to clear the names of the lawyers who have either retired or have passed away. Furthermore, it is important to note that at present membership with the Chamber of Advocates, which is the sole Bar Association in Malta, is not mandatory. Hence over the past few months, the Department of Justice is drawing up the first complete list of warranted and non-warranted lawyers in Malta. Work is still underway so it is important to note that the figure quoted above, which is less than that submitted in the previous evaluation, reflects a more faithful representation of the number of warranted lawyers in Malta.

Q146 (2015): The number of lawyers quoted in this answer refers to the number of warranted lawyers on the list of advocates at the end of 2015. It is possible that some of these lawyers have retired so whilst the warrant remains valid, it does not necessarily mean that all 1569 lawyers are practising the profession. At present there does not exist any mechanism wherein lawyers register once they are given the Warrant to practice, and membership with the Chamber of Advocates, which is the sole Bar Association in Malta, is not mandatory to practice as a lawyer.

Netherlands

Q004 (2020): These are provisional numbers and the definitive numbers (available in 2022) may differ slightly from these provided here. The data specifies 'reward per working year' as salary. The reward consists of salary (gross salary, as it includes taxes and social contributions/premiums), rewards like holiday stipends, payment in kind, expense allowances that tie in with work (like travel allowances that cover costs to and from work), and social premiums that are for the employer (payments for lawful and contractual social security, like pension contributions).

Q004 (2019): The Statistics Bureau only had numbers for 2018. 2019 data was not available at the moment of data collection.

Q004 (2018): This is average salary of all employees; the number includes money that employers pay for pension plans, social security (money that is paid directly to employees). The statistic does not include the income of people who are not employees (people without work, employers).

Q004 (2016): Compared to previous questionnaires (before 2014) these figures have been adjusted according to new rules of the European system of national accounts (illegal activities are now included)

Q046 (General Comment): Since 2010 the provided numbers include court presidents. The number of first instance judges encompasses judges 'overig RA' that cannot be assigned solely to 1st or 2nd instance.

Q046 (2020): These numbers are on posts filled, not fte. The total fte for first and second instance together is 2372, but information on fte is NA for the rest of the categories and detail required for this question. These numbers include court presidents.

In the previous cycles, due to an inability to differentiate between first or second instance for a certain group of judges, they were counted as first instance judges. This inflated the first instance numbers and underreported the second instance numbers. This problem was present in the data up until the 2019 survey. For the 2020 data, this problem has been solved, and the data is now correct.

Q046 (2018): We did not receive information on the number of judges (in fte) working at the High Court. There are 33 judges at the High Court (people, not fte), 20 male / 13 female. Since this concerns only 1% of all judges, we'd suggest to work with these numbers (and accept the small deviation in the calculated total number)

Q046 (2017): these are number of people (posts); the total number of fte is 2315, this can not be separated for 1st and 2nd instances

NB: data on the number of Supreme Court judges is provided in fte. More precisely, according to the annual report of the Council of State <https://jaarverslag.raadvanstate.nl/2017/> the number was 37.9 fte in 2017.

Q046 (2016): All data in number of persons. FTE data are only available for the total: 2148.
Supreme Court NA

Q046 (2015): Number of deputy judges courts in 2015 = 1.100

The numbers provided in the table are posts. The FTE is available only for the total and it is 2.169. Other categories are NA.

Q046 (2014): In 2014, the number of first instance judges does not include judges of the Trade and Industry Tribunal, the Supreme Court and the Council of State. The number of second instance judges includes magistrates of the Trade and Industry Appeals Tribunal and the Administrative High Court, excluding these of the Supreme Court and the Council of State.

Q046 (2013): In 2013, the total in fte is 2 181. This was excluding the Supreme Court. The number of first instance judges excludes judges of the Trade and Industry Appeals Tribunal, the Supreme Court and the Council of State. The number of second instance judges includes magistrates of the Trade and Industry Appeals Tribunal and the Administrative High Court, excluding these of the Supreme Court and the Council of State.

Q046 (2012): In 2012, the total in fte is 2 194, excluding the Supreme Court. The number of first instance judges excludes judges of the Trade and Industry Appeals Tribunal, the Supreme Court and the Council of State. The number of second instance judges includes magistrates of the Trade and Industry Appeals Tribunal and the Administrative High Court, excluding these of the Supreme Court and the Council of State.

Q046-2 (2020): Judges often work with more than one case type. There is a large overlap, but in the administrative system, only one sector can be registered. Therefore, while this information is not easily available, making this distinction would also not be a fair reflection of the true situation.

These are positions filled, not fte (like Q46).

Q052 (General Comment): Only the total of non-judge staff working in courts is available.

Q052 (2017): the number given is the number of people (posts), the fte is 6719; these can not be separated by gender or line in the table

Q052 (2016): Number of FTE = 6530.

Q052 (2015): FTE in 2015 is 6.497

Q052 (2014): The figure 7 287 pertains to persons; data in FTE is 6 495.

Q052 (2013): According to 2013 data, the figure 7.287 pertains to persons, data in fte is 6.495.

Q052-1 (2018): The total of non-judge staff does not include staff of the High Court.

Q055 (2020): The Supreme Court does not have (public) prosecutors. The office of the procurator general and attorneys general that the Supreme Court houses, is separate from the public prosecution and does not function as prosecution. They have a different function.

Q055 (2016): total 927,5 358,12 569,38

1 842,25 312,72 529,53

2 85,25 45,40 39,85

Q055 (2014): For 2014, the number of prosecutors at first instance level includes 8 prosecutors who are still in education (7 females; 1 male). Prosecutors at Supreme Court level are not employees of the National Prosecution Service and therefore not included in the total.

Q132 (General Comment): Salary of judge / prosecutor 'at the beginning of career': the salary used is the one for a starting judge / prosecutor, after finalizing a training period of several years. During the training there is a fixed salary, lower than the salary of a fully functional judge / prosecutor.

Q132 (2020): Public prosecutor at the beginning of his / her career: The recent salary table RM of the end of 2020 is used (Scale 9, first step). On top of this the holiday stipend and end of year stipend is calculated. The 42.900 is a rough estimate of the net annual salary, after taxes, pensions etc.

Q132 (2016): The discrepancy of the answers for gross salary is not clarified.

Q144 (2020): A combined integrity issue in work and private life

Q144 (2018): private use of a company car

Q145 (2020): Resignation: whether or not at the insistence of the board (head of the court administration). Technically judges cannot be fired, as they are appointed for life.

Q145 (2012): In the frame of the 2012 exercise, it has been explained that the sanctions enumerated in items 2 to 7 were not available yet in the Dutch legislation. As to the item "resignation", it subsumes dismissal upon request -early retirement- on a combination of a work and private related integrity issue. In 2010 and 2012, the only possible disciplinary measures were the written warning (for example, in the case of neglect of the dignity of the office and duties) and the dismissal. A dismissal is possible in the case of damaging a good state of affairs in the administration of justice and in its trust.

In 2012, there were 49 reported suspicions of integrity violations, 41 of them were actually fixed (39 prosecutors were involved). Most integrity violations had to do with improper use of service resources and the crossing of internal rules (e.g. unauthorized recording leave and undesirable use of the internet or social media). There was a rise in the number of suspected and confirmed integrity violations due to the increased awareness around integrity. Furthermore, in 2012, an Integrity Agency (BI-to) started working. It is a national expertise centre with an advisory, stimulating and controlling role in the area of integrity. Besides, in 2012, the renewed code of conduct was introduced focusing on five core values: professionalism, environmental focus, integrity, openness and diligence.

Q146 (2020): This is the number of lawyers on 1-1-2021

Number of lawyers on 1-1-2020: 17.829 (total), 9867 (males), 7962 (females)

Q146 (2019): Numbers on 1/1/2020

Q146 (2017): Annual report NOVA 2017

Poland

Q004 (2016): NA

Q046 (General Comment): The Polish court structure is characterized by four levels of courts but only three instances. Basically, there are district courts which are first instance courts, regional courts which are first and second instance courts, and appellate courts which are second instance courts. The highest instance courts are the Supreme Court, the Supreme Administrative Court and the Constitutional Tribunal. Owing to this peculiarity, some judges sit as first and second instance magistrates. According to the methodology of presentation of data that has been chosen, judges of regional courts are counted as first instance judges together with judges of district courts and judges of first instance administrative courts. Only judges of appellate courts are considered as second instance magistrates. The Supreme Court operates under the Constitution of the Republic of Poland and the Supreme Court Act. It is established to:

- exercise supervision over the activities of common and military courts in the area of adjudication - this is the so-called judicial supervision (Article 183(1) of the Constitution). The means used to exercise such supervision include:
- recognition of extraordinary complaints, cassations and other appeals (instance supervision),

passing resolutions resolving legal issues (extra-institutional supervision) Resolutions of the entire chamber or a larger body of judges have the force of law and are binding on all Supreme Court formations. A panel of 7 judges may decide to give the resolution the force of legal principle.

Competence of the Constitutional Tribunal

The Constitution of 2 April 1997 includes four areas within the jurisdiction of the Constitutional Tribunal:

- 1) control of norms (abstract and concrete; a posteriori and a priori - Art. 188 items 1-3, Art. 122 items 3 and 4, Art. 133 item 2 of the Constitution); a special procedure for the control of norms is the consideration of constitutional complaints (Art. 79 and Art. 188 item 5 of the Constitution)
- 2) adjudication of competence disputes between central constitutional organs of the state (Article 189 of the Constitution);
- 3) adjudicating on the compatibility with the Constitution of the objectives or activities of political parties (Article 188, item 4 of the Constitution)
- 4) recognising the temporary inability of the President of the Republic to discharge his office (Article 131, paragraph 1 of the Constitution).

Of the four areas of the jurisdiction of the Tribunal indicated above, the control of norms is undoubtedly a fundamental task.

Q046 (2020): The number of judges of district courts: 6036 (3922 women, 2114 men)

The number of judges of regional courts : 2544 (1462 women, 1082 men)

The number of judges of the appeal courts: 417 (220 women, 197 men)

The number of judges of the first instance administrative courts : 454 (260 women, 194 men)

Supreme courts:

The number of judges of the Supreme Administrative court: 102 (62 women, 40 men)

The number of judges of the supreme court: 97 (75 women, 22 men)

Military courts:

The number of judges of district military courts: 18 (1 woman, 17 men)

The number of garrison judges: 27 (5 women, 22 men).

*Starting from 2020 the number of Supreme court judges include also judges of the Supreme Administrative Court

Q046 (2019): Compared to the previous edition, the number of judges of the supreme court was also given.

The number of Supreme court is 99: 25 (civil chamber), 27 (criminal chamber) 14 (labour law and social security chamber), 20 (extraordinary control and public affairs chamber), 13 (disciplinary chamber).

Females: 21 (total)

11(civil chamber)

3 (criminal chamber)

3 (labour law and social security chamber)

3 (extraordinary control and public affairs chamber)

1 (disciplinary chamber)

Males: 78 (total)

14 (civil chamber)

24 (criminal chamber)

11 (labour law and social security chamber)

17 (extraordinary control and public affairs chamber)

12 (disciplinary chamber)

Q046-2 (2020): 1. Supreme Court - the 13 judges of the Supreme Court Chamber of Labour Law and Social Insurance appear in the column "other" together with the 18 judges of the Extraordinary Review and Public Affairs Chamber and the 13 judges of the Disciplinary Chamber.

Q052 (2020): probation officers, Specialists of Opinion Teams of Forensic Specialists

*the presented data does not include court assessors (trainee judges). The question should only indicate the number of court employees who are not judges. According to Article 2 § 1a of the Act of 27 July 2001. Law on the Common Court System (Journal of Laws of 2020, item 2072), in district courts, tasks related to the administration of justice are also performed by court assessors/trainee judges, with the exception of:

- 1) applying temporary detention in pre-trial proceedings in relation to a detainee handed over to the court's disposal together with a request to apply temporary detention;
- 2) examining complaints against decisions on refusal to initiate an investigation or enquiry, decisions to discontinue an investigation or enquiry and decisions to discontinue an enquiry and on decisions to discontinue an investigation and enter the case in the register of crimes
- 3) deciding family and juvenile cases.

Since in the remaining scope court assessors perform tasks related to the administration of justice - just like judges - they should be deemed to belong to the professional group of judges. At the same time I would like to inform you that as at 31 December 2020 there were 486 trainee judges employed in district courts, including 317 women and 169 men. 1. number of rechtspflegers of 16 voivodeship administrative courts included (males 23, females 34);
2-4. - In 2020 data include also employees of the Supreme Administrative Court;

Q052 (2019): - professional probation officers;
- employed in Consultative Team of Judicial Specialist

Q052 (2018): Other non-judge staff:
- professional probation officers
- employed in Consultative Team of Judicial Specialists

Q052 (2017): Other non-judge staff -5790
of which:
Professional probation officers - 5188
Employed in Consultative Team of Judicial Specialists - 602.

Q052 (2016): Other non-judge staff - 5859
of which:
Professional probation officers - 5212
Employed in Consultative Team of Judicial Specialists - 647.

Q052-1 (2020): Data from the supreme court's human resources Department.
In 2020 data include also employees of the Supreme Administrative Court

Q055 (General Comment): The table under item 1 contains the number of district prosecutors and under item 2 the number of circuit prosecutors. Whereas under item 3 is the number of prosecutors in the position of a prosecutor of the National Prosecutor's Office. The total is higher than the sum of the subcategories because it takes into account the number of prosecutors employed in regional prosecutor's offices - a total of 391 prosecutors (151 women and 240 men), since according to Article 16 of the Law of 28 January 2016 - Law on Prosecutor's Office (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 66) the common organizational units of the prosecutor's office are: National Prosecutor's Office, regional prosecutor's offices, circuit prosecutor's offices and district prosecutor's offices. All items (1-3) include prosecutors for military matters, who at the level of the district prosecutor's office are employed by 85, including 22 women and 63 men; at the level of the regional prosecutor's office - 38 prosecutors for military matters, including 8 women and 30 men, and at the National Prosecutor's Office - 13 prosecutors for military matters (2 women and 11 men).

Q055 (2020): The table under item 1 contains the number of district prosecutors and under item 2 the number of circuit prosecutors. Whereas under item 3 is the number of prosecutors in the position of a prosecutor of the National Prosecutor's Office. The total is higher than the sum of the subcategories because it takes into account the number of prosecutors employed in regional prosecutor's offices - a total of 391 prosecutors (151 women and 240 men), since according to Article 16 of the Law of 28 January 2016 - Law on Prosecutor's Office (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 66) the common organizational units of the prosecutor's office are: National Prosecutor's Office, regional prosecutor's offices, circuit prosecutor's offices and district prosecutor's offices. For 2020, all items (1-3) include prosecutors for military matters, who at the level of the district prosecutor's office are employed by 85, including 22 women and 63 men; at the level of the regional prosecutor's office - 38 prosecutors for military matters, including 8 women and 30 men, and at the National Prosecutor's Office - 13 prosecutors for military matters (2 women and 11 men).

Q055 (2018): Within the organizational structure of general organizational units of the prosecution office, there are Appellate Public Prosecutor's Offices, which function as a third rank and employ altogether 367 prosecutors (149 women and 224 men). Additionally, 65 prosecutors of military affairs (including 16 women and 49 men) are employed at the level related to the Regional Public Prosecutor's Office; 30 prosecutors of military affairs (including 6 women and 24 men) - at the level related to the District Public Prosecutor's Office, and 5 prosecutors of military affairs (5 men) - in the National Public Prosecutor's Office.

Q060 (2020): The table presents information available at the National Public Prosecutor's Office Human Resources Office [Biuro Kadr] and contains the numbers of persons actually employed in universal prosecutorial bodies of the public prosecution services, without conversion into full-time equivalents.

The Human Resources Office does not have detailed data on the number of employees in the universal prosecutorial bodies of the public prosecution service who are employed on an indefinite or fixed-term basis. Organisational units of the public prosecution service provide the Human Resources Office with data on employees of the public prosecution service (military part is provided separately) in the following groups:

1) FTE [full time employment] limits,

2) use of the FTE limits (not counted in full-time equivalents and not broken down between men and women) rounded to two decimal places, the actual number of employees (broken down into male and female employees).

The data provided does not include trainee prosecutors.

Q060 (2018): In the table, were presented total numbers of employees. Personnel's Office does not have detailed data connected with differentiation the number of workers per part time or full-time basis. The Personnel's Office also does not have detailed data connected with the number of workers employed in general organizational units of the prosecution office, for an unspecified or specified period of time.

Q132 (2020): The basic salary of a judge is determined in rates, the amount of which is determined using multipliers of the basis for determining basic salary, referred to in § 1c. The rates of basic salary in particular judge's positions and multipliers, used for determination of basic salary of judges in particular rates, are specified in the appendix to the Act.

A judge is entitled to a function-related allowance in connection with the performance of his duties.

Judges' remuneration is also differentiated by a long service bonus, amounting, beginning with the sixth year of service, to 5% of basic salary and increasing after each year by 1% until it reaches 20% of basic salary. No social security contributions are payable on judges' salaries. A judge taking up a position in a district court is entitled to basic salary at the first rate. The judge taking up the position in the circuit court is entitled to a basic salary at rate four, and if in a lower position he has already received a salary at rate four or five, he is entitled to a basic salary at rate five or six, respectively. A judge taking up a position in a court of appeal is entitled to the basic salary at the seventh rate, and if in a lower post he has already received the salary at the seventh or eighth rate, he is entitled to the basic salary at the eighth or ninth rate respectively.

The base salary for public prosecutors of universal prosecutorial bodies of the public prosecution services shall be determined based on the table of base salary scale for public prosecutors of universal prosecutorial bodies of the public prosecution services and the Institute of National Remembrance - Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation and multipliers used to determine the remuneration, which constitutes Annex No. 1 to the Ordinance of the Council of Ministers of 29 February 2016 (Journal of Laws of 2016, item 271, as amended) on the base salaries of public prosecutors and the amount of functional supplements to which prosecutors are entitled. The above table sets out the rates of base salary for individual public prosecutor positions and the corresponding multiplier, which is used to determine the amount of base salary for that position.

Pursuant to Article 123 of the Act on the Public Prosecutor's Office of 28 January 2016, the basis for determining the base salary of a public prosecutor in a given year is the so-called base amount, i.e. the average salary in the second quarter of the previous year, announced in the Official Journal of the Republic of Poland "Monitor Polski" by the President of the Main Statistical Office "Statistics Poland" [GUS]. Pursuant to Article 124 § 3 of the Act on Public Prosecutor's Office, a public prosecutor taking up a position in:

□ a district public prosecutor's office - shall be entitled to a base salary at the first grade;

□ a circuit public prosecutor's office - shall be entitled to the base salary in the fourth grade, and if in a lower position they were already receiving the salary in the fourth or fifth grade, they shall be entitled to the base salary in the fifth or sixth grade respectively;

□ a regional public prosecutor's office - shall be entitled to the base salary in the seventh grade, and if in a lower position they were already receiving the salary in the seventh or eighth grade, they shall be entitled to the base salary in the eighth or ninth grade respectively.

Pursuant to Article 124 § 1 of the above-mentioned Act, the base salary of public prosecutors of the National Public Prosecutor's Office is equal to the base salary of judges of the Supreme Court. Pursuant to Article 48 of the Act on the Supreme Court [Ustawa o Sądzie Najwyższym] of 8 December 2017 (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 154, as amended), the remuneration of a judge of the Supreme Court is determined at either the basic rate or the promotion rate. The promotion rate is 115% of the basic rate. Upon taking up his/her post, a judge of the Supreme Court receives base pay at the basic rate. After

Q132 (2019): The base salary for public prosecutors of common organisational units of the prosecutor's office is determined on the basis of the table of base salary for prosecutors of common organisational units of the prosecutor's office and the Institute of National Remembrance - Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation, and the multipliers used to determine this salary, which constitutes appendix no. 1 to the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 29 February 2016 on the base salary of the prosecutors and the amount of functional allowances to which the prosecutors are entitled. The above table sets out the rates of base salary for different prosecutorial positions and the corresponding multiplier, which is used to determine the base salary for this position.

Pursuant to Article 123 of the Act of 28 January 2016 – The Prosecutor's Office Law, the basis for determining the base salary of a prosecutor in a given year is the so-called base amount, i.e. the average salary in the second quarter of the previous year, published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Poland "Monitor Polski" by the President of the Central Statistical Office. Pursuant to Article 124 § 1 of the abovementioned Act, the base salary of prosecutors of the National Prosecutor's Office is equal to the base salary of the Supreme Court judges. Pursuant to Article 48 of the Act of 8 December 2017 on the Supreme Court (Journal of Laws of 2018, item 5, as amended), the salary of a judge of the Supreme Court is determined at the base rate or the promotion rate. The promotion rate is 115% of the base rate. A judge of the Supreme Court, taking up a position, receives the base salary at the base rate. After 7 years of service in the Supreme Court, the base salary of a Supreme Court judge is increased to the promotion rate.

At the same time, pursuant to Article 124 § 11 of the quoted Act – The Prosecutor's Office Law, a prosecutor is entitled to an allowance for long-term work amounting to, starting from the 6th year of work, 5% of the base salary currently earned by the prosecutor and increasing after each consecutive year of work by 1% of this salary, until 20% of the base salary is reached. After 20 years of work, the allowance is paid, irrespective of the length of service beyond that period, in the amount of 20% of the base salary currently earned by the prosecutor.

Moreover, pursuant to Article 124 § 10 of the quoted Act – The Prosecutor's Office Law, in connection with the function of a prosecutor, the prosecutor is entitled to a functional allowance, which results from appendix no. 2 Table of functions and multipliers used to determine the amount of functional allowances to the Ordinance of the Council of Ministers of 29 February 2016 on the base salary of the prosecutors and the amount of functional allowances to which the prosecutors are entitled.. Additionally, pursuant to Article 111 § 2 and 4 of the abovementioned Act, due to the nature of work and the scope of tasks performed, a special bonus may also be granted to the prosecutor of the National Prosecutor's Office, in the amount not exceeding 40% of the total base salary and the functional allowance. The allowance shall be granted for a fixed period, and in justified cases - also for an indefinite period.

Q132 (2018): Base salary for prosecutors related to general organizational units of the prosecution office is determined by virtue of the Table regarding rates, connected with the base salary for prosecutors related to general organizational units of the prosecution office and for prosecutors related to the Nation's Memory Institute - Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against Polish Nation. The aforementioned table also includes multipliers used for determining the aforementioned salary and it constitutes Schedule No 1 enclosed to the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 29th February 2016 on the base salary for prosecutors and the amount of extra duty allowance for prosecutors. The aforementioned table determines rates of the base salary related to particular prosecutor's position and appropriate multiplier used for determining the amount of base salary connected with this position. Pursuant to art. 123 of the Law on Prosecution Act of 28th January 2016 (published in the Journal of Laws 2017, item 1767 and later amendments), the basis of the prosecutor's base salary in a given year shall be - so called - base amount, that is average salary related to second quarter of the previous year, published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Poland by the Chairman of the Central Statistics Office.

Pursuant to art. 124 § 1 of the aforementioned Act, base salary for prosecutors related to the National Public Prosecutor's Office is equal to base salary for the Supreme Court judges.

Pursuant to art. 48 of the Supreme Court Act of 8th December 2017 (published in the Journal of Laws 2018, item 5 and later amendments) salary for the Supreme Court judge is determined at the basic rate or promotion rate. The amount of a promotion rate constitutes 115% of a basic rate. The Supreme Court judge, while taking over the post, acquires base salary related to the basic rate. After seven years of duty connected with the Supreme Court, base salary for the Supreme Court judge is raised up to the promotion rate. At the same time, pursuant to art. 124 § 11 of the aforementioned Law on Prosecution Act, prosecutor is entitled to allowance connected with a long-term service. This allowance constitutes, starting with the 6th year of service, 5% of the base salary currently received by the prosecutor and it rises - after each following year of service - by 1% of the base salary, until it reaches the level of 20% of the base salary. After twenty years of service, the allowance constitutes, independently on the period of service exceeding this time, 20% of the base salary currently received by the prosecutor.

What is more, pursuant to art. 124 § 10 of the aforementioned Law on Prosecution Act, in connection with certain position, prosecutor is entitled to extra duty allowance, which stems from Schedule No 2 of the Table regarding positions and multipliers used for determining the amount of extra duty allowance, enclosed to the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 29th February 2016 on the base salary for prosecutors and the amount of extra duty allowance for prosecutors.

Additionally, pursuant to art. 111 § 2 and 4 of the aforementioned Act, the National Public Prosecutor - due to the character of service and the scope of duties - can be entitled to the special allowance as well. The amount of the special allowance shall not exceed 40% of base salary and extra duty allowance altogether. The special allowance is granted for a specified period of time or - under particularly justified circumstances - for an unspecified period of time. Salaries of judges and public prosecutors of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance - we indicated average salary which contains base salary, allowance connected with a long-term service and allowance connected with occupying post.

Q133 (2020): A judge who retires or is retired due to age, illness or physical incapacity is entitled to an emolument equal to 75 percent of the basic salary and seniority allowance received at the most recent post.

The emolument is increased in line with changes of the basic salaries of active judges. A judge who retires is entitled to a one-off severance payment in the amount of six-months' remuneration.

- 1) Financial support. A judge may be granted financial support, in the form of a loan, to satisfy their residential needs.
- 2) Paid health leave. A judge may be granted paid health leave to undergo the prescribed treatment if the treatment requires to refrain from carrying out service. The health leave cannot exceed six months and is granted by the Minister of Justice.
- 3) Annual additional leave. A judge is entitled to annual additional leave of:
 - six business days – after ten years of work,
 - twelve business days - after fifteen years of work.
- 4) Jubilee award. A judge is entitled to a jubilee award in the amount of:
 - 100 percent of the monthly remuneration – after twenty years of work,
 - 150 percent of the monthly remuneration – after twenty-five years of work,
 - 200 percent of the monthly remuneration – after thirty years of work,
 - 250 percent of the monthly remuneration – after thirty-five years of work,
 - 350 percent of the monthly remuneration – after forty years of work,
 - 400 percent of the monthly remuneration – after forty-five years of work.

If a judge is posted to a locality other than the locality in which the judge's place of work is located, which is not the judge's place of permanent residence, the judge posted during the period of posting, as an employee on a business trip, is entitled to the following dues, compensating for the inconveniences resulting from the posting outside the permanent place of service: 1) the right to accommodation, free of charge, in conditions appropriate to the dignity of the office, or reimbursement of the costs of accommodation at the place of posting, in one of the following forms: - reimbursement of costs actually incurred - in the amount specified in the invoice, - a monthly lump sum - in an amount not exceeding 78% of the judge's basic salary - reimbursement of costs of the first journey from the place of permanent residence to the place of secondment, reimbursement of costs of the last journey from the place of secondment to the place of permanent residence and reimbursement of the costs of journeys made not more often than once a week to the place of permanent residence and back under conditions specified in provisions issued on the basis of Article 775 § 2 of the Act of 26 June 1974 - Labour Code (Journal of Laws of 2020, item 1320) in accordance with the rules applicable to domestic business trips; - a lump sum to cover the costs of travel by means of local transport, as referred to in the regulations on the amount and conditions for determining the amounts due to an employee working in a state or local government unit of the budgetary sphere for business travels within the country;

- allowances referred to in the regulations on the amount of and conditions for determining the amounts due to employees working in a state or local government unit of the budgetary sphere for domestic business trips;

- reimbursement of costs incurred for the use of vehicles owned by the employee for business purposes, referred to in the regulations on the conditions for determining and the manner of reimbursing the costs of use for business purposes of

~~transportation means, motor vehicles and means not owned by the employer.~~

Q133 (2019): retirement

Pursuant to Article 127 § 1 of the Act of 28 January 2016 – The Prosecutor's Office Law in connection with Article 69 -71 and Article 100 of the Act of 27 July 2001 - Law on the system of common courts (Journal of Laws of 2020, item 365, as amended), the prosecutor shall retire when they reach the age of 65, unless, not later than six months and not earlier than twelve months before reaching this age, they declare to the General Prosecutor their willingness to continue holding the position and present a certificate stating that they are able, due to their health condition, to perform their prosecutorial duties, issued on the terms specified for a candidate for the prosecutor's position. A prosecutor shall, at their request, retire, with the right to the emolument referred to in Article 100 § 2 - in the amount of 75% of the base salary and the length of service allowance earned on their last position - after the age of 55 for a woman, if she has worked for not less than 25 years in the position of a judge or a prosecutor, and the age of 60 for a man, if he has worked for not less than 30 years in the position of a judge or a prosecutor. A prosecutor who is a woman shall, at her request, retire after reaching the age of 60, regardless of the period of service as a prosecutor or judge. A prosecutor who retires or is retired due to age, illness or loss of ability shall be entitled to an emolument of 75% of the base salary and the length of service allowance earned on their last position. The emolument shall be increased in accordance with changes in the base salary of active prosecutors. In addition, a retired prosecutor shall be entitled to a one-time severance payment of six months' salary.

Judges and prosecutors are not given housing, but have, for example, the possibility to apply for financial support - in the form of a loan - to meet possible housing needs.

Q133 (2016): A judge who retires or is retired due to age, illness or physical incapacity is entitled to an emolument equal to 75 percent of the basic salary and seniority allowance received at the most recent post.

The emolument is increased in line with changes of the basic salaries of active judges. A judge who retires is entitled to a one-off severance payment in the amount of six months' remuneration.

Q144 (General Comment): A judge shall be disciplinarily liable for official (disciplinary) offences, including: - a manifest and flagrant violation of the law; - acts or omissions likely to prevent or substantially impede the functioning of the judicial authority; - actions that question the existence of the official relationship of a judge, the effectiveness of the appointment of a judge or the legitimacy of the constitutional organ of the Republic of Poland; - public activities incompatible with the principles of independence of courts and judges; - offence against the dignity of the office. A judge shall also be held disciplinarily liable for his conduct prior to assuming office if by such conduct he has breached the duties of the state office then held or has proved himself unworthy of the office of judge.

The disciplinary penalties shall be:

- admonition;
- reprimand;
- reduction of the basic salary by 5%-50% for a period from six months to two years;
- a pecuniary penalty in the amount of one month's basic salary, plus the judge's long-service allowance, function allowance and special allowance, payable for the month preceding the issuance of the final sentence; - removal from office (for example, chair of a division) ;
- transfer to another place of employment;
- dismissal of a judge.

A prosecutor is liable to disciplinary action for official (disciplinary) offences, including: - an obvious and gross violation of the law; - acts or omissions which may prevent or seriously obstruct the functioning of the body of justice or the public prosecutor's office; - actions that question the existence of the official relationship of a judge or prosecutor, the effectiveness of the appointment of a judge or prosecutor or the constitutional authority of the Republic of Poland; - public activity incompatible with the principle of independence of the prosecutor; - misconduct on the part of the judge or prosecutor. An act or omission of a prosecutor undertaken exclusively in the public interest shall not constitute a disciplinary offence.

A public prosecutor shall also be liable to discipline for his or her conduct prior to assuming office if he or she has breached the duties or the dignity of the public office then held, or has proved unworthy of the office of public prosecutor.

A public prosecutor shall be liable only to disciplinary action for abuse of freedom of speech in the performance of his or her official duties, constituting a privately prosecutable insult to a party, his or her agent or defence counsel, curator, witness, expert or interpreter.

The disciplinary penalties are:

- admonition;
- reprimand;
- reduction of basic salary by 5% - 50% for the period from six months to two years; - a fine in the amount of one month's basic salary plus the prosecutor's long-service bonus, function bonus and special bonus payable for the month preceding the final conviction; - removal from office;
- transfer to another official position;
- expulsion from the prosecution service.

Q144 (2016): The data concern reasons of undertaken disciplinary proceedings against judges is not available.

Q145 (2020): Penalties of judges-. Data collected from Disciplinary Courts at the Courts of Appeal in Poland. Disciplinary Court at the Court of Appeal in Wrocław - 2 penalties of admonition;

Disciplinary Court at the Court of Appeal in Gdańsk - 1 penalty of a warning; Disciplinary Court of the Court of Appeal in Białystok - 5 decisions on discontinuance of proceedings and in one case the penalty was waived;

Disciplinary Court of the Court of Appeals in Kraków - 2 pending proceedings; Disciplinary Court of the Court of Appeals in Rzeszów - finding of guilt and waiver of punishment;

Disciplinary Court of the Court of Appeals in Szczecin - 2 penalties of admonition and 1 proceeding has not been completed yet;

Disciplinary Court of the Court of Appeal in Łódź - 1 withdrawal from imposing a disciplinary penalty Disciplinary Court of the Court of Appeals in Warsaw - 1 reprimand;

Disciplinary Court at the Court of Appeals in Lublin - guilt found, penalty waived, transferred according to jurisdiction;

Q145 (2018): According to art. 142 par. 1 of the Law on Prosecution Act of 28th January 2016 (published in the Journal of Laws 2017, item 1767 and later amendments) disciplinary penalties include: admonition, reprimand, dismissal from function, transfer to another place of service, dismissal from prosecutorial service. In view of the above mentioned regulation "other type of sanctions" means admonition and dismissal from prosecutorial service.

Q145 (2016): 16- number of admonition of judges

1-suspension of increasing the salary of a judge in repose.

Q146 (2020): Number of advocates: total: 19954, male- 10513, female - 8845

Incomplete data: No information on sex of 596 advocates;

Number of legal counsels: total: 37411, male - 17746, female - 19665

It is noteworthy that legal advisers have the same powers as advocates.

Q146 (2019): It is the total number of legal advisers and advocates.

It is noteworthy that legal advisers have the same powers as advocates.

Q146 (2012): Since 2010, the part-deregulation (carried out in 2007/2008) of the lawyer's profession has been implemented and resulted in a major change in the number of lawyers.

Portugal

Q004 (2016): In the present questionnaire we used another "concept" of gross annual salary that we believe is closer to the objectives of this question.

We opted for the category of "payments and salaries" instead of "remunerations" of the national budget because "remunerations" also includes social contributions by the employer which constitute wage costs and not salary.

Q046 (General Comment): The total includes judges from courts of 1st, 2nd and 3rd instances, except the Constitutional Court.

Q046 (2020): 3. We are dealing with small numbers, therefore the discrepancy ratio is big. In addition, with time female judges, that are the majority of judges, are getting to the top of their professional career.

Q046 (2019): In absolute terms the increase is only 5 persons. The numbers are small, therefore in relative terms it appears to be relevant.

Q046 (2018): The number of Supreme Court Judges has been decreasing since 2015. In absolute terms the decrease from 2016 to 2018 is from 82 to 71 judges, which is not significant in absolute terms, but acquires a more relevant expression in relative terms.

Q046 (2017): As concerns the increase in the number of female Supreme Court judges: the numbers are small, therefore the variation seems important.

Q046 (2014): The increase in the number of Supreme Court female professional judges is due to the general tendency of increase of female judges in the last decade at first instance courts.

Q046-2 (2020): As there are judges who have civil and criminal competences at the same time, it is not possible to distinguish judges by civil and commercial matters. Therefore, the judges of the judicial courts were all included in the column "other".

Q052 (General Comment): The variations in the number of non-judge staff over the different evaluation cycles seem high due to the small numbers.

Q052 (2020): 52-3- In absolute terms, the increase between 2018 and 2020 in the category "Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts" for women is from 94 to 104. Since we are dealing with small absolute values, the identified variation, despite not representing a significant difference in absolute terms, acquires a more relevant expression in terms of relative variation.

52-4- We confirm the increase in the number of "technical staff" in the courts between 2018 and 2020. No specific explanation.

Q052 (2019): In 2019, as in previous years there was no other non-judge staff.

Q052 (2018): In 2018, as in 2017 there were no other non-judge staff.

Q052 (2017): "other non judge staff" - this category includes all staff with a non-specified category or non-specific functions. As this is a residual category, the numbers tend to be small.

Q052 (2014): The decrease in the number of staff in charge of administrative tasks is due to retirements that have not been replaced and to the continuous IT modernization.

Q052 (2013): The number of judicial staff is decreasing on account of retirements that have been occurring since 2010. In addition, due to the reform of the Public Administration that is taking place since 2009 and the financial constraints of the past few years, the number of public servants has decreased.

Q052-1 (2020): We confirm the increase in 2020 in the category of non-judge staff working in courts at Supreme Court level in the Supreme Court of Justice and the Supreme Administrative Court, with a special focus on the administrative and tax courts.

Q052-1 (2018): Since 2016 there has been an increase of non-judge staff to meet the needs of additional staff. There were no legislative or other changes that could directly justify the increase.

Q055 (General Comment): The communicated data encompasses the number of magistrates of the Public Prosecution Service in courts of first instance, second instance and high superior courts, except the Constitutional Court.

Q055 (2020): No specific explanation for the numbers above.

Q055 (2018): In absolute terms the decrease from 2016 to 2018 is from 7 to 5 female prosecutors, which is not significant in absolute terms, but acquires a more relevant expression in relative terms.

Q055 (2012): The increase in the number of female prosecutors is due to the general tendency of increase of female prosecutors in the last decade at first instance courts. It is natural that gradually the proportion of female prosecutors in the higher courts tends to grow as a result of their career progress. The number of prosecutors in the High Judicial Court and in the High Administrative Court, increased. In particular, in the High Administrative Court there was a strong reinforcement of these professionals in 2011 in order to respond to a pressing need of prosecutors in this court.

Q132 (General Comment): The net annual salary depends on various factors: personal tax situation; other personal revenues. It would not be accurate to provide a number under this category.

Q132 (2020): Source of data: Directorate-General for the Administration of Justice and the High Council for the Judiciary
The increase of salaries resulted from the revision of the statute of judges and prosecutors.

Q132 (2019): The increase of the Public Prosecutors' salary in the Supreme Court was due to the revision of the Statute of Judicial Magistrates

Q144 (General Comment): Judges: the annual report of the High Judicial Council doesn't discriminate the categories of disciplinary proceedings.

Q145 (2020): According to article 227 (2) of the Public Prosecution Statute, reprimands may not be registered. One of the reprimands applied in the year 2020 was not registered in the individual file of the sanctioned prosecutor. Some of the sanctions applied in 2020 concern disciplinary proceedings started in 2019. Some of the disciplinary proceedings started in 2020 (Q144) have been filed (2).

With regard to judges, one of the reprimands was registered in the individual file of the sanctioned prosecutor, one was not and the third one is unknown. Sanction 7 (transfer to another geographical (court) location) was applied as an accessory penalty of the suspension sanction).

Q145 (2018): 9. other: compulsory retirement

Q145 (2016): For public prosecutors other include temporary inactivity (2) and compulsory retirement (1).

For judges other include compulsory retirement (5) and dismissal (1).

Q145 (2014): For 2012 and 2014, the category "other" encompasses mandatory retirements. Sanctions indicated in items 2 and 4 imply salary reduction.

Q145 (2012): For 2012 and 2014, the category "other" encompasses mandatory retirements. Sanctions indicated in items 2 and 4 imply salary reduction.

Romania

Q004 (General Comment): At national level, the average gross annual salary is not calculated and included in the official statistical reports made annually by the National Institute of Statistics. Thus, the SMBA was calculated on the basis of the monthly average gross salary at an average monthly value of the euro calculated by the National Bank of Romania for the reference year concluding in the average gross annual salary (as the sum of monthly average salary).

Q004 (2020): The difference can be explained based on salary increases, and an upward trend can be observed continuing from 2018.

Q004 (2018): At national level, the average gross annual salary is not calculated and included in the official statistical reports made annually by the National Institute of Statistics. Thus, the SMBA was calculated by request by the National Institute of Statistics on the basis of the monthly average gross salary at an average annual value of the euro calculated by the National Bank of Romania for the reference year 2018

According to the provisions of the national legislation in force (GEO no. 79/2017 with subsequent amendments and completions), the social insurance contributions, respectively those of social health insurance that fell to the employer, were transferred to the employee's responsibility and, starting with 2018, are fully supported by the employee, being reflected in the gross amount of the earning.

Consequently, the indicator "monthly gross average wage" produced and disseminated from 2018 is no longer comparable with the previous data series.

These legal provisions do not influence the data comparability for the series of "average monthly net earnings."

Q046 (General Comment): In Romania there are four levels of courts (first instance courts, tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court of Cassation and Justice). Only judges of the „judecatorii” are counted as first instance judges. In line with our previous reports in this matter, in the table above judges from tribunals and courts of appeal shall be included in the category "second instance professional judges", even if according to the procedural provisions in terms of competences tribunals may judge both as first and instance court and for certain procedural circumstances (material and personal) even the courts of appeal may judge in first instance. Moreover even the High Court can judge in first instance for example in criminal cases according to the personal competence rules of procedure.

Q046 (2020): Only judges of the „judecatorii” are counted as first instance judges.

Q046 (2019): In Romania there are four levels of courts (first instance courts, tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court of Cassation and Justice). In line with our previous reports in this matter, in the table above judges from tribunals and courts of appeal shall be included in the category "second instance professional judges", even if according to the procedural provisions in terms of competences tribunals may judge both as first and instance court and for certain procedural circumstances (material and personal) even the courts of appeal may judge in first instance. Moreover even the High Court can judge in first instance for example in criminal cases according to the personal competence rules of procedure.

Q046 (2018): In Romania there are four level of courts (first instance courts, tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court of Cassation and Justice). In line with our previous reports in this matters, in the table above judges from tribunals and courts of appeal shall be included in the category "second instance professional judges", even if according to the procedural provisions in terms of competences tribunals may judge both as first and instance court and for certain procedural circumstances (material and personal) even the courts of appeal may judge in first instance. Moreover even the High Court can judge in first instance for example in criminal cases according to the personal competence rules of procedure.

Q046 (2017): The number of professional judges sitting in second instance courts (point 2) includes both the number of judges within the courts of appeal and the number of judges within the tribunals.

Q046 (2016): In Romania there are four level of courts (first instance courts, tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court of Cassation and Justice). In the table above the judges from tribunals are included in the category "second instance professional judges".

Q046 (2014): For 2014, judges mentioned at 46.1 are judges within first instance courts, while judges mentioned at 46.2 are judges within tribunals and courts of appeal.

Q046 (2013): Judges mentioned at 46.1 are judges within first instance courts and tribunals, while judges mentioned at 46.2 are judges within courts of appeal. In 2012 and 2013, the Superior Council of Magistracy brought important changes to the Regulation for the promotion of judges to the High Court of Cassation and Justice and 19 judges were promoted.

Q046 (2012): At 46.1 are mentioned judges within courts of first instance, while at 46.2 are mentioned judges within tribunals and courts of appeal.

Q046-2 (General Comment): The statistical system does not collect information regarding a breakdown in the number of judges based on the different legal matters.

Q046-2 (2020): In Romania there are four level of courts (first instance courts, tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court of Cassation and Justice). In line with our previous reports in this matters, in the table above judges from tribunals and courts of appeal shall be included in the category "second instance professional judges", even if according to the procedural provisions in terms of competences tribunals may judge both as first and instance court and for certain procedural circumstances (material and personal) even the courts of appeal may judge in first instance. Moreover even the High Court can judge in first instance for example in criminal cases according to the personal competence rules of procedure.

Q052 (General Comment): The number indicated for the category "non-judge staff assisting judges" encompasses clerks with judicial tasks; the number indicated for "staff in charge of administrative tasks" concerns registering clerks, documentary clerks, statistician clerks, archivist clerks and public servants; the number indicated for "technical staff" includes IT staff, contractual personnel and other personnel (drivers, ushers, procedural agents etc.). The category "other" subsumes assistance magistrates, judicial assistants and probation counselors. o Assistance magistrates work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice. They participate in the trial sessions, have a consultative vote in deliberations and write the minutes of the sessions, as well as the decisions. o Judicial assistants work only within tribunals and are part, together with the judges, of the panels which judge, in first instance, cases regarding labor and social insurances litigations (the panel is composed of 1 judge and 2 judicial assistants; the latter participate in the deliberations with a consultative vote and sign the decisions). o The probation counselors have, in principle, the following attributions: support the activity of judges by elaborating certain evaluation documents in criminal cases with juvenile offenders; support the activity of the judge delegated with enforcing decisions in criminal matters; cooperate with public institutions in order to execute the measure to force a minor to carry out an unpaid activity in an institution of public interest; initiate and carry on special programs of social reinsertion for persons convicted to prison and for minors who committed offences provided by the criminal law; carry out, at request, activities of individual counseling of offenders, with regard to the social, group and individual behavior; initiate and carry out special programmes of protection, social and judicial assistance of minors and youngsters who committed offences.

Q052 (2019): 6437 represents the number of clerks with judicial tasks (- 169 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice); 1646 - the number of registering clerks, documentary clerks, statistician clerks, archivist clerks and public servants (- 16 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice); 1750 - number of IT staff, contractual personnel and other personnel / drivers, ushers, procedural agents..... (- 6 IT staff works only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice). Other categories of personnel which function within the Romanian courts (867): Assistance magistrates: 116 Judicial assistants: 177 Probation counselors: 574

Q052 (2018): 6402 represents the number of clerks with judicial tasks (- 163 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice); 1645 - the number of registering clerks, documentary clerks, statistician clerks, archivist clerks and public servants (- 17 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice); 1772 - number of IT staff, contractual personnel and other personnel / drivers, ushers, procedural agents (-101 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice). Other categories of personnel which function within the Romanian courts (843): Assistance magistrates: 110 Judicial assistants: 176 Probation counselors: 557

Q052 (2017): Other categories of personnel which function within the Romanian courts (852): Assistance magistrates: 112 Judicial assistants: 176 Probation counselors: 564
The increase observed in the category "other" between 2016 and 2017 is explained by the employment of the respective number of probation counselors.

Q052 (2016): 6191 represents the number of clerks with judicial tasks (- 165 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice); 1621 - the number of registering clerks, documentary clerks, statistician clerks, archivist clerks and public servants (- 9 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice); 1822 - number of IT staff, contractual personnel and other personnel / drivers, ushers, procedural agents (- 109 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice). Other categories of personnel which function within the Romanian courts (663): Assistance magistrates: 113 Judicial assistants: 173 Probation counselors: 377

Q052 (2015): 6149 represents the number of clerks with judicial tasks (- 149 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice); 1615 - the number of registering clerks, documentary clerks, statistician clerks, archivist clerks and public servants (- 9 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice); 1844 - number of IT staff, contractual personnel and other personnel / drivers, ushers, procedural agents (- 109 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice).

Other categories of personnel which function within the Romanian courts: Assistance magistrates: 115 ; Judicial assistants: 176 ; Probation counselors: 352

Q052 (2014): In 2014, there were 6072 clerks with judicial tasks (153 within the High Court of Cassation and Justice); 1585 registering clerks, documentary clerks, statistician clerks, archivist clerks and public servants (9 within the HCCJ); 1854 IT staff, contractual personnel and other personnel / drivers, ushers, procedural agents (96 within the HCCJ). The category "other" subsumes 101 Assistance magistrates, 175 Judicial assistants and 360 Probation counselors.

Q052 (2013): In 2013, there were 5743 clerks with judicial tasks; 1563 registering clerks, documentary clerks, statistician clerks, archivist clerks and public servants; 1784 IT staff, contractual personnel and other personnel (drivers, ushers, procedural agents). The category "other" subsumes 92 Assistance magistrates, 176 Judicial assistants and 281 Probation counselors.

Q052 (2012): In 2012, there were 5489 clerks with judicial tasks; 1486 registering clerks, documentary clerks, statistician clerks, archivist clerks and public servants; 1762 IT staff, contractual personnel and other personnel (drivers, ushers, procedural agents). The category "other" subsumes 90 Assistance magistrates; 175 Judicial assistants; 281 Probation counselors.

Q052-1 (2020): 3. Total non-judge staff working in courts at Supreme Court level-

The difference between 2018 (communicated data) and 2020 is pointedly given by the difference in the methodology for reporting data within the human resources sector. Thus, for 2018, in the total number of auxiliary staff (non-judge staff working at Supreme Court level) was not included the number of staff represented by ushers, procedural agents, drivers. Also, rechecking the communicated data for 2018 on this point (point. 3), it is confirmed that the total number of auxiliary staff (occupied positions) at the High Court of Cassation and Justice is 230 (2018 data, including the staff represented by the professional categories mentioned above).

Q055 (General Comment): In Romania there are four level of courts/prosecution offices attached to these courts (first instance courts, tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court of Cassation and Justice). In line with our previous reports in this matters, in the table above prosecutors from prosecution offices of the tribunals and of the courts of appeal shall be included in the category "second instance professional prosecutors".

Q055 (2018): In Romania there are four level of courts/prosecution offices attached to these courts (first instance courts, tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court of Cassation and Justice). In line with our previous reports in this matters, in the table above prosecutors from prosecution offices of the tribunals and of the courts of appeal shall be included in the category "second instance professional prosecutors".

Q055 (2014): The prosecutor's offices are established in the following hierarchy: the prosecutor's offices attached to the courts of law (point 1 of the table), the prosecutor's offices attached to tribunals and prosecutor's offices attached to the courts of appeal (point 2), and the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice (point 3).

Q055 (2012): The prosecutor's offices are established in the following hierarchy: the prosecutor's offices attached to the courts of law (point 1 of the table), the prosecutor's offices attached to tribunals and prosecutor's offices attached to the courts of appeal (point 2), the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice (point 3).

Q060 (2020): Out of the total of 2408 filled in positions in the prosecution offices country wide, 1997 are occupied by clerks and the rest of 411 are procedural agents (who accomplish activities such as delivering summons, other courier activities etc.) and other staff such as drivers.

Q060 (2018): Out of the total of 2468 filled in positions in the prosecution offices country wide, 2044 are occupied by clerks and the rest of 424 are procedural agents (who accomplish activities such as delivering summons, other courier activities etc.) and other staff such as drivers.

Q060 (2016): The numbers include the clerks, forensics, auxiliary staff, public servants and contract staff

Q132 (2016): The increase between 2014 and 2016 is resulting from legislative changes, including the way in which specific legislation is applied in the light of the jurisprudence of the Constitutional Court. The calculation method did not change, but the base of the monthly salaries has grown during the last two years, according to the legislation concerning the public remuneration, as it was interpreted by the Constitutional Court and the ordinary courts of law. Currently, the differences between salaries in the judicial system are eliminated. Since 2000 to the present, the magistrates' salaries have risen steadily, including the latest law on salaries in the public domain (Law no. 153/2017) has set a salary level for magistrates well above the average of the budgetary staff. This law will have its full effect until 2022.

Q132 (2012): The 2012 data was based on the Law regarding the unitary remuneration of personnel paid from public funds, no.284/2010, with subsequent amendments and additions.

Q133 (2020): Other financial benefits are essentially related to medical expenses and travel expenses (limited).

Q133 (2019): Other financial benefits are essentially related to medical expenses and travel expenses (limited).

Q133 (2018): Other financial benefits are essentially related to medical expenses and travel expenses (limited).

Q144 (General Comment): Disciplinary breaches may have only a disciplinary liability. Nevertheless, judges and prosecutors are responsible for criminal acts as any other citizen, according to an ordinary proceeding.

Q144 (2020): As previously, in the table above we have indicated the number of disciplinary actions registered in the reference year (2020) before the Sections for judges and prosecutors of the Superior Council of Magistracy in disciplinary matters (9 disciplinary cases/disciplinary actions were registered before the Section for Judges of the SCM in disciplinary matters and 9 disciplinary cases were registered before the Section for Prosecutors of the SCM in disciplinary matters).

The discrepancies between the number of disciplinary actions and the number of breaches of professional ethics + breaches of the professional inadequacy are due to the fact that one disciplinary action can refer to not only one but more disciplinary offences, as well as to not only one but more magistrates.

The disciplinary offences are expressly regulated under the provisions of art. 99 of the Law no.303/2004 amended and republished in 2018.

Q144 (2018): In the table above we have indicated the number of disciplinary actions registered in the reference year (2018) before the Sections for judges and prosecutors of the Superior Council of Magistracy in disciplinary liability matters.

The inadherence between the number of disciplinary actions and the number of breaches of professional ethics + breaches of the professional inadequacy is due to the fact that one disciplinary action can refer to not only one but more disciplinary offences, as well as to not only one but more magistrates.

The disciplinary offences are expressly regulated under the provisions of art. 99 of the Law no.303/2004 amended and republished in 2018.

Q145 (General Comment): In the case of breach of the Deontological Code, there is no disciplinary sanction applicable. According to our legislation (art. 100 of the Law no. 303/2004 modified and republished) the sanctions that may be applied to judges and prosecutors, according to the seriousness of their violations, are the following: warning; decreasing the gross monthly indemnity by up to 25% for a period from one to 3 months; disciplinary transfer for a period from one to 3 years to another court or prosecutor's office, even lower in rank; suspension from office for a period of up to 6 months; position downgrade; exclusion from the magistracy.

Q145 (2020): There should be taken into account that the above mentioned data reflect the number of the disciplinary sanctions rendered in the reference year (2020) irrespectively of the year the disciplinary action was registered in, therefore this number is not necessary equal to the number of disciplinary actions registered in 2020, as these sanctions can be rendered for disciplinary actions registered before 2020 while there are also disciplinary actions registered in 2020 but not yet solved before the end of 2020; moreover, most of the decisions are final but there are also several ones are not final yet (the recourse procedure).

“Position downgrade” - this type of disciplinary sanction did not exist and it has been introduced by the Law no. 242/2018.

Q145 (2018): There should be taken into account that the above mentioned data reflect the number of the disciplinary sanctions rendered in the reference year (2018) irrespectively of the year the disciplinary action was registered in, therefore this number is not necessary equal to the number of disciplinary actions registered in 2018, as these sanctions can be rendered for disciplinary actions registered before 2018 while there are also disciplinary actions registered in 2018 but not yet solved before the end of 2018.

Q146 (2020): There is no official explanation due to legal norms, in principle such fluctuations can be registered within the profession, as long as the total number has not registered significant fluctuations.

Slovakia

Q004 (2020): Ministry of Finance did not offer closer explanation. Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/419502/average-annual-wages-slovak-republic-slovakia-y-on-y-in-euros/>

Q046 (2019): The Number of Supreme Court professional judges is 77 for the full time judges. There are 7 temporarily assigned judges as well (2 women and 5 men).

Q046 (2018): The provided total corresponds to the number of judges actually performing their functions. Put differently, judges

who are temporary assigned to other institutions (Ministry of Justice, Judicial Academy, other judicial institutions including international courts), judges granted maternity leave etc. are not considered in the provided figures. Total number including judges temporary not performing their functions is 1427 (521 men, 906 women).

Q046 (2017): The increase in the total number of judges is caused by filling the previously designed vacant posts of judges.

Q046 (2015): The decrease in the number of judges in comparison with the previous cycle has been caused by the retirement of the judges whose posts have not been filled yet. The selection procedures for the vacant posts are under way.

Q046 (2014): In 2014, the total number of judges in the records of the Ministry of justice was 1366 (503 males, 863 females), including judges temporary assigned to other institutions, judges granted maternity leave etc.

Q046 (2013): In 2013, the total number of judges in the records of the Ministry of justice was 1385 (511 males, 874 females), including judges temporary assigned to other institutions, judges granted maternity leave etc.

Q046 (2012): In 2012, the total number of judges in the records of the Ministry of justice was 1344 (497 males, 847 females), including judges temporary assigned to other institutions, judges granted maternity leave etc.

Q052 (2020): The number of technical staff and other non-judge staff are included in category 3 (staff in charge of administrative tasks)

Q052 (2018): See general comment.

There are no special explanation related to discrepancies in gender composition of court staff

Q052 (2017): The slight increase in the number of male non-judge staff originates at the Supreme court of the Slovak republic. The position of the "Judicial assistant" has been established and filled. The assistant helps the judge with legal research, drafting of decisions etc. Out of 86 assistants there are 29 male.

Q052 (2014): In 2014, the category "Rechtspfleger" subsumes 967 higher judicial officers and 63 mediation and probation officers. The category "staff assisting judges" includes assistants of judges and court secretaries. The category "staff in charge of different administrative tasks" encompasses court staff responsible for court administration, contact with the public (information centre, filing office), archives and technical staff. It was not possible to extract the accurate number of "technical staff" and "other non-judge staff" from the overall data on "staff in charge of different administrative tasks".

Q052 (2013): In 2013, the category "Rechtspfleger" includes 975 judicial officers, 45 legal assistants at the Supreme Court and 63 mediation and probation officers. The category "non-judge staff assisting judges" includes 1348 assistants and 752 judicial secretaries. The rest of the non-judge staff is subsumed in the category "other". In 2011 and 2012, the Ministry of Justice decided to increase the total number of the judicial officers with the intention to improve the disposition of certain court agendas.

Q052 (2012): In 2012, the category "Rechtspfleger" includes 982 judicial officers and 64 mediation and probation officers. It was not possible to extract the accurate number of "technical staff" and "other non-judge staff" from the overall data on "staff in charge of different administrative tasks".

Q052-1 (2018): All data were provided by the central institution for the court management, The Department of Human Resources Development of the Ministry of Justice

Q055 (General Comment): The number of prosecutors at the Supreme Court level also includes prosecutors of the Special Prosecution Bureau. The latter deals with crimes of corruption and the most severe offences including organized crime. It intervenes in first instance, but acts as an organizational part of the General Prosecutor's Office.

Q060 (2020): Staff increased for natural recruitment procedure

Q060 (2012): In 2012, the increase of the number of non-prosecutor staff resulted from the organisational changes in the prosecution services in the year 2011. In that year, the military prosecution services (which were administrated by the Ministry of Defence) were abolished and all the staff was assigned to the prosecution services.

Q132 (General Comment): The stated sums represent the basic gross salary of judges/prosecutors without bonuses and supplements. According to the Act on Judges (No. 385/2000 Coll.) the average monthly salary of the judge equals the monthly salary of the Member of Parliament. The monthly salary of the judge at the beginning of the career is 90% of this salary. The monthly salary of the judge of the Supreme Court is 130 % of the monthly salary of the Member of Parliament. The judge is entitled to have 2 additional monthly salaries (in May and in November) unless he/she do not meet the conditions stipulated in law. The sum of annual average salary stated in this questionnaire counts 14 months salaries.

All bonuses and supplements are stipulated by law. Specific supplement belongs to the judges of the Specialized Criminal court and to the judges of the Supreme court deciding on the remedies against the decisions of that court. The value of the net salary depends on several individual criteria, e. g. the number of children, the voluntary pension security scheme etc. Similar rules govern the salaries of prosecutors (Act on Prosecutors and Trainee Prosecutors No.154/2001 Coll.). The average salary of the prosecutor equals the average salary of the judge. The salary of the beginning prosecutor is 85% of this salary, the salary of the prosecutor at the General Prosecutors office is equal to the salary of the Supreme Court judge. Prosecutors are also entitled to 2 additional monthly salaries. Supplements for the heads of the prosecutor offices are similar to supplements of the court presidents at the same level. The prosecutors of the Special Prosecutor's Office are entitled to same supplement as the judges of the Specialized Criminal Court.

Q132 (2019): The stated sums represent the basic gross salary of judges/prosecutors stipulated by law without supplements (methodology comparable to previous years data in the questionnaire). See general comment for details.

Q132 (2018): The stated sums represent the basic gross salary of judges/prosecutors stipulated by law without supplements. See general comment for details.

Q132 (2014): The salaries of judges and prosecutors in 2014 were at the same level as in 2012. The adjustments of salaries for all State officials (Members of Parliament, Government, judges) were stopped in the years 2013 and 2014 due to State expenditures restrictions.

Q133 (2020): The regulation about housing was included in the Decree of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic no. 293/2019

Coll., which lays down the conditions and scope of reimbursement of increased expenses for traveling of the hosting judge, or the hosting court can offer accommodation for the judge.

Q133 (2019): The regulation about housing is newly included in the Decree of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic no. 293/2019 Coll., which lays down the conditions and scope of reimbursement of increased expenses for traveling of the hosting judge, or the hosting court can offer accommodation for the judge.

Q144 (General Comment): Criminal offences of judges and prosecutors are not tried at disciplinary proceedings.

Q144 (2020): In the line 4. "Other" are counted motions for a declaration that the written warning is invalid.

Q144 (2018): In 2018 there were 21 disciplinary proceedings initiated against judges for these reasons: Professional inadequacy: 19 disciplinary proceedings, e.g. violation of the duties of a judge; a deliberate breach of the judge's duty to decide impartially and impartially; presence in the workplace under the influence of alcohol, narcotic or psychotropic substances; culpable conduct of a judge resulting in delays in court proceedings, Other: 2 disciplinary proceedings for failure to submit the written declaration along with asset declaration

Q144 (2016): With respect to the judges the majority of "other" disciplinary proceedings was initiated due to causing the procedural delays (23 cases), filing an application for declaration of invalidity of a written reprimand filed by a judge itself (3 cases) and failure to meet the obligation of standby duty performance duly and timely and failure to meet the obligation of overtime function performance (1 case).

Q144 (2014): In 2014, the category "other" included 1 deliberate violation of the obligation to impartial and unbiased deciding, 9 deliberate conducts of judges leading to undue delays, 1 arbitrary decision, 2 repeated committing of a serious breaching of discipline.

Q144 (2012): In 2012, there were 19 disciplinary proceedings against judges for professional inadequacy - undue delays in proceedings (10), failure to elaborate the judgments within the statutory time period (3); failure to decide within the statutory time period (3); other breaches of the professional duties (3). As to the category "other", it encompassed one misdemeanor against the public order.

Q145 (General Comment): The disciplinary judiciary at the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic consisted of the Disciplinary Boards (senates) and the Disciplinary Boards (senates) of Appeal. The senates were created by the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic, which supervised them to the extent specified by law. The first instance disciplinary board/senat consists of 3 members - the president of the board has to be a judge, 1 member is a judge and 1 member is experienced legal professional. The appeal disciplinary board consists of 5 members - the president of the tribunal and 2 members have to be judges, 2 members are experienced legal professionals. In the case of the president and the vice-president of the Supreme Court, the role of disciplinary court is performed by the Constitutional court of the Slovak republic. The disciplinary judiciary exercised its powers in the above mentioned proces from 1st of July 2017 untill 31st of July 2021. From 1st of August 2021, the Supreme Administrative Court of the Slovak Republic is the disciplinary court for judges of the Slovak Republic.

Q145 (2020): Prosecutors: In 2020, no disciplinary measure was imposed by the prosecutor, only one disciplinary was legally terminated, namely with the acquittal of the prosecutor. Judges: In the line 4. "Other" are counted suspension of disciplinary proceedings (16) and liberation (2).

Q145 (2018): The difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings initiated and the number of sanctions imposed is caused by the fact that not every initiated disciplinary proceedings results in sanction or finding the defendant guilty. The other reason is that some proceedings were not terminated within the same year.

Q145 (2016): In relation to the judges the majority of "other" disciplinary proceedings was ended by the judge being acquitted (9 cases), the disciplinary proceedings being terminated (11 cases), the disciplinary sentence being withheld (1 case) or the sanction being pronounced to be invalid (2 cases). There were situations within one disciplinary proceeding of partly deciding one way and partly deciding the other (for example partly imposing a sanction and partly terminating the disciplinary proceedings), therefore the number of initiated disciplinary proceedings differs from the number of sanctions. In relation to the prosecutors the "other" sanctions include suspension of the disciplinary proceedings due to the initiation of public prosecution in criminal proceedings against the prosecutor (1 case), termination of the disciplinary proceedings due to its inadmissibility because of lapse of the period of two years since commitment of the disciplinary misconduct (5 cases), termination of the disciplinary proceedings due to its inadmissibility because of failure to file an application on time (1 case), termination of disciplinary proceedings due to its inadmissibility because of termination of function of the prosecutor accused (2 cases), termination of the disciplinary proceedings due to its inadmissibility because of the application being filed by an unauthorised person (1 case), termination of the disciplinary proceedings due to its inadmissibility because the act was not considered to be a disciplinary misconduct (2 cases) and the prosecutor being acquitted (2 cases). There were situations within one disciplinary proceeding of partly deciding one way and partly deciding the other (for example partly imposing a sanction and partly terminating the disciplinary proceedings), therefore the number of initiated disciplinary proceedings differs from the number of sanctions.

Q145 (2014): In 2014, only 6 disciplinary proceedings were resolved with final and conclusive decision. The remaining proceedings were pending. As concerns the category "other", it subsumed a removal from the office of the vice-president of a court.

It is noteworthy that in 2014, several essential changes of legislation were made regarding disciplinary sanctioning of prosecutors. As a result, ongoing disciplinary procedures took more time and a low number of disciplinary sanctions were imposed.

Q145 (2012): In 2012, only 9 cases were decided by the Disciplinary court, the rest of the proceedings being pending. Besides, as regards the category "other", in 3 cases the motion was withdrawn, while in 1 case the motion was dismissed.

Q146 (2016): The number represents all lawyers registered in the list of the Slovak Bar Association. Out of this number 848 lawyers have their practise suspended.

Q146 (2012): The number of practising lawyers is increasing constantly.

Slovenia

Q004 (2020): Annual average gross salary is increasing (increase by 4% from 2018 to 2019 and by 6% from 2019 to 2020).

Q004 (2016): Average monthly gross earnings for 2016.

Q046 (General Comment): The provided total number of judges corresponds to the number of de facto occupied judicial posts performing their functions. Some judges are assigned to other duties (eg. to the Judicial council, Ministry of Justice, Supreme court) and are not included in the reported numbers. The information on actual presence (excluding the maternity or sick leave, but including the annual leave) is also available.

Q046 (2020): At the end of 2020, 890 judicial posts were formally occupied (FTE), although some posts were de facto vacant (e.g. judge absent due to maternity leave). Nevertheless, we report that 875 professional judges sit in courts (perform judicial function), since the rest of the judges (15 judges - difference to the total of 890 judges) were assigned to other duties (e.g. the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, the Judicial Council) and do not sit in courts. The actual presence is also calculated, based on number of hours judges are actually present in court (excluding the maternity or sick leave, but including the annual leave).

The number of judges in the Slovenian judicial system in 2020 was 805,5 according to actual presence calculations.

Q046 (2019): At the end of 2019, 890 judicial posts were formally occupied (FTE), although some posts were de facto vacant (e.g. judge absent due to maternity leave).

Nevertheless, we report that 873 professional judges sit in courts (perform judicial function), since the rest of the judges (17 judges - difference to the total of 890 judges) were assigned to other duties (e.g. the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, the Judicial Council) and do not sit in courts.

The actual presence is also calculated, based on number of hours judges are actually present in court (excluding the maternity or sick leave, but including the annual leave). The number of judges in the Slovenian judicial system in 2019 was 797 according to actual presence calculations.

Q046 (2018): At the end of 2018, 890 judicial posts were formally occupied (FTE), although some posts were de facto vacant (e.g. judge absent due to maternity leave). Nevertheless, we report that 867 professional judges sit in courts (perform judicial function), since the rest of the judges (23 judges - difference to the total of 890 judges) were assigned to other duties (e.g. the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, the Judicial Council) and do not sit in courts. The actual presence is also calculated, based on number of hours judges are actually present in court (excluding the maternity or sick leave, but including the annual leave).

The number of judges in the Slovenian judicial system in 2018 was 796 according to actual presence calculations.

Q046 (2017): At the end of 2017, 889 judicial posts were formally occupied (FTE), although some posts were de facto vacant (e.g. judge absent due to maternity leave). Nevertheless, we report that 869 professional judges sit in courts (perform judicial function), since the rest of the judges (20 judges - difference to the total of 889 judges) were assigned to other duties (e.g. the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, the Judicial Council) and do not sit in courts.

The actual presence is also calculated, based on number of hours judges are actually present in court (excluding the maternity or sick leave, but including the annual leave)

The number of judges in the Slovenian judicial system in 2016 was 795,54 according to actual presence calculations.

Q046 (2016): At the end of 2016, 897 judicial posts were formally occupied (full-time equivalent method), although some post were de facto vacant (e.g. judge absent due to maternity leave). The actual presence is also calculated, based on number of hours judges are actually present in court (excluding the maternity or sick leave, but including the annual leave). The number of judges in Slovenian judicial system in 2016 was 811,52 according to actual presence calculations.

Nevertheless, we report that 880 professional judges sit in courts (perform judicial function), since the rest of the judges (17 judges - difference to the total of 897 judges) were assigned to other duties (e.g. the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, the Judicial Council) and do not sit in courts.

Q046 (2015): At the end of 2015, 912 judicial posts were formally occupied (FTE), although some post were de facto vacant (e.g. judge absent due to maternity leave).

Nevertheless, 897 professional judges sit in courts (perform judicial function), since some judges were assigned to other duties (at the Supreme Court; different projects ;appointed to the Judicial Council and appointed to the Ministry of Justice.

We reported the Administrative court as the first instance court (Q42 and Q91). However, the law requires for the Administrative court judge to be a higher judge (2nd instance judge), therefore the Administrative court judges are included as the 2nd instance professional judges

Q046 (2012): Starting with 2012, judges of administrative courts are included in the number of first instance judges.

Q046-2 (2020): There is no data for 2020. In 2021, the data on judges by legal fields was collected for the first time (by approximating the time and workload an individual judge is working on a certain type of cases). Since the methodology of reporting is yet to be revised and elaborated, we can only report approximate numbers. For distinction on Civil and/or Commercial/Criminal/Administrative/Other please see comments to Q91, 93 and 94.

First instance judges: Civil and/or commercial: 62% (approx. 396 judges); Criminal: 33% (approx. 214 judges); Administrative: 4% (approx. 28 judges), Other: 1% (approx. 5 judges)

Please note: the judges at the Administrative Court that resolve administrative cases at first instance have the rank of a higher judge.

Second instance judges: Civil and/or commercial: 66% (approx. 77 judges); Criminal: 34% (approx. 39 judges); Administrative: /, Other: /

Supreme court judges: Civil and/or commercial: 57% (approx. 16 judges); Criminal: 18% (approx. 5 judges); Administrative: 25% (approx. 9 judges), Other: /

Q052 (General Comment): The definitions of categories are as follows:

1. "Rechtspfleger" category includes only the staff (judicial assistants and judicial advisers) with autonomous competence to adopt final decisions (decisions on the merits of the case), set explicitly in procedural laws - currently the Claim Enforcement and Security Act, the Financial Operations, Insolvency Proceedings and Compulsory Windingup Act, the Court Register of Legal Entities Act and the Land Register Act.
2. "Non-judge staff" category includes staff, whose tasks are generally set by the Courts Act. These are judicial assistants (filing applications and statements by parties for the record and, by order of a judge, perform less demanding tasks related to preparation for trial proceedings or other procedural acts, making calculations of costs, preparing drafts of decisions and performing other tasks in judicial proceedings under the orders of a judge), judicial advisers (performing work connected with the examination of parties, witnesses and experts (outside the main hearings), performing more complex preparatory work for hearings, reporting at panel meetings, drafting decisions, conducting hearings under the guidance of a judge and performing other work by order of a judge) and judicial trainees (typically do not perform significant amount of work as their role is to learn; however they can participate in hearings and drafting of court decisions in some cases).
3. All the other staff, not mentioned above and not corresponding to 4. "Technical staff" is included in 3. "Administrative staff". The latter includes, along with the court management staff, the office support staff, whose tasks are not specifically set by the law and include case registering, administrative case preparation, court fees, typing and/or recording of court sessions etc.

Q052 (2020): Approx. 3% of all court staff (109 persons) are judicial trainees (counted under "2. Non-judge (judicial staff)"). No particular explanation can be given regarding the increase in the number of "3. Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts" / Males.

Q052 (2017): Differences with previous evaluation cycles within categories (including male/female ratio):

The number of court staff is reported according to the actual work tasks of the staff. Between years, court staff can be assigned to different departments and tasks and therefore the variation of Rechtspfleger/Non-judge/Administrative staff categories and male/female ratio within categories can change, even though no major hiring or letting go for different categories of court staff had occurred. The relative differences in the Technical staff category are due to the small (absolute) number of staff.

Q052 (2016): Differences with previous evaluation cycles within categories (including male/female ratio):

The number of court staff is reported according to the actual work tasks of the staff. Between years, court staff can be assigned to different departments and tasks and therefore the variation of Rechtspfleger/Non-judge/Administrative staff categories and male/female ratio within categories can change, even though no major hiring or letting go for different categories of court staff had occurred. The relative differences in the Technical staff category are due to the small (absolute) number of staff.

Q052 (2015): The difference between 2014 and 2015 data is due to the methodology of gathering the data. In this cycle, all the courts were asked to provide the additional data to assure the accuracy of the answer. The reporting method was further improved and some adjustments were made according to the definition of "Rechtspfleger", "Non-judge staff" and „Administrative staff" categories.

Q052 (2014): In courts, there were 14,55 % of males and 85,45 % of females (judges included) on 31. 12. 2014. In this cycle the reporting method was further improved. The Supreme Court's strategic orientation according to this matter is to decrease the number of judges, while increasing the number of non-judge staff. The Supreme Court can, in order to ensure timeliness of proceedings, distribute additional finances for temporary employment of additional staff to individual courts.

Q052 (2013): The category 1 - "Rechtspfleger" includes court clerks, independent and higher judicial advisers in the field of commercial (court) register, land register and civil enforcement procedure, as they have the competence to decide on certain cases, judicial advisers in the field of civil enforcement, who have even slightly broader competences than judicial assistants. The category 2 includes judicial advisers and the remaining judicial assistants. The category 3 includes administrative support to the judge and court management – court director, human resources office, financing-accounting office. The category 4 refers to cleaning, security, system administration, drivers, etc.

Q052 (2012): In 2012, the category 1 - "Rechtspfleger" includes court clerks; the category 2 includes judicial advisers. The other court staff was not further categorised.

Q052-1 (General Comment): Besides profiles typically working in courts, the non-judge staff at the Supreme court includes also staff at the Centre for Informatics (see Q62-1) – approx. 20 employees, mostly system administrators/engineers (counted at Q52 under "4. Technical staff") and project managers (counted at Q52 as "3. Administrative staff").

Q052-1 (2020): No particular explanation can be given regarding the increase in the number of "3. Total non-judge staff working in courts at Supreme Court level" / Males.

Q055 (General Comment): The number is reported in gross data. In Slovenian criminal justice system state prosecutors are exclusively authorized to conduct public prosecution in criminal matters on behalf of society and in the public interest. The Constitution and law guarantee autonomy in status and functioning of state prosecutors. Decisions made by the state prosecutor shall not be interfered with, except by way of general instructions and assigning of a case in the manner determined by the law. Slovenian state prosecutors perform their function in 13 organizational units – prosecution offices. There are 11 District State Prosecutor's Offices and one Specialized State Prosecutor's Office of The Republic of Slovenia, where local, district and senior state prosecutors are positioned. At The Office of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Slovenia supreme state prosecutors and State Prosecutor General perform their functions. Here are also some state prosecutors of lower ranks assigned to perform demanding professional tasks.

There are no higher state prosecutor's offices as the proceedings before the courts of appeal are governed by the district prosecutor's offices. According to the State Prosecution Service Act prosecutors with the rank of at least local state prosecutor may represent a case before local courts, prosecutors with the rank of at least district state prosecutor may represent a case before district courts, prosecutors with the rank of at least senior state prosecutor may represent a case before higher courts and only supreme state prosecutors may represent a case before the supreme court. Local state prosecutors may also appear before district courts if authorized by the head of state prosecutor's office for certain categories of matters, for a particular matter, for certain categories of procedural acts or for a particular procedural act. Local and district prosecutors may in their cases appear along with a senior prosecutor before the courts of appeal if authorized by the head of an appellate division of the state prosecutor's office for a particular case. Senior and supreme state prosecutors are competent to represent a case also before first instance courts.

In the context of question 55 we counted local and district prosecutors as prosecutors at first instance level, senior prosecutors as prosecutors at second instance level and supreme prosecutors as prosecutors at Supreme Court level without regard of the rang of court before they perform their function in fact or if they are assigned to other institution for a limited period of time (e.g for the administration of State Prosecutorial Council).

Q055 (2020): The information is in form of gross data. According to the methodology used for reporting judges and court staff (FTE) – by which part-time employees are converted to full-time time by the calculation of working hours, the number amounts to 193, as a number of prosecutors are not working full time.

Q055 (2016): Slovenian state prosecutors perform their function in 13 organizational units. There are 11 district prosecutor's offices and one Specialised State Prosecutor's Office of The Republic of Slovenia, where local, district and higher state prosecutors are positioned. At The Office of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Slovenia supreme state prosecutors and State Prosecutor General perform their functions. Here are also some state prosecutors of lower ranks assigned to perform demanding professional tasks.

There are no higher state prosecutor's offices as the proceedings before the courts of appeal are governed by the district prosecutor's offices. According to the State Prosecutor Act prosecutors with the rank of at least local state prosecutor may represent a case before local courts, prosecutors with the rank of at least district state prosecutor may represent a case before district courts, prosecutors with the rank of at least higher state prosecutor may represent a case before higher courts and only supreme state prosecutors may represent a case before the supreme court. Local state prosecutors may also appear before district courts if authorized by the head of a state prosecutor's office for certain categories of matters, for a particular matter, for certain categories of procedural acts or for a particular procedural act. According to amendment of legislation in 2015 local and district prosecutors may in their cases appear along with a higher prosecutor before the courts of appeal if authorized by the head of an appellate division of the state prosecutor's office for a particular case. Higher and supreme state prosecutors are competent to represent a case also before first instance courts.

In the context of question 55 we counted local and district prosecutors as prosecutors at first instance level (164), higher prosecutors as prosecutors at second instance level (42) and supreme prosecutors as prosecutors at Supreme Court level (11) without regard of the rang of court before they perform their function in fact or if they are assigned to other institution for a limited period of time (e.g for the administration of State Prosecutorial Council). The information is in form of full-time equivalent.

Q055 (2014): In November 2011, the new State Prosecutor Act came into force. It dissolved the special department of the Office of the State Prosecutor General, responsible for the 2d instance level. Proceedings before courts of appeal are now governed by the 4 State circuit prosecutor offices in towns where the higher courts are located. Prosecutors are organised in 12 offices (11 circuit offices and one Specialised State Prosecutor's Office, where circuit and higher prosecutors work) and the Supreme State Prosecutor Office (where supreme State prosecutors and the general State prosecutor work). The function "assistant State prosecutor" changed in "local State prosecutor". The Specialised State Prosecutor's Office for dealing with the most severe criminal offences was established.

Q055 (2012): In November 2011, the new State Prosecutor Act came into force. It dissolved the special department of the Office of the State Prosecutor General, responsible for the 2d instance level. Proceedings before courts of appeal are now governed by the 4 State circuit prosecutor offices in towns where the higher courts are located. Prosecutors are organised in 12 offices (11 circuit offices and one Specialised State Prosecutor's Office, where circuit and higher prosecutors work) and the Supreme State Prosecutor Office (where supreme State prosecutors and the general State prosecutor work). The function "assistant State prosecutor" changed in "local State prosecutor". The Specialised State Prosecutor's Office for dealing with the most severe criminal offences was established.

Q060 (General Comment): The information is in form of gross data. Staff attached to the public prosecution service are civil servants at state prosecutor's offices (state prosecutorial personnel). Staff includes the director general, directors, judicial advisors, trainees, administrators, registrars and other civil servants from state prosecutor's offices. Trainees typically do not perform a significant amount of work as their role is to learn; however they participate in hearings and drafting of court decisions in some cases.

Q060 (2020): The information is in form of gross data. According to the methodology used for reporting judges and court staff (FTE) – by which part-time employees are converted to full-time time by the calculation of working hours, the number amounts to 298, as a number of staff are not working full time.

Q060 (2016): The information is in form of full-time equivalent.

Q060 (2014): The substantial increase of employments in state prosecutor's offices in 2014 is a result of Government's decision to strengthen the fight against corruption and other fields of criminality defined in the Prosecution Policy. In the year 2014, 40 Senior Judicial Advisers took up their post, as well as 7 other types of civil servants. In the year 2015 the employment procedures were concluded for admitting 15 trainees.

Q132 (General Comment): The basic salary for judges and prosecutors is regulated by law, as well as promotion. The salary of the prosecutor is determined on the same basis, with the same supplements and in the same way as the salary of the judge. All employees in the country (including judges and public prosecutors) are also entitled to the supplement for the period of employment. As the calculation of the average pay would be too complicated, we report figures calculated from above criteria. Please note all figures reported include the supplement for the period of employment.

Judge/prosecutor at the beginning of the career: starting salary for local court judge and for local state prosecutor (without promotion), including the supplement for the period of employment (5 years) - approx. 1-2% of the reported amount.

Judge/Prosecutor at the highest instance: starting salary of a supreme court judge and supreme state prosecutor – counselor (not president of the Supreme Court or State Prosecutor General) including the supplement for the period of employment (44 years) - approx 15% of the reported amount.

Q133 (General Comment): There is a possibility for judges, public prosecutors and state attorneys (as well as other public servants in judiciary) to apply for a non-profit tenancy in an apartment, owned by the Ministry of Justice. However, the number of available apartments is very low (less than 0,5% of all functionaries and public servants in judiciary).

Q133 (2018): There is a possibility for judges, public prosecutors and state attorneys (as well as other public servants in judiciary) to apply for a non-profit tenancy in an apartment, owned by the Ministry of Justice. However, the number of available apartments is very low (less than 0,5% of all functionaries and public servants in judiciary).

Q144 (General Comment): The Judicial Service Act provides for 27 different types of conduct of judges that represent a disciplinary breach and the state State Prosecution Service Act provides for 31 different types of conduct of public prosecutors that represent a disciplinary breach.

Q144 (2016): Judges: Seven disciplinary proceedings were initiated in 2015.

Prosecutors: One disciplinary proceeding was initiated in 2015 for the reason of professional inadequacy.

Q144 (2014): o breach of professional ethics: one disciplinary proceeding was initiated in 2014 because of an action or behaviour on the part of the judge that conflicts with the judge's impartiality or that damages the reputation of the judicial profession and inappropriate, indecent or insulting behaviour or expression towards individuals, organs of the State and legal entities in connection within the judicial service or outside of it;
o professional inadequacy: two disciplinary proceedings were initiated in 2014 because of careless, untimely inappropriate or negligent performance of judicial service;
o criminal offence: one disciplinary proceeding was initiated in 2014 because of commission of an act that has the statutory definition of a criminal offence while holding judicial office.
o "other": 11 different breaches, such as illegal or irrational use of means of work, abuse of right to absence from work, infringement of the rules on safety at work, infringement of the Court Rules on the use of service uniform etc.; however there were no discipline proceedings corresponding to such breaches in 2014.

Q144 (2013): With regard to public prosecutors, to provide a more comprehensive picture it was mentioned that there were 3 disciplinary proceedings initiated in year 2013.

Q144 (2012): In 2012 one disciplinary proceeding was initiated against a judge because of an action or behaviour on the part of the judge that conflicts with the judge's impartiality or that damages the reputation of the judicial profession. The proposal of the disciplinary prosecutor for the pronouncement of disciplinary sanction was refused.

According to the Judicial Service Act, there are 27 types of breach of discipline in respect of judges. For the purpose of these questions, they were divided to 4 corresponding groups:

Q145 (General Comment): According to the Judicial Service Act, the following disciplinary sanctions are possible: written warning (CEPEJ: reprimand), suspension of promotion (but not position downgrade, therefore CEPEJ: other), wage reduction (CEPEJ: temporary reduction of salary), transfer to another court (CEPEJ: transfer to another geographical (court) location) and termination of judicial office (CEPEJ: resignation). There are no other disciplinary sanctions corresponding to the rest of the CEPEJ categories.

Q145 (2020): In 2020, one procedure against judges has ended (finding alleged offender not responsible).

Q145 (2018): Suspension (judges and public prosecutors): In previous campaigns, the answer was "NAP", as suspension de facto includes withdrawal from cases, but is not a disciplinary sanction strictly speaking. In terms of the Judicial Council Act suspension is a temporary dismissal from the judicial service that is related to the conduct of disciplinary proceedings and may last until the adoption of the final decision of the disciplinary court. In the reference year, one judge was suspended.

Other (judges): Cessation/suspension of promotion.

The difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions for judges is due to the fact that not all initiated disciplinary proceedings have been finished during the reference year. In the reference year 2018 two disciplinary proceedings were finished: one initiated already in 2017 and one initiated in 2018. Two disciplinary proceedings initiated in 2018 have not been finished in 2018, but only in 2019.

Q145 (2016): Judges, other: Cessation/suspension of promotion.

Q145 (2012): In 2012 the following sanctions have been pronounced: 1 reprimand because of an unconscious, late, inappropriate or negligent performance of judicial service. There has been no termination of judicial office for a judge on the grounds that he/she is not suitable for performing judicial service.

Q146 (2017): (Male: 939, 798: female).

Spain

Q052 (General Comment): The Spanish judicial system distinguishes between three categories of non-judicial staff: Gestor Procesal, Tramitador Procesal and Auxilio Judicial. The sum of these bodies, destined to Courts, is the response to Q.52.5 'Other non judge staff'.

Q052 (2020): The sum of the bodies [Gestor Procesal, Tramitador Procesal and Auxilio Judicial] destined to Courts:44289 In addition to that, there are 1144 Forensic Doctors.

Regarding the distribution males / females: This distribution can only be given from the Autonomous Regions of the direct competence of the Ministry of Justice (5 out of 17). In these Autonomous Regions the proportion of females within the civil servants in Courts is 71'76% (therefore, 28'23% of males). This proportion is possibly applicable to the whole national system.

Q052 (2019): The data indicated in the chart as 'other non judge staff' (43556) includes the three kinds of civil servants that work in Courts (Gestión procesal, Tramitación procesal, Auxilio judicial). In addition to that, there are other 1122 Forensic Doctors.

Q052 (2018): 1121 Forensic Doctors

Q052 (2017): The figure for other non judge staff includes judicial civil servants who are in charge of the processing of files, communication acts, and other tasks, and are distributed in three categories (called Auxilio Judicial, Tramitación Procesal, Gestión Procesal). Forensic Doctors are a special body (not included in the figure provided in this question). Their total number (Forensic Doctors) at 4 April 2018 is 1003.

For 2017, in contrast with previous cycles, data on number of "other non-judge staff" excludes the civil servants that work in Prosecution Offices.

Q052 (2016): The figure for other non judge staff includes judicial civil servants who are in charge of the processing of files, communication acts, and other tasks, and are distributed in three categories (called Auxilio Judicial, Tramitación Procesal, Gestión Procesal). Forensic Doctors are a special body (not included in the figure provided in this question). Their total number (Forensic Doctors) at 4 April 2018 is 1003.

Q052 (2014): In 2014, there are 44 896 other non-judge staff (judicial clerks) and 3 667 judicial counsellors (this is the new name for the secretario judiciales since October 1st).

Q052-1 (2018): These figures include the number of "letrados de Administración de Justicia", which are the CEPEJ equivalent of "Rechtspfleger".

Q055 (General Comment): The structure of the Prosecution services does not distinguish prosecutors by 'instance level'. However, it distinguishes three categories.

Article 34 of Law 50/1981, (Organic Statute of the Public Prosecutor's Office) distinguishes three categories:

1st Chamber Prosecutors of the Supreme Court, equal to Magistrates of the High Court. The Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court will be considered the President of the Chamber.

2nd Prosecutors, equated to Magistrates.

3. Lawyers-Prosecutors, equated to Judges.

Q055 (2020): The structure of the Prosecution services does not distinguish prosecutors by 'instance level'.

However, it distinguishes three categories: First, First category ("Fiscales de Sala del Tribunal Supremo") Supreme Court

Prosecutor of Chamber: Total 50, Males 36, Females 14

Second. "Fiscal": Total 1830, Males 700, Females 1130

Third: "Abogado-Fiscal": Total 681, Males 158, Females 523

Q055 (2018): The structure of the Prosecution services does not distinguish prosecutors by 'instance level'.

However, it distinguishes three categories: First, Total 33, Males 26, Females 7

Second) Total 1779, Males 696, Females 1083

Third) Total 653, Males 161, Females 492

Q055 (2016): The structure of the Prosecution services does not distinguish prosecutors by 'instance level'.

However, it distinguishes three categories: First) Total 25, Males 19, Females 6

Second) Total 1826, Males 738, Females 1088

Third) Total 622, Males 155, Females 467

Q132 (General Comment): In addition to salary, other concepts must be taken into account: Remuneration for objectives and professional substitutions.

Remuneration according to objectives can be considerable in both cases (judges and prosecutors). Substitution refers to cases in which, according to the law, one judge substitutes another, thereby accruing an increase in remuneration, depending on the circumstances and duration of that substitution

Q132 (2020): In addition to salary, other concepts must be taken into account: - Remuneration for objectives: Prosecution 3.364.701,68 euros, Judges 6.760.485,89 euros.

- Professional substitutions. Prosecution 624.438,54 euros, Judges 8.852.605,61 euros.

Q132 (2019): Other two concepts have to be taken into account:

- Remuneration for objectives. (For 2019, Judges 6.560.790,81, Prosecutors 3.298.733,53)

- Professional substitutions. (For 2019, Judges 6.028.864,05; Prosecutors 726.720,41)

Remuneration according to objectives can be considerable in both cases. Substitution refers to cases in which, according to the law, one judge substitutes another, thereby accruing an increase in remuneration, depending on the circumstances and duration of that substitution.

Q132 (2018): Other two concepts have to be taken into account:

- Remuneration for objectives. (For 2018, Judges 6.474.050,91, Prosecutors 3.220.851,03)

- Professional substitutions. (For 2018, Judges 3.220.851,03; Prosecutors 646.740,23)

Q144 (2020): Other Judges: affiliation to a political party or union; unjustified absence; incompatible activity.

Other Prosecutions: lack of consideration; delay.

Q144 (2018): The number total in case of Prosecutors expresses the number of information proceedings opened.

Q144 (2016): 2 - Delay 1 - To break the regime of incompatible activities (data for Prosecutors)

Q145 (2012): For 2012, the category "other" encompasses disciplinary proceedings resolved without a sanction for the judge.

Q146 (2020): The data are obtained through the Lawyers 'dashboard' (within the General Bar Association website) on practicing and resident lawyers.

Q146 (2017): Resident Lawyers (Memory of the General Bar Association 2017)

Q146 (2016): Resident Lawyers (31 December 2016)

Q146 (2015): In civil cases, mainly the legal representation is for Procuradores. In criminal cases, lawyers can assume legal representation until a Procurador is appointed for the case. In administrative cases legal representation is mostly assumed by lawyers. Graduados sociales' (consultants on labour and social security matters) may represent the parties in labour law proceedings. The responses above are given on the basis that lawyers have a monopoly on practising the defence at Court which, in Spain, is not equivalent to "legal representation".

Table 7.8 (EC) Number of lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants from 2012 to 2020 (Q1, Q146)

| States | EC Code | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-----------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Austria | 20 | 68,1 | 68,4 | 69,2 | 70,5 | 70,2 | 71,9 | 73,5 | 74,9 | 75,1 |
| Belgium | 1 | 155,3 | 159,6 | 161,8 | 163,3 | 163,7 | 163,5 | 163,2 | 165,4 | 163,8 |
| Bulgaria | 2 | 164,9 | 165,8 | 176,3 | 181,9 | 190,1 | 194,6 | 194,9 | 199,7 | 201,9 |
| Croatia | 11 | 103,0 | 103,8 | 106,2 | 108,8 | 112,9 | 114,9 | 116,7 | 117,1 | 119,8 |
| Cyprus | 13 | 295,4 | 337,5 | 362,9 | 378,2 | 425,0 | 443,7 | 458,0 | 474,0 | 476,9 |
| Czech Republic | 3 | 104,1 | 97,6 | 112,5 | 116,5 | 106,9 | 109,4 | 105,0 | 114,2 | 114,6 |
| Denmark | 4 | 107,5 | 107,6 | 108,4 | 109,2 | 108,5 | 111,6 | 113,0 | 117,5 | 117,6 |
| Estonia | 6 | 65,8 | 66,7 | 71,1 | 73,7 | 75,5 | 77,8 | 78,9 | 81,2 | 82,4 |
| Finland | 26 | 35,7 | 36,9 | 38,7 | 64,7 | 68,9 | 69,8 | 71,8 | 72,8 | 73,9 |
| France | 10 | 85,7 | 91,5 | 93,6 | 93,2 | 97,7 | 99,7 | 99,9 | 102,6 | 104,0 |
| Germany | 5 | 200,5 | 201,4 | 202,4 | 200,3 | 200,1 | 199,2 | 198,9 | 199,5 | 199,2 |
| Greece | 8 | 380,7 | 381,3 | 387,7 | 388,9 | 390,3 | 389,1 | 399,9 | 396,3 | 416,1 |
| Hungary | 17 | 131,2 | 131,6 | 131,9 | 132,2 | 114,2 | 113,3 | 132,6 | 130,2 | 131,1 |
| Ireland | 7 | 240,8 | 243,7 | 250,5 | 255,3 | 261,8 | 262,7 | 270,6 | 301,0 | 282,4 |
| Italy | 12 | 379,0 | 379,0 | 368,2 | 390,9 | 378,4 | 382,9 | 388,3 | 392,6 | 398,2 |
| Latvia | 14 | 65,7 | 66,0 | 68,1 | 69,2 | 62,5 | 70,3 | 63,4 | 71,1 | 72,4 |
| Lithuania | 15 | 59,8 | 67,5 | 68,1 | 73,3 | 77,7 | 78,6 | 79,2 | 80,5 | 80,6 |
| Luxembourg | 16 | 384,8 | 400,5 | 387,2 | 412,6 | 403,1 | 431,4 | 487,5 | 465,4 | 485,2 |
| Malta | 18 | 331,4 | 259,0 | 337,7 | 348,3 | 288,3 | 309,6 | 322,7 | 333,9 | 342,4 |
| Netherlands | 19 | 101,7 | 102,8 | 104,8 | 102,1 | 102,4 | 102,9 | 102,9 | 102,4 | 102,8 |
| Poland | 21 | 114,1 | - | 137,1 | - | 125,7 | 133,3 | 138,2 | 143,7 | 150,0 |
| Portugal | 22 | 270,2 | 275,9 | 282,8 | 263,8 | 295,6 | 304,4 | 315,0 | 322,5 | 321,6 |
| Romania | 23 | 98,2 | 117,0 | 104,3 | 119,6 | 118,2 | 117,9 | 117,9 | 121,3 | 122,1 |
| Slovak Republic | 25 | 96,3 | 102,3 | 107,5 | 110,4 | 113,0 | 110,9 | 112,1 | 113,3 | 114,8 |
| Slovenia | 24 | 68,8 | 74,2 | 79,0 | 80,9 | 82,8 | 84,0 | 85,0 | 86,5 | 87,0 |
| Spain | 9 | 285,5 | - | 290,7 | 322,6 | 305,3 | 308,8 | 304,6 | 302,3 | 303,7 |
| Sweden | 27 | 54,9 | 56,2 | 57,2 | 58,9 | 57,7 | 58,4 | 58,6 | 58,1 | 60,3 |

Finland: Since 2015, the number of lawyers provided includes both the number of lawyers working in the private sector and the number of lawyers working in the public sector. Before 2015 the number given only included the members of the Finnish Bar Association who are entitled to use the professional titles advokat (advocate).

Indicator 7: Professionals of justice

comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by question no.

Question 004. Average gross annual salary (in €) for the reference year

Question 046. Number of professional judges sitting in courts (if possible on 31 December of the reference year). (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled for all types of courts - general jurisdiction and specialised courts)

Question 052. Number of non-judge staff who are working in courts (if possible on 31 December of the reference year) (this data should not include the staff working for public prosecutors; see question 60) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled)

Question 055. Number of public prosecutors (on 31 December of the reference year). (Please give the information in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled, for all types of courts – general jurisdiction and specialised courts).

Question 060. Number of staff (non-public prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution services, if possible, on 31 December of the reference year and without the number of non-judge staff, see question 52 (in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled).

Question 132. Salaries of judges and public prosecutors on 31 December of the reference year:

Question 133. Do judges and public prosecutors have additional benefits?

Question 144. Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated during the reference year against judges and public prosecutors. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

Question 004

Austria

(General Comment): Since the 2010 evaluation, the provided figure corresponds to the average gross income including taxes and social expenses borne by the employee, but not employer's contribution for social insurance. This is in line with the figures given in question 132 (gross annual salary of judges and prosecutors).

(2020): 2020 data will be available by the end of the year. Provisionally, the 2019 data is provided.

(2019): 2018 data has been communicated, pending 2019 data.

Belgium

(2020):

Answer provided based on the latest data published by the National Accounts (April 2021).

(2019): Average gross annual salary for employees (both full-time and part-time).

(2016): Average gross salary for a full-time employee (without exceptional bonuses and vacation pay)

Bulgaria

(2018): NSI data

(2016): No explanation.

Czech Republic

(2020): The gross salary is constantly growing.

(2019): Positive trends in Czech economy and the exchange rate have had an influence on the rise of average gross annual salary (in €).

(2016): The Czech economy is doing well + the exchange rate.

Estonia

(2020): Inflation

(2018): There is no specific reason.

Finland

(General Comment): Source:

<https://pxnet2.stat.fi:443/PXWeb/sq/7d5d14b5-7ad8-43d9-8d53-ea549801646a>

(2020): In 2020, the average gross annual salary was EUR 3 595 per month.

(2019): In 2019, the average gross annual salary was EUR 3528 per month.

(2018): In 2018, the average gross annual salary was EUR 3465 per month. Correspondingly, the median was EUR 3079 per month. The most common monthly earnings of all full-time wage and salary earners was EUR 2600 per month.

France

(2020): The exact figure is 34,494.5_x000D_
Source INSEE

Germany

(2019): With regard to this question, no data are available for 2019. The data from 2018 have therefore been included.

(2018): With regard to this question, no data are available for 2018. The data from 2017 have therefore been included.

(2016): The circumstances have changed since the last campaign

Greece

(2020): The data come from the Survey of the Structure and Distribution of Remuneration in Greece for the year 2018, from which the sector X is excluded (Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security) based on the classification of activities NACE Rev. 2 and relate to the average annual gross earnings in euros. Data is available by gender. The only one available at the moment.

Men 19 234 Average Women 15 947 Average

(2019): The competent authority for this data (see Hellenic Statistical Authority) provides the relevant numbers. The competent authority did not provide any numbers for this section.

(2016): The data provided correspond to those of 2014, since the statistics on this point are carried out every four years. Therefore, they are not absolutely accurate.

Ireland

(2020): Year 2019 is latest data available

(2019): Comments Taken from Earnings and Labour Costs Annual 2019 release of 26 June 2020
<https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/elca/earningsandlabourcostsannualdata2019/>

(2018): Taken from Earnings and Labour Costs Annual 2018 release of 11 June 2019
<https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/elca/earningsandlabourcostsannualdata2018/>

(2016): Average annual earnings increased by 1.1% to €36,919 in 2016, from €36,519 in 2015. Taken from CSO release of 29 June 2017 - Earnings and Labour Costs Annual 2016. See link <http://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/elca/earningsandlabourcostsannualdata2016/>

Latvia

(General Comment): After 2012, the minimum monthly salary increased, which could have had an effect on the average gross annual salary.

(2020): The data provided by the Central Statistical Bureau.

(2016): on 2016

Lithuania

(2020): Annual salary growth has been affected by the increase in the minimum monthly salary since the beginning of the reference year, the base salary of state politicians, judges, state politicians, judges, civil servants, civil servants and employees of budgetary institutions, changes in the procedure for calculating tax-free income and other reasons.

(2019): The increase in wages in 2019 was caused by changes in the tax system: an increase in the basic salary of politicians, judges, civil servants, civil servants and employees of budgetary institutions, an increase in the minimum monthly salary, a revision of the new salary system for civil servants, a change in the procedure for calculating exemptions and other reasons.

(2018): The state budget and salary increased due to the growth of the economy.

(2016): The state budget and salary increased due to the growth of the economy (after recovering from crisis before).

Luxembourg

(2020): The 2019 data has been tentatively provided, pending the official release of the 2020 data.

(2019): This figure represents the average gross salary for the "Industry and Service" sector, according to the NACE Rev 2 code.
(https://statistiques.public.lu/stat/ReportFolders/ReportFolder.aspx?IF_Language=fra&MainTheme=3&FldrName=1&RFPPath=30).

(2016): The variation between the different cycles (44% between 2014 and 2016) comes from a difference between gross salary (which was given for this cycle) and net salary (which was given for the previous cycles).

Malta

(2018): This data has been provided by NSO based on as yet provisional estimates.

Netherlands

(2020): These are provisional numbers and the definitive numbers (available in 2022) may differ slightly from these provided here. The data specifies 'reward per working year' as salary. The reward consists of salary (gross salary, as it includes taxes and social contributions/premiums), rewards like holiday stipends, payment in kind, expense allowances that tie in with work (like travel allowances that cover costs to and from work), and social premiums that are for the employer (payments for lawful and contractual social security, like pension contributions).

(2019): The Statistics Bureau only had numbers for 2018. 2019 data was not available at the moment of data collection.

(2018): This is average salary of all employees; the number includes money that employers pay for pension plans, social security (money that is paid directly to employees). The statistic does not include the income of people who are not employees (people without work, employers).

(2016): Compared to previous questionnaires (before 2014) these figures have been adjusted according to new rules of the European system of national accounts (illegal activities are now included)

Poland

(2016): NA

Portugal

(2016): In the present questionnaire we used another "concept" of gross annual salary that we believe is closer to the objectives of this question.

We opted for the category of "payments and salaries" instead of "remunerations" of the national budget because "remunerations" also includes social contributions by the employer which constitute wage costs and not salary.

Romania

(General Comment): At national level, the average gross annual salary is not calculated and included in the official statistical reports made annually by the National Institute of Statistics. Thus, the SMBA was calculated on the basis of the monthly average gross salary at an average monthly value of the euro calculated by the National Bank of Romania for the reference year concluding in the average gross annual salary (as the sum of monthly average salary).

(2020): The difference can be explained based on salary increases, and an upward trend can be observed continuing from 2018.

(2018): At national level, the average gross annual salary is not calculated and included in the official statistical reports made annually by the National Institute of Statistics. Thus, the SMBA was calculated by request by the National Institute of Statistics on the basis of the monthly average gross salary at an average annual value of the euro calculated by the National Bank of Romania for the reference year 2018

According to the provisions of the national legislation in force (GEO no. 79/2017 with subsequent amendments and completions), the social insurance contributions, respectively those of social health insurance that fell to the employer, were transferred to the employee's responsibility and, starting with 2018, are fully supported by the employee, being reflected in the gross amount of the earning.

Consequently, the indicator "monthly gross average wage" produced and disseminated from 2018 is no longer comparable with the previous data series.

These legal provisions do not influence the data comparability for the series of "average monthly net earnings."

Slovakia

(2020): Ministry of Finance did not offer closer explanation. Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/419502/average-annual-wages-slovak-republic-slovakia-y-on-y-in-euros/>

Slovenia

(2020): Annual average gross salary is increasing (increase by 4% from 2018 to 2019 and by 6% from 2019 to 2020).

(2016): Average monthly gross earnings for 2016.

Question 046

Austria

(General Comment): For the all exercises, data have been provided in full time equivalent. The first instance judges sit in District and partly regional courts. The second instance judges sit in partly regional courts and Courts of appeal.

(2019): Data in full time equivalent

1.: district courts and partly regional courts + administrative courts 2.: courts of appeal and partly regional courts

(2018): Data in full time equivalent

1.: district and regional Courts + administrative court

2.: courts of appeal

(2017): The data also include those of administrative courts.

(2016): This cycle administrative courts were taken into account for the first time.

The administrative courts were established January 1st 2014. After their establishment the data of the administrative courts is introduced this cycle for the first time.

(2015): The right (not rounded) numbers are:

TotalMalesFemales

Total number of professional judges (1 + 2 + 3)1620,65 - 790,52 - 830,13

1. Number of first instance professional judges1222,95 - 559,08 - 663,87

2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges 330,35 - 187,75 - 142,60

3. Number of supreme court professional judges 67,35 - 43,69 - 23,66

Data in full time equivalent

1.: district and partly regional courts

2.: partly regional courts and courts of appeal

(2014): For 2014, the numerical values in the table have been rounded. The most exact replies would be: Total: 1 620,04 (789,68 Male, 830,36 Female); first instance professional judges: 1 224,36 (556,01 Male, 668,35 Female); second instance professional judges: 329,63 (190,78 Male, 138,85 Female); Supreme court professional judges: 66,05 (42,89 Male, 23,16 Female). In 2014, some judges entitled to adjudicate in different law fields have been counted twice.

(2013): In 2013, the different tasks had been assigned to the full time equivalent judges, distinguishing between dealing with first and second instance court proceedings on the one hand and administrative tasks on the other hand.

(2012): In 2012, in contrast with previous evaluations, the different tasks had been more exactly assigned to the full time equivalent judges, distinguishing between dealing with first and second instance court proceedings on the one hand and administrative tasks on the other hand.

Belgium

(2020): "No particular reason for the increase in the number of female second instance judges; related to natural evolution (more women in the first degree means, after a while, a larger base for recruitment to the appellate degree). As in previous cycles, the table contains data for the judicial courts. The number of judges in the Council of State is 44 members and for the Council of Foreigners' Disputes it is 54 judges. "

(2019): Number of judges in courts within the ambit of the Federal Public Service of Justice (ordre judiciaire)

(2018): As a result of the reform of the cantons of justice of the peace, the number of places for justices of the peace has decreased by 25.

(2014): For 2014, the number of professional judges includes presidents of courts.

(2013): The 2013 data on the number of professional judges reflects the situation as at 18 January 2014.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The number of first instance professional judges encompasses the judges of the first instance courts as follows - 113 district, 28 administrative, 3 military-district and the Specialized Criminal Court; As well as the courts of second instance to be considered the 28 regional/provincial, 5 appellate, The Military Court of Appeal and the Specialized Criminal Court of Appeal.

(2020): Number of professional judges from district courts - 959, incl. men - 354 and women - 605. Annex: Summary information on the data as of 31.12.2020, received by all regional courts and all administrative courts, regarding the number of judges working in the first instance panels and the number of judges, who administer justice in the appellate / cassation panels, as well as data on how many of them are men and how many of them are women. It should be borne in mind that, according to the information received, in almost all courts, a large number of judges sit both at first instance and as second instance judges. Therefore, the sum of the number of first instance judges and the number of second instance judges should not give the total number of magistrates in the respective region/ administrative court. Number of professional judges from the Court of Appeal - 124, incl. men - 43 and women - 81.

(2019): 046/2. The indicated number of 134 judges refers only to the magistrates appointed and working in the 7 courts of appeal in Bulgaria. The calculation is made on the basis of the question itself, which draws attention only to the number of appellate judges (judges working in a court of appeal), as is evident from it - "professional judges of second instance / appellate court /". In almost all regional courts, most judges sit in both the first and second instance departments of the courts and this makes it difficult to differentiate them. This year all judges in regional courts are listed in 046/1 - Number of first instance professional judges.

(2017): P. 1 – The number of first instance professional judges consists of judges in 27 Regional courts within regional centres; 86 out of regional centres; 28 Administrative courts; 1 Specialized Criminal Court; 3 Military courts; and the number of the first instance judges in District courts has been added to them;

P.2 – The number of the second instance judges consists of judges in 27 District courts; Sofia City Court; 5 Courts of Appeal; 1 Military court of appeal and 1 Appealate Specialized Criminal Court. This number does not include the second instance judges who have adjudicated in first instance pannels.

P.3- The number of working judges in the Supreme Court of Cassation and Supreme Administrative Court at 31.12.2017

(2016): P. 1 – The number of first instance professional judges consists of judges in 27 Regional courts within regional centres; 86 out of regional centres; 28 Administrative courts; 1 Specialized Criminal Court; 3 Military courts; and the number of first instance judges in District courts has been added to them;

P.2 – The number of second instance judges consists of judges in 27 District courts; Sofia City Court; 5 Courts of Appeal; 1 Military court of appeal and 1 Appealate Specialized Criminal Court. This number does not include the second instance judges who have served in first instance courts. P.3- The number of working judges in the Supreme Court of Cassation and Supreme Administrative Court at 31.12.2016

(2015): 1.The figure 1760 includes the number of judges, employed at the 1st instance courts ((113 regional courts (27 Regional courts in the district centers and 86 regional courts outside the district centers); 28 Administrative courts; 1 Specialized criminal court; 3 Military courts) including the number of the first instance judges` (524) working in the first instance court formations in the District courts as from 31.12.2015. The number of Military courts has been reduced after decision under protocol ? 44/13.12.2013 of the Supreme Judicial Council from 5 to 3.

2.The number of judges, employed at the 2nd instance courts as from 31.12.2015 and the Courts of Appeal is 277. This figure is a result from the addition of the judges in the 28 District courts; 6 Courts of appeal and 1 Specialized criminal court of appeal – 801 judges in total, where the number of the first instance judges in the District courts (524) have been deducted.

3.The number of judges, employed in the Supreme Court of Cassation and the Supreme Administrative courts as from 31.12.2015 is 188.

(2014): In 2014, the number 1753 shows the number of judges employed in the first instance courts (113 regional, 28 administrative and 3 military courts) and 550 first instance judges, working in the district courts. The number of military courts was reduced from 5 to 3. The number of second instance judges is 277 and does not encompass first instance judges, working in the first instance chambers of the district courts.

Croatia

(General Comment): In the total number of judges, only data on actually working judges is presented (the total does not include judges on unpaid leave; judges on maternity leave; judges suspended after disciplinary procedure; judges transferred to other State body- for example to Ministry of Justice or Judicial Academy). Moreover, two judges working half-time (for the reason of care for a child with special needs) are counted as 1 judge.

(2018): Source: Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Croatia

The number of court presidents is included in the number of judges provided, but the data does not include the number of judges who are on unpaid leave, judges who are in non-active status, judges who work part-time in accordance with the Maternity and Parental Benefits Act, judges who are on maternity leave or on parental leave, judges suspended after disciplinary proceedings, judges working part time in order to time care for a child with special needs, judges transferred in another state body (Ministry of Justice, Judicial Academy, State Judicial Council) and international institutions and missions.

(2017): The number of court presidents is included in the number of judges provided, but the data does not include the number of judges who are on unpaid leave, judges who are in non-active status, judges who work part-time in accordance with the Maternity and Parental Benefits Act, judges who are on maternity leave or on parental leave, judges suspended after disciplinary proceedings, judges working part time in order to time care for a child with special needs, judges transferred in another state body (Ministry of Justice, Judicial Academy, State Judicial Council) and international institutions and missions.

(2016): Source: Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Croatia

The number of court presidents is included in the number of judges provided, but the data does not include the number of judges who are on unpaid leave, judges who are in non-active status, judges who work part-time in accordance with the Maternity and Parental Benefits Act, judges who are on maternity leave or on parental leave, judges suspended after disciplinary proceedings, judges working part time in order to time care for a child with special needs, judges transferred in another state body (Ministry of Justice, Judicial Academy, State Judicial Council) and international institutions and missions.

(2015): The Republic of Croatia submits now correct numbers of professional judges sitting in courts for previous cycles (2013 and 2014), because in the previous cycles this number did not include court presidents, while there were excluded in the separate questions. Therefore, the correct numbers for these cycles is now provided.

(2014): In 2014, the number of professional judges in first instance courts includes judges of municipal, commercial, administrative and misdemeanour courts. The number of judges in second instance courts includes judges of county courts, the High Commercial Court, the High Misdemeanour Court and the High Administrative Court. The number of 3rd instance judges refers to the Supreme Court. Four first instance administrative courts became operational in 2012, while the Administrative Court of the Republic of Croatia became the High Administrative Court.

Cyprus

(General Comment): Cyprus has a two tier system. The Supreme Court is the second and final instance court. All judges of the Supreme Court hear appeals.

(2020): Cyprus has a two-tier system, therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court. The data for Supreme Court in this question are included in the highest instance courts, but the case flow data of the Supreme Court are included in the second instance cases - questions 97 and 98.

(2015): From 2014, following the retirement of male judges at last instance, female judges were appointed.

Czech Republic

(General Comment): The Czech Republic has a four-tier system. The number of judges of the two High Courts is included in the number of second instance judges. This methodology of presentation of data is applied since 2013, while for the previous evaluations, magistrates of the High Courts were considered as third instance judges.

(2016): The Czech Republic has a four-tier system. The number of judges of the two High Courts is included in the number of second instance judges.

Denmark

(2017): The figures above show the numbers of appointed judges in the Danish judicial system. Thus, the figures also include the Court of Greenland, the High Court of Greenland and the court of the Faroe Islands.

Estonia

(2014): In 2014, one male judge left and a female judge was appointed.

(2012): In 2010, there were 3 female professional judges at the Supreme Court. At the beginning of 2012, one female judge became the judge representing Estonia in the European Human Rights Court.

France

(2020): "Here are the details:

With respect to the judiciary. The data are expressed in full-time equivalent. These figures concern only judges (and not paralegals) who sit in court (magistrates seconded to the central administration are not counted). In the table above, the figures have been rounded up when the decimal is greater than or equal to 0.5:

Total number of professional judges: total 6177.9; men 1725.5; women 4452.4

1. Number of first instance professional judges: total 4378.6; men 1133.7; women 3244.9

2. Number of second instance professional judges : total 1577.8; men 503.8; women 1074

3. Number of Supreme Court professional judges : total 221.5; men 88; women 133.5

Source: LSB

For the administrative order, the data include the National Court of Asylum (CNDA) and the Commission du contentieux du stationnement payant (CCSP). In FTE, only the total is available. The detail in physical staff is as follows:

Total number of professional judges: total 1357; men 727; women 630

1. Number of first instance professional judges : total 920; men 487; women 433

2. Number of second instance professional judges : total 306; men 156; women 150

3. Number of Supreme Court professional judges : total 131; men 84; women 47

Source: EC

"

(2019): Data are presented in full time equivalent, part-time employees being counted, which explains the possible horizontal and vertical inconsistencies in the table. For information: number of judges from civil society (first instance):

Total: 19,002 (489 temporary judges (MTT) + 13,277 labor judges (conseillers prud'hommes (CPH) + 1,832 Assessors of the Social Centres (APS) + 3,404 Consular Judges of the Commercial Courts (JC) Men: 11,249 (243 MTT + 6,902 CPH + 1,294 APS + 2,810 JC); Women: 7,753 (246 MTT + 6375 CPH + 538 APS + 594 JC). Source: LOLFI. Number of judges on duty in the courts.

The data do not encompass "public prosecutors and their staff". All judges in courts are counted, including presidents of courts, as the latter perform judges' duties.

(2018): With regard to administrative justice, in 2018, it should be noted that the number of judges sitting in specialised courts increased due to the very sharp increase in the number of appeals to the National Court of Asylum (CNDA) and the creation of the Commission du contentieux du stationnement payant (CCSP).

In the area of judicial justice, the increase is due to the filling of vacancies in the courts and the decrease in the number of departures of judges.

(2014): The 2014 data on number of judges of courts of law subsumes also the presidents appointed by 31 December 2014.

(2013): In 2013, in first instance, there are 161 presidents of ordinary courts of law and 42 presidents of administrative courts. In second instance, there are 37 first presidents of courts of law and 8 presidents of administrative courts. They are encompassed in the indicated figures. However, presidents of administrative courts of appeal are not included (being members of the State Council, they are included within the number of Supreme court judges).

(2012): The 2012 data is expressed in FTE, for positions actually filled on 31 December 2012 within courts of law and administrative courts. For the latter, data in FTE concerning the distribution between men and women is not available. Out of the 1377 first instance and appeal judges, there are 816 men and 561 women. Data on men-women distribution for the State Council is not available in FTE: there were 105 men and 47 women. For courts of law, there were in FTE: total: 5771 FTE (2066 men/3705 women); first instance professional judges (1326 men/2804 women); appeal court professional judges (622 men/795 women); Supreme court professional judges (118 men/106 women). The State Council used different calculation methods for 2010 and 2012.

Germany

(General Comment): 1. There is a "court-staff statistic" ("Personalbestand") of the Länder that reports the number of judges in full-time equivalent as of 31 December of the reference year. This statistic also shows the number of female judges but it is not possible to allocate the judges to the different instances/stages of appeal. This statistic does not include the judges at the Federal Courts ("Supreme Courts").

2. The "staff-assignment statistics" ("Personalverwendung") of the Länder basically reports the average number of personnel actually deployed during the reference year (full-time equivalent). For example, employees who were not present for more than 20 working days during a quarter for reasons other than holiday and/or training are excluded. The staff-assignment statistic offers the possibility to allocate the judges to the different instances but it does not show the number of female judges. It does not include the Federal judges either.

3. The "judiciary-staff statistic" ("Richterstatistik") combines the number of the judges of the Länder from statistic No 1 (court staff statistic) with the number of judges at the Federal Courts (full-time equivalent as of 31 December 2020). This statistic is not published every year but every two years. It differentiates between the judges of the Länder and the judges of the Federal Courts (highest instance) and includes the number of female judges.

Regarding Q46 the figures under "1. Number of first instance professional judges" and "2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges" were taken from statistic No 2 (staff-assignment) because statistic No 1 does not offer the possibility to allocate personnel to the different instances. The figures under "3. Number of Supreme Court professional judges" were taken from statistic No 3 because the Federal judges only appear in that statistic.

(2020): 46.1 and 46.2: Data is taken from the "staff-assignment statistics" of the Länder. It is derived from a complex calculation key as an annual average value of the actual personnel deployed (for example, excluding employees who were not present more than 20 working days during a quarter for reasons other than holiday and/or training). The staff-assignment statistics do not distinguish between male and female judges. The "regular" court-staff statistics of the Länder distinguish between "total" and "female" but do not allow for a differentiation between the instances. According to the regular court-staff statistics as of 31 December 2020 there were 21.944 judges in total, 10.418 female and 11.526 male (full-time equivalents)
46.3: Figures represent the number of judges at the Federal Courts in full time equivalents as of 31 December 2020.

(2019): The number of supreme court professional judges is based on judicial statistics. These data are collected and collated every two years (last updated 31/12/2018).

(2018): The number of supreme court professional judges is based on judicial statistics. These data are collected and collated every two years (last updated 31/12/2018).

(2017): Comment - Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above: The information provided counts the number of full-time equivalent staff. There are no absolute figures for the number of persons making up this staff. A judge working full hours is counted as a full-time equivalent (i.e. 1). A judge working part-time is counted as a fraction of 1. This fraction corresponds to the number of hours worked in relation to a full-time equivalent (e.g. 0.5 for a judge working half the usual number of hours). Re 1 and 2: Information based on staffing overviews. These data are ascertained according to a complex calculation mechanism as an annual average of the actual personnel deployed (for example: minus the number of staff absent for more than 20 working days in a single quarter for reasons other than vacation and/or further-training). Re 3: The number of supreme court professional judges is based on judicial statistics. These data are collected and collated every two years (last updated 31/12/2016).

(2016): The information provided counts the number of full-time equivalent staff. There are no absolute figures for the number of persons making up this staff. A judge working full hours is counted as a full-time equivalent (i.e. 1). A judge working part-time is counted as a fraction of 1. This fraction corresponds to the number of hours worked in relation to a full-time equivalent (e.g. 0.5 for a judge working half the usual number of hours). Re 1 and 2: Information based on staffing overviews. These data are ascertained according to a complex calculation mechanism as an annual average of the actual personnel deployed (for example: minus the number of staff absent for more than 20 working days in a single quarter for reasons other than vacation and/or further-training). Re 3: The number of supreme court professional judges is based on judicial statistics. These data are collected and collated every two years (last updated 31/12/2016).

(2015): The data refer to the year 2014. At present, no more recent data are available.

Sources: Federal Office of Justice (Bundesamt für Justiz), Schöffenstatistik (statistical information on lay judges) as per 31 December 2014 as well as information provided by the Federal Länder

Greece

(2020): Gender statistics are not kept. -Number of first instance professional judges :593 first-instance administrative judges,1167 first instance judges,916 judges of local courts and District Criminal Courts.

- Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges:336 second-instance administrative judges,598 second instance judges

- Number of Supreme Court professional judges:170 administrative judges of Council of State,5 of the General Committee of the Ordinary and Administrative Courts,76 judges of Areios Pagos(Supreme Court),

The methodology of replying changed. Differences in numbers with previous years cannot be explained as we don't have enough information about previous data.

(2018): There is not a specific reason for the discrepancy of point 3. The number 243 is a result of the subtraction of points 1 and 2 from the total number of professional judges (1+2+3), just as last year.

(2016): Previous data concerning the number of second instance judges did not, inadvertently, include all the ranks for penal, political and administrative justice. Accordingly, this year the number is higher and explains also the variation in the total. It should be mentioned that the number of judges at the courts of Peace, which on 31/12/2016 was 880, is not taken into consideration since they have a separate procedure entering the judiciary and they are a separate category within it.

(2014): The decrease in the number of second instance judges between 2013 and 2014 is due to the fact that administrative judges are not counted in this category for 2014.

(2013): In 2013, justices of peace are included, while Court of Auditors' judges are not considered in the total.

(2012): For 2012, the total number subsumes judicial officials of the civil-penal and administrative courts. It should be noticed that 688 magistrates were not included, as well as Court of Auditors' judges.

Hungary

(General Comment): Since 2012 and the establishment of the National Office for the Judiciary, the data collection methodology is the same. Accordingly, the number of first instance professional judges includes judges of the District Courts and the Administrative and Labour Courts. As second instance judges are counted judges of the Regional Courts and the Regional Courts of Appeal. As concerns the Regional Courts, the distribution of first and second instance cases is based on the bylaws which are renewed every year by the president of each court after consultation with the judicial council and the professional department of the court. The number of Supreme Court judges is indicated in item 46.3.

(2019): There are additional 54 judges assigned to the National Office for the Judiciary (for work in accordance with judicial administration) and to the Ministry of Justice (to help the legislative work of the ministry). These judges do not hear cases while they are assigned.

(2018): There are additional 48 judges assigned to the National Office for the Judiciary (for work in accordance with judicial administration) and to the Ministry of Justice (to help the legislative work of the ministry). These judges do not hear cases while they are assigned.

(2017): There are additional 34 judges assigned to the National Office for the Judiciary (for work in accordance with judicial administration), and 4 judges assigned to the Ministry of Justice (to help the legislative work of the ministry). These judges do not hear cases during their assignment.

(2016): There are additional 35 judges assigned to the National Office for the Judiciary (for work in accordance with judicial administration), and 9 judges assigned to the Ministry of Justice (to help the legislative work of the ministry). These judges do not hear cases while they are assigned.

(2014): In 2014, 26 judges were assigned to the National Office for the Judiciary and 7 judges were assigned to the Ministry of Justice. These judges do not hear cases when carrying out their specific missions within the NOJ and the Ministry of Justice.

(2013): The number of Supreme Court female judges decreased between 2010 and 2012, while the number of Supreme Court male judges increased between 2012 and 2013. There is no specific reason in this respect, as the vacant positions are filled through an open application process, where the gender of the applicants is not taken into consideration in any way.

(2012): The number of Supreme Court female judges decreased between 2010 and 2012, while the number of Supreme Court male judges increased between 2012 and 2013. There is no specific reason in this respect, as the vacant positions are filled through an open application process, where the gender of the applicants is not taken into consideration in any way.

Ireland

(2020): Number of first instance professional judges refers to ordinary judges of the District Court, ordinary and specialist judges of the circuit court and ordinary judges of the High Court - including Court Presidents.

An amendment was made in 2019 to the number of judges in the court of appeal due to workload of the court.

(2019): Number of first instance professional judges refers to ordinary judges of the District Court, ordinary and specialist judges of the Circuit Court and ordinary judges of the High Court - including Court Presidents.

An amendment was made to the number of judges in the court of appeal due to workload of the court.

(2018): Number of first instance professional judges refers to ordinary judges of the District Court, ordinary and specialist judges of the Circuit Court and ordinary judges of the High Court - including Court Presidents.

(2017): Number of first instance professional judges refers to ordinary judges of the District Court, ordinary and specialist judges of the Circuit Court and ordinary judges of the High Court - including Court Presidents. As at 31 December 2017 there were three serving female Supreme Court judges.

(2016): Number of first instance professional judges refers to ordinary judges of the District Court, ordinary and specialist judges of the Circuit Court and ordinary judges of the High Court - including Court Presidents. As regards the number of Supreme Court judges, the figures reflect a reduction in the actual number of judges compared to the number reported in the previous reporting cycle.

(2015): The discrepancy between the total figures and the figures for gender is explained by vacancies in the judiciary's establishment, as follows: Supreme Court: 1; High Court: 1; Circuit Court: 2.

First instance judges are judges of the High Court, Circuit Court and District Court. The High Court and Circuit Court also exercise appellate jurisdiction.

Numbers above include Court Presidents.

(2014): In 2014, data on 2nd instance judges is available, since the new Court of Appeal was established only in 2014.

Italy

(General Comment): The specialized first instance courts that are not administered and financed by the Ministry of Justice (regional audit commissions, local tax commissions and military courts) are not taken into consideration at question 46.

(2018): Since 2018, the figures have also included judges belonging to Administrative Justice. The above figures include 6634 ordinary judges and 381 administrative judges.

(2017): An upward trend in respect of the number of female judges in the Supreme Court: in Italy, the High Council of the Judiciary is competent for the transfers of judges from one office to another. This transfer procedure generally takes place once or twice a year. The number of open positions for each court is proportional to the percentage of vacancies in that particular court. During the last few years, there were occasions where the positions made available at the court of cassation were a bit higher than number one would have expected according to the percentage of vacancies. Hence, more judges applied for the vacancies at the court of cassation compared to other courts. To date the vacancies at the court of cassation are about 4% of the total number of positions. As a matter of fact the penetration of female judges shows a positive trend. In first and second instance courts the penetration is already over 50%. At court of cassation level there is much room for improvement.

(2015): The overall reduction of judges between 2014 and 2015 is partly due to the effect of the recent labor reform that lowered the mandatory retirement age for judges from 75 to 70.

(2013): In the last few competitive exams held in Italy, the percentage of female candidates was higher than this of male candidates. Accordingly, a positive variation can be observed in respect of the number of female judges between 2010 and 2013.

Latvia

(2017): The changes in the number of judges at the Supreme Court are the outcome of the court reform developing pure three instance level court system. Until 2014 there were both appellate and cassation courts within the Supreme Court. Until end of 2014 and 2016 respectively there were additional appellate chambers dealing with criminal and civil cases. Since beginning of 2017 the number of judges at Supreme Court (cassation instance) is stable – 36.

(2014): The number of male judges in the Supreme Court decreased per 5 judges between 2012 and 2014 due to various reasons: three male judges retired; two male judges returned to regional courts (because they worked in the Supreme Court temporarily); one male judge passed away in 2014; one new male judge came to work in the Department of Civil Cases of the Supreme Court.

Lithuania

(General Comment): The methodology of presentation of data reflects the peculiarities of the Lithuanian court system. Namely, as the regional courts function not only as courts of appeal, but also as courts of first instance (Article 19 of the Law on Courts of the Republic of Lithuania), the number of judges of these courts is included in the 1st section. Accordingly, the latter indicates the number of judges of district courts, regional courts and regional administrative courts. Likewise, given that the Supreme Administrative Court is the court of appeal (although the rulings of the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania are final and not subject to appeal) the number of judges of this court is encompassed in the 2nd section. The latter indicates the number of judges of the Court of Appeal of Lithuania and the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania. The 3rd section indicates the number of judges of the Supreme Court of Lithuania.

(2017): Please see general comments.

Luxembourg

(General Comment): "Section 1: Number of professional judges in the courts of first instance includes the judges of the district courts, the judges of the justice of the peace and the judges of the administrative court.
section 2: Number of professional judges in the courts of appeal (2nd instance) includes the court of appeal of the superior court of justice and the administrative court.
Section 3: Number of professional judges in the supreme courts includes only the judges of the court of cassation."
"

(2018): The staff of the judicial and administrative courts has grown steadily in the recent years, as established by the amended law of 7 March 1980 on judicial organization. This explains the significant variations observed between 2016 and 2018 in the judiciary and non-judge staff. According to the judicial organisation of Luxembourg, there is a Superior Court of Justice, composed of the Court of Cassation and the Court of Appeal. The judges of the Superior Court of Justice belong to both the Court of Cassation and the Court of Appeal. If, legally speaking, these are separate positions, in practice the five judges of the Superior Court of Justice occupy two positions and they are therefore counted among the judges of the Court of Appeal as well as at the level of the Superior Court of Justice .

The figures differ from those indicated in the last data collection campaigns on two points. 1) concerning the number of judges at the highest level: starting with 2016, we have distinguished between the judges sitting at the court of appeal and those of the Cour de cassation, which is the highest court in Luxembourg. Until 2016, and as the two courts taken together form the Cour supérieure de Justice (which as such has some very specific competences), we indicated only the total of the judges affected to the Cour supérieure. It might be useful for statistical purposes to distinguish between the two levels. 2) concerning the number of judges at the first level: the figures indicated until 2016 were superior to the real figures, as, erroneously, the prosecutors (which by law are also magistrates affected to these courts) had been included. We corrected this error in 2016. There has been a major modification in June 2017, by the law of 27th of June 2017 adopting a multiannual program of recruitment into the judiciary and amending the amended law of 7th of March 1980 on judicial organisation, programming the future changes in the staff at the different entities. This law provides for a multiannual program of recruitment of judges and prosecutors during the years 2017-2020. It entered into force in July 2017.

(2017): The Act of 27 June 2017 introducing a multiannual programme for recruitment to the judiciary and amending the amended Act of 7 March 1980 on the organisation of the judiciary, defines the number of posts in the various instances. The indicated data correspond to the number of permanent positions actually held in 2017.

(2016): The figures differ from those indicated in the last data collection campaigns on two points.

1) concerning the number of judges at the highest level: starting with 2016, we have distinguished between the judges sitting at the court of appeal and those of the Cour de cassation, which is the highest court in Luxembourg. Until 2016, and as the two courts taken together form the Cour supérieure de Justice (which as such has some very specific competences), we indicated only the total of the judges affected to the Cour supérieure. It might be useful for statistical purposes to distinguish between the two levels.

2) concerning the number of judges at the first level: the figures indicated until 2016 were superior to the real figures, as, erroneously, the prosecutors (which by law are also magistrates affected to these courts) had been included. This error has now been corrected.

(2015): In 2014, the judges of the Administrative Court were included in the number of judges in the Supreme Court but in 2015 these judges were accounted as second instance judges.

(2014): In 2014, the judges of the Administrative Court were included in the number of judges in the Supreme Court but in 2015 these judges were accounted as second instance judges.

(2013): To the total number of judges, should be added 4 trainees ("attachés de justice"). The increase in the number of female judges at all instances between 2010 and 2013 is explained by the special attraction for a profession that allows to combine work and family life. Judges of second instance and those of the Court of Cassation are all part of the Superior Court of Justice.

(2012): The total number of professional judges does not correspond to the sum of the number of judges before each instance because some judges have jurisdiction in two courts (e.g. the Constitutional Court is composed of judges of the Court of Cassation and the Administrative Court).

Malta

(General Comment): In Malta there is no Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal being the Court of second instance. The Constitutional Court, then, is presided over by the 3 judges who compose the Court of second instance also known as the Court of Appeal in its Superior Jurisdiction. It is interesting to notice that 2 judges presiding over the Second Instance Courts also preside over the Civil Court, First Hall and the family Court (which are specialised 1st instance courts). The number of 1st Instance 'judges' also includes magistrates that preside over 1st Instance Courts.

(2019): For Number of first instance professional judges, the difference in nominal figures is of 4 male magistrates compared to previous cycle. This is mainly due to retirement and the appointment of 2 male magistrates to judges. 3 new magistrates have been appointed in 2019, only 1 of which is male.

For the Number of second instance professional judges, Madame Justice Lorraine Schembri Orland has been appointed Judge elect in respect of Malta on the European Court of Human Rights. Given that she did not serve in Malta at the end of 2019, she does not feature in the above data.

(2017): Despite the categorical manner in which the Maltese judiciary have been classified for the purpose of this exercise, it is important to note that the roles of some of the judges are very fluid. Hence, some of the 1st Instance judges preside, when the need arises, over 2nd Instance courts, whilst 2nd Instance judges hear cases at 1st Instance such as at the Civil Court, First Hall or the Civil Court, Family Section.

Throughout 2017, 1 male 1st Instance Judge passed away at the beginning of the year, whilst another 2nd Instance Judge retired towards the end of the year. 1 female Magistrate has been appointed. Care is being taken in order to ensure an equal gender representation in the appointments of the judiciary.

(2016): Despite the categorical manner in which the Maltese judiciary have been classified for the purpose of this exercise, it is important to note that the roles of some of the judges are very fluid. Hence, some of the 1st Instance judges sit, when the need arises, in 2nd Instance courts, whilst 2nd Instance judges hear cases at 1st Instance such as at the Civil Court, First Hall or the Civil Court, Family Section.

There has been an increase of 3 female judges at 1st instance since 2014. There was an increase from 15 to 17 female judges at 1st instance in 2015 and a further increase of 1 female judge at 1st instance in 2016. Care is being taken in order to ensure an equal gender representation in the appointments of the judiciary.

(2015): Regarding the number of judges, the high percentage variations that might be observed results from the small absolute number of judges that Malta has. Malta has been trying, and there are still on-going efforts, at increasing the number of judges. If between 2010 and 2015 the number of male judges decreased (by 1), this was complemented by an increase in the number of female judges (also by 1).

Netherlands

(General Comment): Since 2010 the provided numbers include court presidents. The number of first instance judges encompasses judges 'overig RA' that cannot be assigned solely to 1st or 2nd instance.

(2020): These numbers are on posts filled, not fte. The total fte for first and second instance together is 2372, but information on fte is NA for the rest of the categories and detail required for this question. These numbers include court presidents. In the previous cycles, due to an inability to differentiate between first or second instance for a certain group of judges, they were counted as first instance judges. This inflated the first instance numbers and underreported the second instance numbers. This problem was present in the data up until the 2019 survey. For the 2020 data, this problem has been solved, and the data is now correct.

(2018): We did not receive information on the number of judges (in fte) working at the High Court. There are 33 judges at the High Court (people, not fte), 20 male / 13 female. Since this concerns only 1% of all judges, we'd suggest to work with these numbers (and accept the small deviation in the calculated total number)

(2017): these are number of people (posts); the total number of fte is 2315, this can not be separated for 1st and 2nd instances

NB: data on the number of Supreme Court judges is provided in fte. More precisely, according to the annual report of the Council of State <https://jaarverslag.raadvanstate.nl/2017/> the number was 37.9 fte in 2017.

(2016): All data in number of persons. FTE data are only available for the total: 2148.
Supreme Court NA

(2015): Number of deputy judges courts in 2015 = 1.100

The numbers provided in the table are posts. The FTE is available only for the total and it is 2.169. Other categories are NA.

(2014): In 2014, the number of first instance judges does not include judges of the Trade and Industry Tribunal, the Supreme Court and the Council of State. The number of second instance judges includes magistrates of the Trade and Industry Appeals Tribunal and the Administrative High Court, excluding these of the Supreme Court and the Council of State.

(2013): In 2013, the total in fte is 2 181. This was excluding the Supreme Court. The number of first instance judges excludes judges of the Trade and Industry Appeals Tribunal, the Supreme Court and the Council of State. The number of second instance judges includes magistrates of the Trade and Industry Appeals Tribunal and the Administrative High Court, excluding these of the Supreme Court and the Council of State.

(2012): In 2012, the total in fte is 2 194, excluding the Supreme Court. The number of first instance judges excludes judges of the Trade and Industry Appeals Tribunal, the Supreme Court and the Council of State. The number of second instance judges includes magistrates of the Trade and Industry Appeals Tribunal and the Administrative High Court, excluding these of the Supreme Court and the Council of State.

Poland

(General Comment): The Polish court structure is characterized by four levels of courts but only three instances. Basically, there are district courts which are first instance courts, regional courts which are first and second instance courts, and appellate courts which are second instance courts. The highest instance courts are the Supreme Court, the Supreme Administrative Court and the Constitutional Tribunal. Owing to this peculiarity, some judges sit as first and second instance magistrates. According to the methodology of presentation of data that has been chosen, judges of regional courts are counted as first instance judges together with judges of district courts and judges of first instance administrative courts. Only judges of appellate courts are considered as second instance magistrates. The Supreme Court operates under the Constitution of the Republic of Poland and the Supreme Court Act. It is established to:

- exercise supervision over the activities of common and military courts in the area of adjudication - this is the so-called judicial supervision (Article 183(1) of the Constitution). The means used to exercise such supervision include:
- recognition of extraordinary complaints, cassations and other appeals (instance supervision),
- passing resolutions resolving legal issues (extra-institutional supervision) Resolutions of the entire chamber or a larger body of judges have the force of law and are binding on all Supreme Court formations. A panel of 7 judges may decide to give the resolution the force of legal principle.

Competence of the Constitutional Tribunal

The Constitution of 2 April 1997 includes four areas within the jurisdiction of the Constitutional Tribunal:

- 1) control of norms (abstract and concrete; a posteriori and a priori - Art. 188 items 1-3, Art. 122 items 3 and 4, Art. 133 item 2 of the Constitution); a special procedure for the control of norms is the consideration of constitutional complaints (Art. 79 and Art. 188 item 5 of the Constitution)
- 2) adjudication of competence disputes between central constitutional organs of the state (Article 189 of the Constitution);
- 3) adjudicating on the compatibility with the Constitution of the objectives or activities of political parties (Article 188, item 4 of the Constitution)
- 4) recognising the temporary inability of the President of the Republic to discharge his office (Article 131, paragraph 1 of the Constitution).

Of the four areas of the jurisdiction of the Tribunal indicated above, the control of norms is undoubtedly a fundamental task.

(2020): The number of judges of district courts: 6036 (3922 women, 2114 men)

The number of judges of regional courts : 2544 (1462 women, 1082 men)

The number of judges of the appeal courts: 417 (220 women, 197 men)

The number of judges of the first instance administrative courts : 454 (260 women, 194 men)

Supreme courts:

The number of judges of the Supreme Administrative court: 102 (62 women, 40 men)

The number of judges of the supreme court: 97 (75 women, 22 men)

Military courts:

The number of judges of district military courts: 18 (1 woman, 17 men)

The number of garrison judges: 27 (5 women, 22 men).

*Starting from 2020 the number of Supreme court judges include also judges of the Supreme Administrative Court

(2019): Compared to the previous edition, the number of judges of the supreme court was also given.

The number of Supreme court is 99: 25 (civil chamber), 27 (criminal chamber) 14 (labour law and social security chamber), 20 (extraordinary control and public affairs chamber), 13 (disciplinary chamber).

Females: 21 (total)

11(civil chamber)

3 (criminal chamber)

3 (labour law and social security chamber)

3 (extraordinary control and public affairs chamber)

1 (disciplinary chamber)

Males: 78 (total)

14 (civil chamber)

24 (criminal chamber)

11 (labour law and social security chamber)

17 (extraordinary control and public affairs chamber)

12 (disciplinary chamber)

Portugal

(General Comment): The total includes judges from courts of 1st, 2nd and 3rd instances, except the Constitutional Court.

(2020): 3. We are dealing with small numbers, therefore the discrepancy ratio is big. In addition, with time female judges, that are the majority of judges, are getting to the top of their professional career.

(2019): In absolute terms the increase is only 5 persons. The numbers are small, therefore in relative terms it appears to be relevant.

(2018): The number of Supreme Court Judges has been decreasing since 2015. In absolute terms the decrease from 2016 to 2018 is from 82 to 71 judges, which is not significative in absolute terms, but acquires a more relevant expression in relative terms.

(2017): As concerns the increase in the number of female Supreme Court judges: the numbers are small, therefore the variation seems important.

(2014): The increase in the number of Supreme Court female professional judges is due to the general tendency of increase of female judges in the last decade at first instance courts.

Romania

(General Comment): In Romania there are four level of courts (first instance courts, tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court of Cassation and Justice). Only judges of the „judecatorii” are counted as first instance judges. In line with our previous reports in this matters, in the table above judges from tribunals and courts of appeal shall be included in the category "second instance professional judges", even if according to the procedural provisions in terms of competences tribunals may judge both as first and instance court and for certain procedural circumstances (material and personal) even the courts of appeal may judge in first instance. Moreover even the High Court can judge in first instance for example in criminal cases according to the personal competence rules of procedure.

(2020): Only judges of the „judecatorii” are counted as first instance judges.

(2019): In Romania there are four level of courts (first instance courts, tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court of Cassation and Justice). In line with our previous reports in this matters, in the table above judges from tribunals and courts of appeal shall be included in the category "second instance professional judges", even if according to the procedural provisions in terms of competences tribunals may judge both as first and instance court and for certain procedural circumstances (material and personal) even the courts of appeal may judge in first instance. Moreover even the High Court can judge in first instance for example in criminal cases according to the personal competence rules of procedure.

(2018): In Romania there are four level of courts (first instance courts, tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court of Cassation and Justice). In line with our previous reports in this matters, in the table above judges from tribunals and courts of appeal shall be included in the category "second instance professional judges", even if according to the procedural provisions in terms of competences tribunals may judge both as first and instance court and for certain procedural circumstances (material and personal) even the courts of appeal may judge in first instance. Moreover even the High Court can judge in first instance for example in criminal cases according to the personal competence rules of procedure.

(2017): The number of professional judges sitting in second instance courts (point 2) includes both the number of judges within the courts of appeal and the number of judges within the tribunals.

(2016): In Romania there are four level of courts (first instance courts, tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court of Cassation and Justice). In the table above the judges from tribunals are included in the category "second instance professional judges".

(2014): For 2014, judges mentioned at 46.1 are judges within first instance courts, while judges mentioned at 46.2 are judges within tribunals and courts of appeal.

(2013): Judges mentioned at 46.1 are judges within first instance courts and tribunals, while judges mentioned at 46.2 are judges within courts of appeal. In 2012 and 2013, the Superior Council of Magistracy brought important changes to the Regulation for the promotion of judges to the High Court of Cassation and Justice and 19 judges were promoted.

(2012): At 46.1 are mentioned judges within courts of first instance, while at 46.2 are mentioned judges within tribunals and courts of appeal.

Slovakia

(2019): The Number of Supreme Court professional judges is 77 for the full time judges. There are 7 temporarily assigned judges as well (2 women and 5 men).

(2018): The provided total corresponds to the number of judges actually performing their functions. Put differently, judges who are temporary assigned to other institutions (Ministry of Justice, Judicial Academy, other judicial institutions including international courts), judges granted maternity leave etc. are not considered in the provided figures. Total number including judges temporary not performing their functions is 1427 (521 men, 906 women).

(2017): The increase in the total number of judges is caused by filling the previously designed vacant posts of judges.

(2015): The decrease in the number of judges in comparison with the previous cycle has been caused by the retirement of the judges whose posts have not been filled yet. The selection procedures for the vacant posts are under way.

(2014): In 2014, the total number of judges in the records of the Ministry of justice was 1366 (503 males, 863 females), including judges temporary assigned to other institutions, judges granted maternity leave etc.

(2013): In 2013, the total number of judges in the records of the Ministry of justice was 1385 (511 males, 874 females), including judges temporary assigned to other institutions, judges granted maternity leave etc.

(2012): In 2012, the total number of judges in the records of the Ministry of justice was 1344 (497 males, 847 females), including judges temporary assigned to other institutions, judges granted maternity leave etc.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The provided total number of judges corresponds to the number of de facto occupied judicial posts performing their functions. Some judges are assigned to other duties (eg. to the Judicial council, Ministry of Justice, Supreme court) and are not included in the reported numbers. The information on actual presence (excluding the maternity or sick leave, but including the annual leave) is also available.

(2020): At the end of 2020, 890 judicial posts were formally occupied (FTE), although some posts were de facto vacant (e.g. judge absent due to maternity leave). Nevertheless, we report that 875 professional judges sit in courts (perform judicial function), since the rest of the judges (15 judges - difference to the total of 890 judges) were assigned to other duties (e.g. the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, the Judicial Council) and do not sit in courts. The actual presence is also calculated, based on number of hours judges are actually present in court (excluding the maternity or sick leave, but including the annual leave).

The number of judges in the Slovenian judicial system in 2020 was 805,5 according to actual presence calculations.

(2019): At the end of 2019, 890 judicial posts were formally occupied (FTE), although some posts were de facto vacant (e.g. judge absent due to maternity leave).

Nevertheless, we report that 873 professional judges sit in courts (perform judicial function), since the rest of the judges (17 judges - difference to the total of 890 judges) were assigned to other duties (e.g. the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, the Judicial Council) and do not sit in courts.

The actual presence is also calculated, based on number of hours judges are actually present in court (excluding the maternity or sick leave, but including the annual leave). The number of judges in the Slovenian judicial system in 2019 was 797 according to actual presence calculations.

(2018): At the end of 2018, 890 judicial posts were formally occupied (FTE), although some posts were de facto vacant (e.g. judge absent due to maternity leave). Nevertheless, we report that 867 professional judges sit in courts (perform judicial function), since the rest of the judges (23 judges - difference to the total of 890 judges) were assigned to other duties (e.g. the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, the Judicial Council) and do not sit in courts. The actual presence is also calculated, based on number of hours judges are actually present in court (excluding the maternity or sick leave, but including the annual leave).

The number of judges in the Slovenian judicial system in 2018 was 796 according to actual presence calculations.

(2017): At the end of 2017, 889 judicial posts were formally occupied (FTE), although some posts were de facto vacant (e.g. judge absent due to maternity leave). Nevertheless, we report that 869 professional judges sit in courts (perform judicial function), since the rest of the judges (20 judges - difference to the total of 889 judges) were assigned to other duties (e.g. the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, the Judicial Council) and do not sit in courts.

The actual presence is also calculated, based on number of hours judges are actually present in court (excluding the maternity or sick leave, but including the annual leave)

The number of judges in the Slovenian judicial system in 2016 was 795,54 according to actual presence calculations.

(2016): At the end of 2016, 897 judicial posts were formally occupied (full-time equivalent method), although some post were de facto vacant (e.g. judge absent due to maternity leave). The actual presence is also calculated, based on number of hours judges are actually present in court (excluding the maternity or sick leave, but including the annual leave). The number of judges in Slovenian judicial system in 2016 was 811,52 according to actual presence calculations.

Nevertheless, we report that 880 professional judges sit in courts (perform judicial function), since the rest of the judges (17 judges - difference to the total of 897 judges) were assigned to other duties (e.g. the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, the Judicial Council) and do not sit in courts.

(2015): At the end of 2015, 912 judicial posts were formally occupied (FTE), although some post were de facto vacant (e.g. judge absent due to maternity leave).

Nevertheless, 897 professional judges sit in courts (perform judicial function), since some judges were assigned to other duties (at the Supreme Court; different projects ;appointed to the Judicial Council and appointed to the Ministry of Justice.

We reported the Administrative court as the first instance court (Q42 and Q91). However, the law requires for the Administrative court judge to be a higher judge (2nd instance judge), therefore the Administrative court judges are included as the 2nd instance professional judges

(2012): Starting with 2012, judges of administrative courts are included in the number of first instance judges.

Question 046-2

Belgium

(2020): The system does not allow part-time work for judges. Data by type of case are not known. Judges are appointed at the court level, and the head of the court assigns them to the different chambers of the court and allocates cases.

Bulgaria

(2020): The column "others" in question 46-2 refers to the military judges - 12 regional/provincial and 5 appellate - a total of 17.

The total number of judges in the district courts is 959, and the same, with the exception of the Sofia District Court, are not divided by subject matter. Therefore, data related to the number of first instance judges dealing with civil / commercial and criminal cases are not available. Appendix: Summary information on the data as of 31.12.2020, received by all regional/provincial courts (first and second instance) regarding the number of judges in them, who work in the civil, commercial and criminal divisions. It should be borne in mind that, according to the information received, in almost all courts, a large number of judges sit in more than one division, therefore the summation of the number of judges from the three divisions should not give the total number of judges in the respective court. Total number of judges in the Court of Appeal (second instance) - 124, of which in the civil division - 36, in the commercial division - 38 and in the criminal division - 50.

Croatia

(General Comment): The difficulty to provide the data lays in mixed specialization of judges in courts, so exact data cannot be extracted.

Cyprus

(2020): This includes the supreme court judges who deal with all types of cases, first instance family court judges, labour court judges, rent control court judges and military court.

Cyprus has a two-tier system, therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court. The data for Supreme Court in this question are included in the highest instance courts, but the case flow data of the Supreme Court are included in the second instance cases - questions 97 and 98.

Czech Republic

(2020): Insolvency Proceedings

Denmark

(General Comment): We cannot answer this question by case type as all judges make decisions in all types of cases in Denmark.

Estonia

(2020): In the first instance we don't have judges formally separated as criminal or civil judges.

Finland

(General Comment): We do not have statistic of the amount of the civil and/ or commercial and criminal judges in the general courts as in many courts judges work in both types of cases. In Market Court, there are 21 judges who are civil/commercial judges.

France

(2020): "The distinction by type of case is not possible in the justice of the judicial order.

Note: the distribution of the processing of civil and criminal cases within the tribunals and courts, which depends on the organization of the jurisdictions, does not allow us to fill in this table. For the administrative courts, the FTEs have been rounded up. The precise non-rounded data can be made available if necessary. "

Germany

(2020): "Other" includes: familiy cases (at the Local and Higher Regional Courts), cases at the Labour Courts, Social courts, Finance courts

"First instance" and "Second instance": Data is taken from the "staff-assignment statistics" of the Länder. It is derived from a complex calculation key as an annual average value of the actual personnel deployed (for example, excluding employees who were not present more than 20 working days during a quarter for reasons other than holiday and/or training).

"Supreme Court": the figures are taken from the court-staff statistics and represent the number (FTE) of judges at the Federal Courts (Federal Court of Justice, Federal Patent Court, Federal Administrative Court, Federal Finance Court, Federal Labour Court, Federal Social Court, Federal Consitutional Court, Military Disciplinary Courts) as of 31. December 2020. The statistic shows the number of judges (FTE) at the Federal Court of Justice (152) but includes no information on their assignment to civil or criminal cases. According to the website of the Federal Court of Justice, there are currently 114 judges (headcount) assigned to the civil panels and 47 to the criminal panels.

Slight horizontal and vertical inconsistencies are caused by rounding.

Greece

(2020): There are two categories of judges, those dealing with criminal and civil justice and administrative judges. There is no data on the separation of cases

Ireland

(2020): Judges deal with both criminal and civil and commercial proceedings. Number of Judges would be the same across all headings (except administrative as already explained) - Court Service

Latvia

(2020): The courts of first instance of general jurisdiction do not explicitly distinguish between the specialisation of judges on the basis of the main types of cases, therefore there is not possible to distinguish the data between civil and or commercial cases and criminal cases.

Lithuania

(2020): the first instance indicates the number of judges of district courts, regional courts and regional administrative courts. Likewise, given that the Supreme Administrative Court is the court of appeal (although the rulings of the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania are final and not subject to appeal) the number of judges of this court is encompassed in the 2nd instance. The latter indicates the number of judges of the Court of Appeal of Lithuania and the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania.

Malta

(2020): Some judges in the Maltese judicial system preside over both civil and criminal courts. In this instance, such judges have been distributed evenly between the 2 courts.

Administrative cases at first instance are heard by the Administrative Review Tribunal, presided over by 3 magistrates. If appealed, such cases are heard by the Court of Appeal Inferior Jurisdiction presided over by a judge who hears and decides cases appealed from a number of first instance courts (not only the Administrative Review Tribunal).

Netherlands

(2020): Judges often work with more than one case type. There is a large overlap, but in the administrative system, only one sector can be registered. Therefore, while this information is not easily available, making this distinction would also not be a fair reflection of the true situation.

These are positions filled, not fte (like Q46).

Poland

(2020): 1. Supreme Court - the 13 judges of the Supreme Court Chamber of Labour Law and Social Insurance appear in the column "other" together with the 18 judges of the Extraordinary Review and Public Affairs Chamber and the 13 judges of the Disciplinary Chamber.

Portugal

(2020): As there are judges who have civil and criminal competences at the same time, it is not possible to distinguish judges by civil and commercial matters. Therefore, the judges of the judicial courts were all included in the column "other".

Romania

(General Comment): The statistical system does not collect information regarding a breakdown in the number of judges based on the different legal matters.

(2020): In Romania there are four levels of courts (first instance courts, tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court of Cassation and Justice). In line with our previous reports in this matter, in the table above judges from tribunals and courts of appeal shall be included in the category "second instance professional judges", even if according to the procedural provisions in terms of competences tribunals may judge both as first and instance court and for certain procedural circumstances (material and personal) even the courts of appeal may judge in first instance. Moreover even the High Court can judge in first instance for example in criminal cases according to the personal competence rules of procedure.

Slovenia

(2020): There is no data for 2020. In 2021, the data on judges by legal fields was collected for the first time (by approximating the time and workload an individual judge is working on a certain type of cases). Since the methodology of reporting is yet to be revised and elaborated, we can only report approximate numbers. For distinction on Civil and/or Commercial/Criminal/Administrative/Other please see comments to Q91, 93 and 94.

First instance judges: Civil and/or commercial: 62% (approx. 396 judges); Criminal: 33% (approx. 214 judges); Administrative: 4% (approx. 28 judges), Other: 1% (approx. 5 judges)

Please note: the judges at the Administrative Court that resolve administrative cases at first instance have the rank of a higher judge.

Second instance judges: Civil and/or commercial: 66% (approx. 77 judges); Criminal: 34% (approx. 39 judges); Administrative: /, Other: /

Supreme court judges: Civil and/or commercial: 57% (approx. 16 judges); Criminal: 18% (approx. 5 judges); Administrative: 25% (approx. 9 judges), Other: /

Question 052

Austria

(General Comment): The category "other non-judge staff" includes Kanzlei responsible for handling of case files. Trainees are not included. The trainees, which – if included - would be concerned by this question, are nearly all trained for the handling of case files. A small number of trainees is trained for IT-support.

(2020): "Other": Handling of case files ("Kanzlei")

2. Non-judge (judicial) staff whose task is to assist the judges: the increased number concerns administrative courts.

(2019): Non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges: more staff at the administrative courts

Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts: more staff

Other: Handling of case files ("Kanzlei")

(2018): Handling of case files ("Kanzlei")

(2017): The data also include those of administrative courts.

(2016): This cycle administrative courts were taken into account for the first time.

The administrative courts were established January 1st 2014. After their establishment the data of the administrative courts is introduced this cycle for the first time.

(2015): The right (not rounded) numbers are:

Total non-judge staff working in courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5) 4734,55 - 1407,08 - 3327,47

1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal 798,11 - 331,63 - 466,48

2. Non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars (case file preparation, assistance during the hearing, court recording, helping to draft the decisions) 19,05 - 1 - 18,05

3. Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (human resources management, material and equipment management, including computer systems, financial and budgetary management, training management) 439,56 - 155,86 - 283,70

4. Technical staff 21,70 - 9,85 - 11,85

5. Other non-judge staff 3456,13 - 908,74 - 2547,39

(2014): The numerical values in the table have been rounded. The most exact replies for this period would be: total non-judge staff: 4 704,51 (1 388 Male, 3 316,51 Female); Rechtspfleger: 784,78 (320,21 Male, 464,57 Female); non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges: 19,18 (1 Male, 18,18 Female); staff in charge of different administrative tasks: 438,97 (159,85 Males, 279,12 Females); technical staff: 23,05 (9,95 Males, 13,10 Females); other non-judge staff: 3 438,53 (896,99 Males, 2 541,54 Females).

Belgium

(2019): "Technical personnel": the slight increase observed between 2018 and 2019 results from investments in personnel.

(2013): The number of women per category is as follows: Total: 3839,45; category 2: 1212,62; category 3: 2031,93; category 4: 594,90.

(2012): The 2d category "non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars" covers clerks and referendaries; the 3d category "staff in charge of different administrative tasks" includes HRM staff, seconded staff to specific authorities of the judicial organisation and administrative staff of the court registry. This distribution can be presented with the following figures: Total: 5457,95 (3930,35 women); 2: 1707,72 (1166,52 women); 3: 2766,23 (2075,73 women); 5: 984 (688,10 women).

Bulgaria

(General Comment): Since 2012, the category “other” encompasses the number of non-judge staff employees working in the recreational field, while in 2010 it subsumes the number of court assistants. The Judicial Administration Commission does not keep statistics of those who are trained, as well as of trainee judges. There are junior judges in the courts in the country, for whom Judicial Administration Commission has no relation, no data. Accordingly, the total number of judicial employees in the courts does not include trainee judges.

(2019): Since 2012, the category “other” encompasses the number of non-judge staff employees working in the recreational field, while in 2010 it subsumes the number of court assistants.

(2017): These are the staff employed in the recreational establishments of the Supreme Administrative Court and the Supreme Court of Cassation such as: manager of the training center, chefs, worker in the kitchen, bartender, waiter, tendant.

(2015): Unlike the previous evaluation cycles, now we indicate the figure 502 – technical staff (it includes drives, cleaning staff, guards, etc.), which reduce the number of the employees engaged with administrative tasks and court management under number 3.

Other non-judge staff includes 55 court servants working in recreation department.

(2013): The number of non-judge staff assisting judges includes the number of all court staff from the so called specialized administration supporting judges, including court secretaries and court assistance, while for 2010 it subsumes only court secretaries. The category “staff in charge of different administrative tasks” subsumes the number of non – judge staff of general administration.

(2012): The number of non-judge staff assisting judges includes the number of all court staff from the so called specialized administration supporting judges, including court secretaries and court assistance, while for 2010 it subsumes only court secretaries.

Croatia

(General Comment): The total number of non-judicial staff is a result of a deduction and subsumes only actually working staff. Thus, the total does not include staff on unpaid leave; staff on maternity leave; staff suspended after disciplinary procedures; staff transferred to other State bodies (for example the Ministry of Justice or Judicial Academy). Besides, two non-judicial officials working half-time (for the reason of care for a child with special needs) are counted as 1 non-judicial official. The reason for fluctuation and differences in the number of Rechtspflegers in Republic of Croatia is that they work for 2 years, then prolonged 5 years and then they get a permanent post or not.

(2015): The Republic of Croatia submits correct numbers of non-judge staff who are working in courts for previous cycles (2012, 2013 and 2014), because in the previous cycles this number included the staff working for public prosecutors. Therefore, the correct numbers for these cycles are now provided.

(2014): In 2013, the number of “Rechtspfleger” included judicial advisors because they work autonomously on cases, on the one hand, and staff who are not judges, but who can enact decisions (land registry officials and court registry officials), on the other hand. In 2014, the interpretation changed and judicial advisors were moved to the category “non-judicial staff whose task is to assist the judges”, since they work autonomously but their decision must be signed by a judge.

(2013): The variations between 2012 and 2013 in respect of certain sub-categories are due only to a different methodology of classification. The total is slightly different for the two years.

Cyprus

(General Comment): The total number of non-judge staff includes clerical staff and also court bailiffs.

(2020): Other non-judge staff includes court bailiffs. Differences in number of staff compared to previous year come from new appointments and retirements.

(2018): Court bailiffs are included in category Other.

(2017): court bailiffs

(2016): court bailiff

in 2014 the correct number for male no judge staff assisting the judge should be 9

Question 52: if we change the number of male non judge staff assisting the judge for 2014 from 23 to 9, we must also change the number of non-judge staff assisting judges from 143 to 129 and also the total from 462 to 448. Do you agree on up-dating in this way 2014 data in order to ensure the consistency of the table? the numbers for 2014 must also be changed

(2015): Between 2014 and 2015, there was a change in the distribution of non-judge staff. In 2014, in the category "staff in charge of administrative tasks", only the number of high-level administrative staff was included. The other administrative staff were included in the category "other non judge staff". Whereas in 2015, all administrative staff were included in the category "staff in charge of administrative tasks". This change of distribution leads to significant variations.

(2014): Variations concerning data on different categories of non-judge staff are due to different methodology of presentation of data used for 2014 and the previous evaluations.

Czech Republic

(General Comment): The category "other" encompasses for 2010 judicial trainees or staff in charge of court documentation. For 2012, 2013 and 2014, besides the already mentioned components, it subsumes also press centre and telephone exchange.

The judicial trainee is entitled to perform the acts of the court under the conditions and to the extent specified in factual and time plan of the preparatory service which is compiled by the chairman of the regional court after consultation with the advisory board for the education of trainees. The plan must be focused in such a way that the training for the performance of the function of a judge serves in particular to:

- a) deepening the trainee's professional knowledge of substantive and procedural law,
- b) developing the trainee's ability to apply legislation in a specific matter,
- c) gaining knowledge of individual agendas maintained by courts and their implementation,
- d) acquisition of procedural procedures and habits necessary for the performance of the function of a judge,
- e) acquaintance with ethical principles related to the performance of the function of a judge.

In accordance with the preparatory service plan, the trainee performs preparatory service at a district or regional court. The trainee is usually assigned to one judge. Familiarization with individual court agendas is ensured by the fact that the president of the court where the judicial trainee is currently located gradually assigns the trainee to individual court departments.

The preparatory service includes adaptation courses, seminars and lectures organized by the Judicial Academy and educational activities organized by court for at least 2 days per month.

Nowadays, there are few judicial trainees and in 2022 the title will be replaced by a „judicial candidate“.

(2017): Other - judicial trainees, staff in charge of court documentation, press centre and telephone exchange.

(2016): Other - judicial trainees, staff in charge of court documentation, press centre and telephone exchange.

(2015): In 2015, compared to 2014, the number of non-judge staff increased due to a project financed from the European social fund and state budget: "Project on improvement of the efficiency of courts by strengthening of the administrative capacities". The project is running until 30th December 2015.

(2014): In 2014, the number of non-judge staff increased due to a project financed from the European social fund and State budget: "Project on improvement of the efficiency of courts by strengthening of the administrative capacities". The project is running until 30th December 2015.

Denmark

(2020): -

(2019): information NA

(2017): "other non judge staff" - in 2017 there was no staff to fit into this category.

(2016): The 2016 data on the number of rechtspflegers is correct. The discrepancy that occurs compared to 2014 data is due to a mistake in the 2014 numbers.

Estonia

(2020): Trainees are not included in the numbers provided for Q52 and Q52-1.

(2019): Court interpreters are in the category "other non-judge staff".

(2018): Court interpreters are in the category "other non-judge staff".

(2017): The increase in the number of male staff in charge of administrative tasks is due to the general movement of personnel.

"Other non-judge staff": Court interpreters.

(2016): The observed variations in the numbers with regard to the different sub-categories are due to a general movement of staff.

In 2015, a reform of the Land Registry and Registration Department was carried out, during which the four districts were brought together registry and land registry departments to the Tartu County Court, thus establishing one land registry department and one registry office. The reform involved significant optimization of work processes and dossiers which resulted in the reduction of staff working in the registers. The objectives and results of the reform were largely achieved because registries are kept electronically, and individuals can largely interact with the registers, transmit and receive documents receive electronically.

(2015): The number of technical staff has been decreasing due to redundancies in the Registration and Land Registry Departments. The project of court lawyers was carried out having in mind that the Registration and Land Registry departments are fully digital. Therefore there is a possibility to decrease the number of technical staff.

(2014): A pilot project has been introduced in 2013 in one county court consisting in providing each judge with a personal legal assistant. After the first year of the pilot project, the average proceeding times in civil cases in that particular court dropped from 201 days to 160 days; after the second year the average proceeding times dropped further to 132 days. In 2015, the project has been extended to all first and second instance courts.

(2013): Since 2013, the second category includes a new position among court staff – judicial clerks. They assist judges in the administration of justice, participating in the preparation of court cases or in court proceedings. They replace step by step former consultants. There is one judicial clerk for every judge. In 2013, the reform was implemented in the largest court of general jurisdiction as a pilot (Harju County Court). In 2015, it was extended to all first and second instance courts.

(2012): The overall number of court staff has not changed much during the last years: 976 (2010), 957 (2012) and 990 (2013). Differences in figures in the sub-categories are due to the different categorization of court staff.

Finland

(General Comment): The Finnish court staff organisation does not correspond to the CEPEJ subcategories. Therefore, only the total of non-judge staff can be provided for the question 52. Office staff has tasks mentioned in the categories 2-5. Summoners' tasks are for example to serve summonses, subpoenas and other documents. Trainee judges have the same responsibility as judges but they do not have competence to deal with difficult cases. They are always appointed for a fixed term period (one year). In the courts of appeal, the administrative courts, the Supreme Court, the Supreme Administrative Court, the Labour Court and the Market Court a referendary prepares and presents a case to the judges but the final judgment is decided by the judges. The tasks of trainee judges and referendaries correspond to the categories 1 and 2.

(2020): The total non-judge staff includes office staff 1477, summoners/process serves 273, trainee district judges 137 and referendaries 275. 1. "Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies)": The senior judge of a district court may appoint in writing a member of the office personnel at the district court who has given an affirmation corresponding to the judge's affirmation, who has received sufficient training and who has sufficient skills to attend to the duties: (1) in cases referred to in Chapter 5, section 3 of the Code of Judicial Procedure: (a) to give judgments by default; (b) to give, on the basis of Chapter 21, section 8(c) of the Code of Judicial Procedure, decisions and judgments on court costs, if the respondent has conceded the claim; (c) to decide on the staying of an action if the plaintiff has withdrawn the action and the respondent does not call for a decision in the case; (2) to decide on applications for divorce on the basis of section 25, subsection 1 of the Marriage Act (234/1929) if both spouses are domiciled in Finland. If the case to be decided by office personnel, as referred to in subsection 1, proves to be extensive, subject to interpretation or otherwise difficult to decide, the case shall be transferred for a decision of a notary or a legally trained judge at the district court. The chief judge of a district court may appoint in writing a member of the office personnel at the district court who has sufficient skills, to issue summonses and certificates, to effect service of documents and to attend to other duties connected to the preparation, consideration or enforcement of administration of justice matters. Before taking such tasks the staff member must give an oath. (Courts Act, Chapter 19, Section 6).

(2019): The total non-judge staff includes office staff 1455, summoners 267, trainee district judges 135 and referendaries 271

(2018): The total non-judge staff includes office staff 1435, summoners 263, trainee district judges 136 and referendaries 297.

(2017): Office staff 1440, summoners 263, trainee judges 122, referendaries 312

(2016): office staff 1473, summoners 248, trainee district judges 136, junior district judges 1, referendaries 312

(2015): office staff 1428, summoners 265, trainee district judges 138, junior district judges 5, referendaries 309

(2014): For the 2014 exercise the total of 2 161 subsumes 1 434 office staff, 266 summoners, 136 trainee district judges, 7 junior district judges and 318 referendaries.

(2013): For 2013, the total of 2 196 subsumes 1445 office staff, 265 summoners, 133 trainee district judges, 7 junior district judges, 346 referendaries.

(2012): For 2012, the total of 2 214 subsumes 1447 office staff, 264 summoners, 129 trainee district judges, 9 junior district judges, 365 referendaries.

France

(2020): "Non-judge staff" correspond to legal assistants and specialized assistants who do not work for the prosecution service. Unlike in previous years, this distinction could be made for the numbers in 2020, which explains the decrease in the figures provided compared to the previous year. The category "Non-judicial staff responsible for assisting judges, like registrars" includes the category B contractual employees recruited under the plan to support justice, implemented since the second half of 2020 on the sole basis of article 7bis of the law n°84-16 of January 11, 1984, concerning statutory provisions relating to the State civil service, created by the law on the transformation of the civil service of August 6, 2019, instituting the project contract. These contract employees are hired for 3 years.

As of 12/31/2020, 1,699 category A and B agents (including 1,388 women) were undergoing initial training at the National School of Clerks, most of whom were on practical training in the courts. These personnel will join the courts during 2021 or 2022, which will significantly increase the number of agents working in the courts and regional administrative services. The data compiles data from the judicial and administrative justice systems. Interns are not included. "

(2019): As of 31/12/2019, 1,693 category A and B staff (including 1,408 women) were undergoing initial training at the "Ecole nationale des greffes", most of them on practical training courses in the courts. These staff will join the courts in 2020 or 2021, which will significantly increase the number of staff working in the courts and regional administrative departments. Other non-judge staff includes specialised assistants (106, 48 men and 58 women) and legal assistants (422, 93 men and 329 women) working in the civil and criminal courts. The increase in the number of legal assistants between 2018 and 2019 is due to the creation of new budgetary posts obtained.

(2018): With the exception of heading 5 "Other non-judge staff", the distinction between staff attached to judges and staff attached to prosecutors is not possible

At the date of 31/12/2018, 1,173 category A and B staff (including 1,003 women) were in initial training at the National School of Registries, most of whom were on practical training in the courts. These staff will join the courts in 2019 or 2020, which will significantly increase the number of staff working in the courts and regional administrative services.

"Other non-judge staff" includes specialised assistants and assistant lawyers who assist non-judge prosecutors in their duties.

The detail by function and gender is as follows:

| Categories | Total | Male | Female |
|------------------------|-------|------|--------|
| Specialized assistants | 23 | 13 | 10 |
| Assistant lawyers | 245 | 53 | 192 |
| Total | 268 | 66 | 202 |

(2017): The distinction between staff attached to judges and staff attached to prosecutors is not possible. Namely, the sub-category 2 encompasses specialised assistants (31) and assistant lawyers (242), who assist civil and penal judges or prosecutors in the preparation of case files.

(2016): No distinction is possible between staff attached to courts and staff attached to public prosecution services. The category "Other non-judge staff" refers to specialized assistants (18) and legal assistants (111) who work in civil and penal courts.

(2015): It should be noted that as of 31 December 2015, 1013 categories A and B staff (including 886 women) were in initial training at the Ecole nationale des greffes (French National School for Registrars), most of them in practical training in courts. This high volume of staff has joined the courts in 2016 or will do so in 2017, which will increase the number of staff actually working in the courts and regional administrative offices.

The distinction between staff in charge of assisting judges and staff in charge of assisting prosecutors is not possible. The latter are therefore part of the figures provided.

(2013): The 2013 data encompasses non-judge staff appointed to judges and public prosecutors. On 31 December 2013, 1064 agents were in initial training. They joined courts of law in 2014 or will do in 2015. Among the 21946 non-judge staff, 1911 were appointed to administrative courts. The 274 agents of the State Council counted in 2012 were appointed to a support function and are therefore excluded from the 2013 figures. The size of the litigation section of the State Council represents 87 FET. The staff of the National Court for asylum right has also been taken into account in categories 2, 3 and 4 for a total of 325 FET (not counted until 2013). In 2013, the State Council distributed non-judge staff which was before included in the category "other" in the proposed categories.

(2012): On 31 December 2012, 1039 staff were in initial training at the National School for Registrars, most of them in practical training in courts. They joined the tribunals in 2013 or will do so by 2014, which will increase the number of agents actually in office in courts and regional administrative services. Data pertaining to administrative courts is classified within the category "other" because of the versatility of their staff (1,505.5 FTE). As for the State Council, the number in FTE of the non-judge staff is 274.

Germany

(General Comment): Data is taken from the "staff-assignment statistics" of the Länder and represents an annual average value of the actual personnel deployed (for example, excluding employees who were not present more than 20 working days during a quarter for reasons other than holiday and/or training). The staff-assignment statistics do not distinguish between male and female staff.

(2020): These figures denote the number of staff (full-time equivalent) who are:

- granted unpaid leave for training/further-training purposes,
- released to work in staff representation bodies, as representatives for staff with disabilities, and as gender equality commissioners,
- employed in a special facility,
- employed as reception/security staff,
- employed by the court switchboard,
- motorpool staff,
- cleaners and other non-salaried personnel

(2019): These figures denote the number of staff (full-time equivalent) who are:

- granted unpaid leave for training/further-training purposes,
- released to work in staff representation bodies, as representatives for staff with disabilities, and as gender equality commissioners,
- employed in a special facility,
- employed as reception/security staff,
- employed by the court switchboard,
- motorpool staff,
- cleaners and other non-salaried personnel

(2017): This figures denotes the number of staff (full-time equivalent) who are:

- granted unpaid leave for training/further-training purposes,
- released to work in staff representation bodies, as representatives for staff with disabilities, and as gender equality commissioners,
- employed in a special facility,
- employed as reception/security staff,
- employed by the court switchboard,
- motorpool staff,
- cleaners and other non-salaried personnel

(2016): This figures denotes the number of staff (full-time equivalent) who are:

- granted unpaid leave for training/further-training purposes,
- released to work in staff representation bodies, as representatives for staff with disabilities, and as gender equality commissioners,
- employed in a special facility,
- employed as reception/security staff,
- employed by the court switchboard,
- motorpool staff,
- cleaners and other non-salaried personnel

Comments:

These are personnel-deployment figures denoting the number of full-time equivalent employees not exercising judicial office. Personnel-deployment figures are not collected according to reference date. Instead, an annual average is calculated over four quarters. There are no absolute figures for the number of persons making up this staff. An employee working full hours is counted as a full-time equivalent (i.e. 1). An employee working part-time is counted as a fraction of 1. This fraction corresponds to the number of hours worked in relation to a full-time equivalent (e.g. 0.5 for an employee working half the usual number of hours). Figures for the federal courts are not included.

(2014): The 2013 and 2014 data are the same due to the impossibility to obtain data for 2014. The trend observed since 2010 reveals stable figures.

Greece

(2020): The above figures include civil servants, permanent and those with a private law relationship of indefinite duration

(2016): Previous data did not, inadvertently, exclude staff working for the public prosecution services.

Hungary

(General Comment): • Court secretaries („bírószági titkár”) are employees of the court that are similar to Rechtspfleger. They are lawyers, who after acquiring a degree at a law faculty have made the bar exam (which requires at least 3 years professional practice). They are enabled to perform duties of judges in cases specifically defined by law. According to the Constitution when a court secretary is dealing with a case he/she has the same independence as a judge. In criminal cases they can make out of trial decisions (e.g. order an expert to be included in the case), or they can hear witnesses on request of another court. This practically means they assist the judges in pre-trial phase of the case. In misdemeanour cases they adjudicate the case - this is an area of law in which mostly court secretaries deal with cases of first instance. In civil and labour cases they can make any decision that can be made without hearing the case. This practically means they assist the judges in pre-trial phase of the case. In administrative non-litigious cases they can make any decision that can be made without hearing the case. In company registry cases they can make every decision, as well in insolvency cases (with some exceptions).

• From 2012, the category "non-judge staff assisting judges" includes only staff directly assisting judges. • Other non-judge staff includes staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (3) and technical staff (4).

(2020): Other non-judge staff includes staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (3) and technical staff (4).

(2018): Other non-judge staff includes staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (3) and technical staff (4).

(2017): Other non-judge staff includes staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (3) and technical staff (4).

(2016): Other non-judge staff includes Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (3) and technical staff (4).

(2015): For the gender ratio we are only able to provide the total figures.

Other non-judge staff (5) includes Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (3) and technical staff (4).

(2014): In 2014, the category "other" includes "staff in charge of different administrative tasks", "technical staff" and some of those judicial employees who in 2012 were counted as "non-judge staff whose task is to assist judges".

(2013): The methodology of presentation of data used in 2013 is different. Some of those judicial employees who in 2012 were included in the category "non-judge staff whose task is to assist judges" were taken into account in the category "other". The latter includes in 2013 the total number of "staff in charge of different administrative tasks" and "technical staff" because these numbers could not be separated within the national database.

(2012): Court secretaries are enabled to perform duties of judges in cases specifically defined by law. The increase of the number of Rechtspfleger was mainly due to the expanding scope of their authority according to the amended procedural codes. More administrative tasks and cases of lesser difficulties are dealt with by Rechtspfleger. The category "non-judge staff assisting judges" includes in 2012 only staff directly assisting judges while in 2010, it encompassed other staff as well. In 2012, staff whose task does not consist in directly assisting judges was included in the item "other".

Ireland

(General Comment): Staff numbers in the Irish Courts Service are computed on the basis of "Full-time equivalent" resources, requiring that staff numbers include decimal points, reflecting part-time, work-sharing and other reduced time working arrangements. As decimal points are not imputable to this question in the data base, it has been necessary to round up or round down figures.

(2017): As concerns the increase observed in the number of female staff in charge of different administrative tasks, additional staff have been employed since the last reporting cycle.

(2016): With regard to the category "staff in charge of different administrative tasks", additional staff have been employed since the last reporting cycle.

(2015): Figures have rounded up or down to adjust for the fact that actual personnel resource numbers are calculated to decimal points to reflect employment of part of a full-time personnel resource (e.g. where work-sharing arrangements are in place).

(2013): The reduction in the number of Rechtspfleger since 2012 reflects in part the appointment of number of County Registrars falling within the Rechtspfleger category as Specialist Judges of the Circuit Court. There were also a number of vacant posts at the end of 2013.

Italy

(General Comment): The category "other non-judge staff" encompasses assistants, receptionists, porters and other judicial staff. As a general remark, it should be stressed that the high percentage of "other non-judge staff" in Italy is due to a very strict interpretation of the definition of the main categories. The specialized first instance courts that are not administered and financed by the Ministry of Justice (regional audit commissions, local tax commissions and military courts) are not taken into consideration at question 52.

(2018): Since 2018, the figures have also included court staff belonging to Administrative Justice.

(2016): According to the data provided for 2014, 2015 and 2016, we can notice a downward trend as concerns the number of technical staff (a decrease of 28% between 2014 and 2015 and a decrease of 26% between 2015 and 2016), especially the number of female staff (a decrease of 33% between 2014 and 2015 and of 32% between 2015 and 2016). An explanation of these variations is not available at this stage.

(2015): 'Other non-judge staff' includes: assistants, receptionists, porters and other judicial staff.

The high percentage of "other non judge staff" in Italy is due to a very strict interpretation of the definition of the main categories.

Latvia

(2020): The observed variations in the different categories are due to changes in court staff.

Other for Supreme Court - Division of case-law and research, Division of provision of regime of secrecy, Staff of the Secretariat of the Council for the Judiciary. Trainees are not included in the number provided of the non-judicial staff.

(2019): Other non - judge staff: Staff of the Division of case-law and research, Division of provision of regime of secrecy and Secretariat of the Council for the Judiciary, as well consultants (desk officers) of the Supreme Court of Latvia.

The overall discrepancies starts from 2018 due to court reform (Land Registry offices integrated in general jurisdiction courts and historically high turnover rate). The data between 2018 and 2019 are very similar.

(2018): Discrepancy due to court reform (Land Registry offices integrated in general jurisdiction courts and historically high turnover rate).

(2017): Other non-judge staff- this staff is for Supreme Court - Staff of Division of case-law and research staff, Division of provision of regime of secrecy staff, the Supreme Court of Latvia consultants and Secretariat of the Council for the Judiciary

Starting from 2015 till March, 2018 there were introduced court reform where the judicial map was revised. In the course of the court reform, several courts were merged, legally creating one larger court. On the other hand, in this new territory, the existing courts continue operating as the new body of the joint court, providing the opportunity for citizens to submit the documents at any place of the court. The court reform affected also the changes in the number of court staff, some positions were combined, some positions changed.

(2014): The category "other" includes employees from the Division of Provision of Secrecy Regime and the Supreme Court Division of Case-Law. The latter is a unit of the Supreme Court responsible for the compilation, analysis and publication of court opinions, as well as for summarizing, selecting, processing and publishing in the case-law database court rulings. For 2014, it also subsumes consultants of the Supreme Court.

(2013): The category "other" includes employees from the Division of Provision of Secrecy Regime and the Supreme Court Division of Case-Law. The latter is a unit of the Supreme Court responsible for the compilation, analysis and publication of court opinions, as well as for summarizing, selecting, processing and publishing in the case-law database court rulings.

(2012): The category "other" includes employees from the Division of Provision of Secrecy Regime and the Supreme Court Division of Case-Law. The latter is a unit of the Supreme Court responsible for the compilation, analysis and publication of court opinions, as well as for summarizing, selecting, processing and publishing in the case-law database court rulings.

Lithuania

(General Comment): The category "other" includes translators, court psychologists, it encompasses also other helping staff (civil servants and working under the labour agreement).

(2020): Other staff – translators and psychologists.

There is no such a position as trainee judges in the Lithuanian court system.

(2019): Other staff - translators and psychologists.

(2018): Other non-judge staff – translators and psychologists.

(2017): Other staff – translators and psychologists.

(2016): In 2015 the number of technical staff has decreased while at the same time the number of staff assisting judges has increased.

(2014): The National Courts Administration has never collected data on statistics of court personnel according to the gender. The data, which was provided in earlier evaluation cycles, was preliminary data, manually gathered.

Luxembourg

(General Comment): With regard to question 52, all non-judge staff is in charge of assisting judges (except at the administrative courts). Therefore, starting from 2017, we do no longer distinguish between staff in charge of administrative tasks and staff assisting judges. Only at the administrative courts there are 6 persons not assisting judges.

(2020): The other non-judicial staff consists of three legal secretaries and a data protection compliance officer from the administrative courts.

(2018): Regarding the category "other non-judge staff", it includes non-judge staff working for administrative courts. The increase of the non-judge staff is due to the fact that we no longer distinguish between the staff in charge of administrative tasks and the staff assisting the judges as court clerks, since all the non-judge staff is in charge of assisting the judges. We interpreted this differently in the previous years. Previously some of the staff was considered as not assisting the judges, because of their statute, this appeared as not correct since none of them is limited to administrative tasks, except at the administrative courts, where six persons are in charge of purely administrative tasks. The revised 2017 data shows an increase of the total non-judge staff assisting the judges of 9.95%.

(2017): With regard to question 52, all the non-judge staff is in charge to assist the judges (except at the administrative courts). Therefore for the year 2017, we did no longer distinguish between staff of administrative tasks and the staff assisting the judges. Only at the administrative courts are 6 persons not assisting the judges.

(2016): Last year the separation of the sections 1, 2 and 3 was not done correctly. This year this task was made by the parquet general RH office.

(2014): The overall administrative tasks concerning ordinary courts are centralized at the level of the Prosecutor General Office. The same applies to technical staff. Among the 192 non-judge staff assisting judges, 117 are women. The category "staff in charge of different administrative tasks" (3 women, 2 men) and the category "technical staff" (1) refer exclusively to the Administrative Court (which was not the case for 2012). The 2014 data reflects the administrative reality, the staff that cannot be categorized to one specific task being attached to the State Prosecutor General. The total remains stable; slight variations are due to temporary replacements. The category "other" does not subsume external staff hired on contractual basis, e.g. in IT matters (as in 2012).

(2013): The overall administrative tasks concerning ordinary courts are centralized at the level of the Prosecutor General Office. The same applies to technical staff. Among the 192 non-judge staff assisting judges, 117 are women. The category "staff in charge of different administrative tasks" (3 women and 2 men) and the category "technical staff" (1) refer exclusively to the Administrative Court staff. The 2013 data reflects the administrative reality, the staff that cannot be categorized to one specific task being attached to the State Prosecutor General. The total remains stable; slight variations are due to temporary replacements. The category "other" does not subsume any more external staff intervening on contractual basis, for example in IT matters.

(2012): Except for categories 1 ('Rechtspfleger') and 2 (non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges), all others carry on their work in the interest of the whole judicial system, that is to say, both for judges and prosecutors.

Malta

(2019): For Technical Staff: This is an issue of recruitment and given the change from a Department to an Agency, the Court Services will be issuing new calls in line with the requirements of the Agency.

(2018): Other non-judge staff include:

- Director Civil Courts and staff
- Director Criminal Court and staff
- Registry Criminal Court
- Chief Marshal
- Senior Marshal
- Marshals
- Judiciary Drivers
- Subasti Personnel

(2017): Other non-judge staff includes:

- Director Civil Courts and staff
- Director Criminal Court and staff
- Registry Criminal Court
- Chief Marshal
- Senior Marshal
- Marshals
- Judiciary Drivers
- Subasti staff

(2016): Other non-judge staff includes:

- Director Civil Courts and staff
- Director Criminal Court and staff
- Registry Criminal Court
- Chief Marshal
- Senior Marshal
- Marshals
- Judiciary Drivers
- Subasti staff

Concerning "Technical Staff", 2 technical staff were employed. Between 2014 and 2015, there was a decrease in the number of tradesman employed with the court administration.

(2015): In the 2015 data, the category 'Non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges' includes 13 Court Attorneys that have been introduced for the first time in October 2015. This staff is meant to assist the judges in the drafting of the sentences and other related matters. However the Court Attorneys are not autonomous and the responsibility for the sentences that they draft ultimately lies with the presiding judge.

The differences noted between 2014 and the previous regarding the categories "staff in charge of administrative tasks" and "other non-judge staff" is due to a change in the distribution. After 2014, some non-judge staff who were included in the category "staff in charge of administrative tasks" were integrated in "other non-judge staff".

The decrease between 2014 and 2015 in the number of "technical staff" is due to a decreases in the number of tradesman.

(2014): The differences noted between 2014 and the previous regarding the categories "staff in charge of administrative tasks" and "other non-judge staff" is due to a change in the distribution.

(2013): In 2013, the number of non-judge staff was detailed as follows: staff assisting judges – deputy registrars (67), court messengers (19), judicial assistants (30), clerical staff (141), ushers (25), senior court recorders (12), court recorder in charge (1), and Children’s advocate (2); staff in charge of administrative tasks – Directorate Support Services (86), Directors and staff (12), Asset Management unit (3), Archives (3), one stop shop (7), Subasti (3), Library (1), Publications (3) technical staff – tradesmen (7), Bookbinder (1); “other” – cleaners (8), Chief Marshal (1), Marshals (20). An exercise at beefing up the Court administration staff was undertaken by the Government in 2013, as a result of which, the figures for different sub-categories have increased considerably.

(2012): In 2012, the number of non-judge staff was detailed as follows: staff assisting judges – deputy registrars (65), court messengers (19), judicial assistants (30), clerical staff (59), ushers (25), senior court recorders (12), court recorder in charge (1), and Children’s advocate (2); staff in charge of administrative tasks – Directorate Support Services (83), Directors and staff (13), Asset Management unit (3), Archives (3), one stop shop (4), Subasti (2), Library (1), Publications (2); technical staff – tradesmen (7), Bookbinder (1); “other” – cleaners (7), Chief Marshal (1), Marshals (20).

Netherlands

(General Comment): Only the total of non-judge staff working in courts is available.

(2017): the number given is the number of people (posts), the fte is 6719; these can not be separated by gender or line in the table

(2016): Number of FTE = 6530.

(2015): FTE in 2015 is 6.497

(2014): The figure 7 287 pertains to persons; data in FTE is 6 495.

(2013): According to 2013 data, the figure 7.287 pertains to persons, data in fte is 6.495.

Poland

(2020): probation officers, Specialists of Opinion Teams of Forensic Specialists

*the presented data does not include court assessors (trainee judges). The question should only indicate the number of court employees who are not judges. According to Article 2 § 1a of the Act of 27 July 2001. Law on the Common Court System (Journal of Laws of 2020, item 2072), in district courts, tasks related to the administration of justice are also performed by court assessors/trainee judges, with the exception of:

- 1) applying temporary detention in pre-trial proceedings in relation to a detainee handed over to the court's disposal together with a request to apply temporary detention;
- 2) examining complaints against decisions on refusal to initiate an investigation or enquiry, decisions to discontinue an investigation or enquiry and decisions to discontinue an enquiry and on decisions to discontinue an investigation and enter the case in the register of crimes
- 3) deciding family and juvenile cases.

Since in the remaining scope court assessors perform tasks related to the administration of justice - just like judges - they should be deemed to belong to the professional group of judges. At the same time I would like to inform you that as at 31 December 2020 there were 486 trainee judges employed in district courts, including 317 women and 169 men. 1. number of rechtspflegers of 16 voivodeship administrative courts included (males 23, females 34);
2-4. - In 2020 data include also employees of the Supreme Administrative Court;

(2019): - professional probation officers;
- employed in Consultative Team of Judicial Specialist

(2018): Other non-judge staff:
- professional probation officers
- employed in Consultative Team of Judicial Specialists

(2017): Other non-judge staff -5790
of which:
Professional probation officers - 5188
Employed in Consultative Team of Judicial Specialists - 602.

(2016): Other non-judge staff - 5859
of which:
Professional probation officers - 5212
Employed in Consultative Team of Judicial Specialists - 647.

Portugal

(General Comment): The variations in the number of non-judge staff over the different evaluation cycles seem high due to the small numbers.

(2020): 52-3-In absolute terms, the increase between 2018 and 2020 in the category "Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts" for women is from 94 to 104. Since we are dealing with small absolute values, the identified variation, despite not representing a significant difference in absolute terms, acquires a more relevant expression in terms of relative variation.
52-4- We confirm the increase in the number of "technical staff" in the courts between 2018 and 2020. No specific explanation.

(2019): In 2019, as in previous years there was no other non-judge staff.

(2018): In 2018, as in 2017 there were no other non-judge staff.

(2017): "other non judge staff" - this category includes all staff with a non-specified category or non-specific functions. As this is a residual category, the numbers tend to be small.

(2014): The decrease in the number of staff in charge of administrative tasks is due to retirements that have not been replaced and to the continuous IT modernization.

(2013): The number of judicial staff is decreasing on account of retirements that have been occurring since 2010. In addition, due to the reform of the Public Administration that is taking place since 2009 and the financial constraints of the past few years, the number of public servants has decreased.

Romania

(General Comment): The number indicated for the category "non-judge staff assisting judges" encompasses clerks with judicial tasks; the number indicated for "staff in charge of administrative tasks" concerns registering clerks, documentary clerks, statistician clerks, archivist clerks and public servants; the number indicated for "technical staff" includes IT staff, contractual personnel and other personnel (drivers, ushers, procedural agents etc.). The category "other" subsumes assistance magistrates, judicial assistants and probation counselors. o Assistance magistrates work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice. They participate in the trial sessions, have a consultative vote in deliberations and write the minutes of the sessions, as well as the decisions. o Judicial assistants work only within tribunals and are part, together with the judges, of the panels which judge, in first instance, cases regarding labor and social insurances litigations (the panel is composed of 1 judge and 2 judicial assistants; the latter participate in the deliberations with a consultative vote and sign the decisions). o The probation counselors have, in principle, the following attributions: support the activity of judges by elaborating certain evaluation documents in criminal cases with juvenile offenders; support the activity of the judge delegated with enforcing decisions in criminal matters; cooperate with public institutions in order to execute the measure to force a minor to carry out an unpaid activity in an institution of public interest; initiate and carry on special programs of social reinsertion for persons convicted to prison and for minors who committed offences provided by the criminal law; carry out, at request, activities of individual counseling of offenders, with regard to the social, group and individual behavior; initiate and carry out special programmes of protection, social and judicial assistance of minors and youngsters who committed offences.

(2019): 6437 represents the number of clerks with judicial tasks (- 169 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice); 1646 - the number of registering clerks, documentary clerks, statistician clerks, archivist clerks and public servants (- 16 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice); 1750 - number of IT staff, contractual personnel and other personnel / drivers, ushers, procedural agents..... (- 6 IT staff works only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice). Other categories of personnel which function within the Romanian courts (867): Assistance magistrates: 116 Judicial assistants: 177 Probation counselors: 574

(2018): 6402 represents the number of clerks with judicial tasks (- 163 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice); 1645 - the number of registering clerks, documentary clerks, statistician clerks, archivist clerks and public servants (- 17 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice); 1772 - number of IT staff, contractual personnel and other personnel / drivers, ushers, procedural agents (-101 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice). Other categories of personnel which function within the Romanian courts (843): Assistance magistrates: 110 Judicial assistants: 176 Probation counselors: 557

(2017): Other categories of personnel which function within the Romanian courts (852): Assistance magistrates: 112 Judicial assistants: 176 Probation counselors: 564

The increase observed in the category "other" between 2016 and 2017 is explained by the employment of the respective number of probation counselors.

(2016): 6191 represents the number of clerks with judicial tasks (- 165 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice); 1621 - the number of registering clerks, documentary clerks, statistician clerks, archivist clerks and public servants (- 9 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice); 1822 - number of IT staff, contractual personnel and other personnel / drivers, ushers, procedural agents (- 109 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice). Other categories of personnel which function within the Romanian courts (663): Assistance magistrates: 113 Judicial assistants: 173 Probation counselors: 377

(2015): 6149 represents the number of clerks with judicial tasks (- 149 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice); 1615 - the number of registering clerks, documentary clerks, statistician clerks, archivist clerks and public servants (- 9 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice); 1844 - number of IT staff, contractual personnel and other personnel / drivers, ushers, procedural agents (- 109 work only within the High Court of Cassation and Justice).

Other categories of personnel which function within the Romanian courts: Assistance magistrates: 115 ; Judicial assistants: 176 ; Probation counselors: 352

(2014): In 2014, there were 6072 clerks with judicial tasks (153 within the High Court of Cassation and Justice); 1585 registering clerks, documentary clerks, statistician clerks, archivist clerks and public servants (9 within the HCCJ); 1854 IT staff, contractual personnel and other personnel / drivers, ushers, procedural agents (96 within the HCCJ). The category "other" subsumes 101 Assistance magistrates, 175 Judicial assistants and 360 Probation counselors.

(2013): In 2013, there were 5743 clerks with judicial tasks; 1563 registering clerks, documentary clerks, statistician clerks, archivist clerks and public servants; 1784 IT staff, contractual personnel and other personnel (drivers, ushers, procedural agents). The category "other" subsumes 92 Assistance magistrates, 176 Judicial assistants and 281 Probation counselors.

(2012): In 2012, there were 5489 clerks with judicial tasks; 1486 registering clerks, documentary clerks, statistician clerks, archivist clerks and public servants; 1762 IT staff, contractual personnel and other personnel (drivers, ushers, procedural agents). The category "other" subsumes 90 Assistance magistrates; 175 Judicial assistants; 281 Probation counselors.

Slovakia

(2020): The number of technical staff and other non-judge staff are included in category 3 (staff in charge of administrative tasks)

(2018): See general comment.

There are no special explanation related to discrepancies in gender composition of court staff

(2017): The slight increase in the number of male non-judge staff originates at the Supreme court of the Slovak republic. The position of the "Judicial assistant" has been established and filled. The assistant helps the judge with legal research, drafting of decisions etc. Out of 86 assistants there are 29 male.

(2014): In 2014, the category "Rechtspfleger" subsumes 967 higher judicial officers and 63 mediation and probation officers. The category "staff assisting judges" includes assistants of judges and court secretaries. The category "staff in charge of different administrative tasks" encompasses court staff responsible for court administration, contact with the public (information centre, filing office), archives and technical staff. It was not possible to extract the accurate number of "technical staff" and "other non-judge staff" from the overall data on "staff in charge of different administrative tasks".

(2013): In 2013, the category "Rechtspfleger" includes 975 judicial officers, 45 legal assistants at the Supreme Court and 63 mediation and probation officers. The category "non-judge staff assisting judges" includes 1348 assistants and 752 judicial secretaries. The rest of the non-judge staff is subsumed in the category "other". In 2011 and 2012, the Ministry of Justice decided to increase the total number of the judicial officers with the intention to improve the disposition of certain court agendas.

(2012): In 2012, the category "Rechtspfleger" includes 982 judicial officers and 64 mediation and probation officers. It was not possible to extract the accurate number of "technical staff" and "other non-judge staff" from the overall data on "staff in charge of different administrative tasks".

Slovenia

(General Comment): The definitions of categories are as follows:

1. "Rechtspfleger" category includes only the staff (judicial assistants and judicial advisers) with autonomous competence to adopt final decisions (decisions on the merits of the case), set explicitly in procedural laws - currently the Claim Enforcement and Security Act, the Financial Operations, Insolvency Proceedings and Compulsory Windingup Act, the Court Register of Legal Entities Act and the Land Register Act.
2. "Non-judge staff" category includes staff, whose tasks are generally set by the Courts Act. These are judicial assistants (filing applications and statements by parties for the record and, by order of a judge, perform less demanding tasks related to preparation for trial proceedings or other procedural acts, making calculations of costs, preparing drafts of decisions and performing other tasks in judicial proceedings under the orders of a judge), judicial advisers (performing work connected with the examination of parties, witnesses and experts (outside the main hearings), performing more complex preparatory work for hearings, reporting at panel meetings, drafting decisions, conducting hearings under the guidance of a judge and performing other work by order of a judge) and judicial trainees (typically do not perform significant amount of work as their role is to learn; however they can participate in hearings and drafting of court decisions in some cases).
3. All the other staff, not mentioned above and not corresponding to 4. "Technical staff" is included in 3. "Administrative staff". The latter includes, along with the court management staff, the office support staff, whose tasks are not specifically set by the law and include case registering, administrative case preparation, court fees, typing and/or recording of court sessions etc.

(2020): Approx. 3% of all court staff (109 persons) are judicial trainees (counted under "2. Non-judge (judicial staff)"). No particular explanation can be given regarding the increase in the number of "3. Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts" / Males.

(2017): Differences with previous evaluation cycles within categories (including male/female ratio):

The number of court staff is reported according to the actual work tasks of the staff. Between years, court staff can be assigned to different departments and tasks and therefore the variation of Rechtspfleger/Non-judge/Administrative staff categories and male/female ratio within categories can change, even though no major hiring or letting go for different categories of court staff had occurred. The relative differences in the Technical staff category are due to the small (absolute) number of staff.

(2016): Differences with previous evaluation cycles within categories (including male/female ratio):

The number of court staff is reported according to the actual work tasks of the staff. Between years, court staff can be assigned to different departments and tasks and therefore the variation of Rechtspfleger/Non-judge/Administrative staff categories and male/female ratio within categories can change, even though no major hiring or letting go for different categories of court staff had occurred. The relative differences in the Technical staff category are due to the small (absolute) number of staff.

(2015): The difference between 2014 and 2015 data is due to the methodology of gathering the data. In this cycle, all the courts were asked to provide the additional data to assure the accuracy of the answer. The reporting method was further improved and some adjustments were made according to the definition of "Rechtspfleger", "Non-judge staff" and „Administrative staff" categories.

(2014): In courts, there were 14,55 % of males and 85,45 % of females (judges included) on 31. 12. 2014. In this cycle the reporting method was further improved. The Supreme Court's strategic orientation according to this matter is to decrease the number of judges, while increasing the number of non-judge staff. The Supreme Court can, in order to ensure timeliness of proceedings, distribute additional finances for temporary employment of additional staff to individual courts.

(2013): The category 1 - "Rechtspfleger" includes court clerks, independent and higher judicial advisors in the field of commercial (court) register, land register and civil enforcement procedure, as they have the competence to decide on certain cases, judicial advisers in the field of civil enforcement, who have even slightly broader competences than judicial assistants. The category 2 includes judicial advisers and the remaining judicial assistants. The category 3 includes administrative support to the judge and court management – court director, human resources office, financing-accounting office. The category 4 refers to cleaning, security, system administration, drivers, etc.

(2012): In 2012, the category 1 - "Rechtspfleger" includes court clerks; the category 2 includes judicial advisers. The other court staff was not further categorised.

Spain

(General Comment): The Spanish judicial system distinguishes between three categories of non-judicial staff: Gestor Procesal, Tramitador Procesal and Auxilio Judicial. The sum of these bodies, destined to Courts, is the response to Q.52.5 'Other non judge staff'.

(2020): The sum of the bodies [Gestor Procesal, Tramitador Procesal and Auxilio Judicial] destined to Courts:44289
In addition to that, there are 1144 Forensic Doctors.

Regarding the distribution males / females: This distribution can only be given from the Autonomous Regions of the direct competence of the Ministry of Justice (5 out of 17). In these Autonomous Regions the proportion of females within the civil servants in Courts is 71'76% (therefore, 28'23% of males). This proportion is possibly applicable to the whole national system.

(2019): The data indicated in the chart as 'other non judge staff' (43556) includes the three kinds of civil servants that work in Courts (Gestión procesal, Tramitación procesal, Auxilio judicial). In addition to that, there are other 1122 Forensic Doctors.

(2018): 1121 Forensic Doctors

(2017): The figure for other non judge staff includes judicial civil servants who are in charge of the processing of files, communication acts, and other tasks, and are distributed in three categories (called Auxilio Judicial, Tramitación Procesal, Gestión Procesal). Forensic Doctors are a special body (not included in the figure provided in this question). Their total number (Forensic Doctors) at 4 April 2018 is 1003.

For 2017, in contrast with previous cycles, data on number of "other non-judge staff" excludes the civil servants that work in Prosecution Offices.

(2016): The figure for other non judge staff includes judicial civil servants who are in charge of the processing of files, communication acts, and other tasks, and are distributed in three categories (called Auxilio Judicial, Tramitación Procesal, Gestión Procesal). Forensic Doctors are a special body (not included in the figure provided in this question). Their total number (Forensic Doctors) at 4 April 2018 is 1003.

(2014): In 2014, there are 44 896 other non-judge staff (judicial clerks) and 3 667 judicial counsellors (this is the new name for the secretario judiciales since October 1st).

Question 052-1

Belgium

(2020): Source: HR Service Judicial Personnel-Directorate General Judicial Organization, FPS Justice

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The regional courts in Bulgaria are first and second instance so this is a problem when giving data according to CEPEJ criteria, so this can explain the discrepancies here.

Item 1 "Total number of court employees working in the courts of first instance" includes all employees of the district, regional and administrative courts, although in some types of cases the regional court is the second instance. Item 2 "Total number of court employees working in the courts of second instance (appellate court)" includes all employees working in the courts of appeal in the country.

(2020): This answer 5 204 - item 1 "Total number of court employees working in the courts of first instance" includes all employees of the district, regional and administrative courts, although in some types of cases the regional court is the second instance. The number 716 - item 2 "Total number of court employees working in the courts of second instance (appellate court)" includes all employees working in the courts of appeal in the country.

Cyprus

(2020): Cyprus has a two-tier system, therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court. The data for Supreme Court in this question are included in the highest instance courts, but the case flow data of the Supreme Court are included in the second instance cases - questions 97 and 98.

(2018): The Court of Appeal is also the Supreme Court

Denmark

(2020): -

Germany

(2020): Unlike in the case of judges (question 46), non-judge staff are not allocated to individual instances in the staff-assignment statistics of the Länder.

(2018): Differentiating non-judge staff at first and second instance level based on their gender is not possible since the ordinary court system in Germany consists of three instances (local courts, regional courts and higher regional courts). At the same time, regional courts function as a court of appeal on fact and law but can also hear cases at first instance. Unlike in the case of judges (question 46), non-judge staff are not allocated to individual instances.

Greece

(2020): The above figures include civil servants, permanent and those with a private law relationship of indefinite duration

Ireland

(2020): The total non-Judge staff working in the courts includes staff of the Office of the CEO, Corporate Services staff, Strategy and Reform staff, ICT staff, Regions & C&D Operations, Superior Court Operations staff, as well as quasi-judicial and technical staff. These staff members work throughout the system, and not just in one of the district, circuit, high or supreme courts.

(2018): Question 52 - 1 was answered to provide a breakdown of staff working as registrars and in offices and other support staff in those offices. The reason the figures would not add up to the total is because the figures exclude administrative staff who are employed by the Courts Service in administrative areas away from front line offices, and who cannot be distributed between instances. The wording in the column for the total of such staff (1049) was given on the basis that this column used the same wording as the previous table which presumably covered all Courts Service staff.

Italy

(2018): Since 2018, the figures have also included court staff belonging to Administrative Justice.

Latvia

(2018): Discrepancy due to court reform (Land Registry offices integrated in general jurisdiction courts and historically high turnover rate)

Malta

(2020): It is not possible to differentiate the non-judge staff according to these criteria.

(2018): It is not possible, at the moment, to differentiate the staff working at first instance from that working at second instance.

Netherlands

(2018): The total of non-judge staff does not include staff of the High Court.

Poland

(2020): Data from the supreme court's human resources Department.
In 2020 data include also employees of the Supreme Administrative Court

Portugal

(2020): We confirm the increase in 2020 in the category of non-judge staff working in courts at Supreme Court level in the Supreme Court of Justice and the Supreme Administrative Court, with a special focus on the administrative and tax courts.

(2018): Since 2016 there has been an increase of non-judge staff to meet the needs of additional staff. There were no legislative or other changes that could directly justify the increase.

Romania

(2020): 3. Total non-judge staff working in courts at Supreme Court level-

The difference between 2018 (communicated data) and 2020 is pointedly given by the difference in the methodology for reporting data within the human resources sector. Thus, for 2018, in the total number of auxiliary staff (non-judge staff working at Supreme Court level) was not included the number of staff represented by ushers, procedural agents, drivers. Also, rechecking the communicated data for 2018 on this point (point. 3), it is confirmed that the total number of auxiliary staff (occupied positions) at the High Court of Cassation and Justice is 230 (2018 data, including the staff represented by the professional categories mentioned above).

Slovakia

(2018): All data were provided by the central institution for the court management, The Department of Human Resources Development of the Ministry of Justice

Slovenia

(General Comment): Besides profiles typically working in courts, the non-judge staff at the Supreme court includes also staff at the Centre for Informatics (see Q62-1) – approx. 20 employees, mostly system administrators/engineers (counted at Q52 under “4. Technical staff”) and project managers (counted at Q52 as “3. Administrative staff”).

(2020): No particular explanation can be given regarding the increase in the number of “3. Total non-judge staff working in courts at Supreme Court level” / Males.

Spain

(2018): These figures include the number of "letrados de Administración de Justicia", which are the CEPEJ equivalent of "Rechtspfleger".

Question 055

Austria

(General Comment): Data is presented in full time equivalent.

(2014): The numerical values provided in the table are rounded. The accurate figures are: total – 344,83 (171,52 males and 173,31 females); prosecutors at first instance level – 308,69 (147,13 males and 161,56 females); prosecutors at second instance (court of appeal) level – 20,94 (13,04 males and 7,90 females); prosecutors at Supreme Court level – 15,20 (11,35 males and 3,85 females).

(2012): In 2012, the various tasks were more exactly assigned to the number of full time equivalents - dealing with tasks of the prosecution on the one hand and the administrative tasks on the other hand.

Belgium

(2020): Support Service of the College of Public Prosecutors

(2014): In 2014, the number of professional prosecutors includes the heads of division of the 15 public prosecutors' offices and the heads of the 8 prosecution offices within labour courts.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The provided data refers to the actual number of employed persons for the year of reference.

(2016): 1511 is the total number of working prosecutors at 31.12.2016; 888 prosecutors at first instance level includes – the prosecutors from 113 Regional Prosecutor's Offices and 1 Specialized Prosecotr's Office; 500 prosecutors work in 28 District Prosecutor's Offices, 7 Appellate Prosecutor's Offices and 3 Military District Prosecutor's Offices; 123 are the prosecutors working in Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Cassation and Supreme Administrative Prosecutor's Office and 1 Prosecutor General. (The indicated numbers do not include the number of the investigative magistrates in the investigative departments at District Prosecutor's Offices and National Investigation Service and their administrative heads.

(2014): For 2014, the number of prosecutors acting at 1st instance includes prosecutors of the regional prosecutor's offices, specialized prosecutor's offices and the military prosecutor's offices. The number of prosecutors acting at 2nd instance includes prosecutors from district and appellate prosecutor's offices. The number of prosecutors at Supreme Court level includes prosecutors from the Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Cassation, Supreme Administrative Public Prosecutor's Office, and the Prosecutor General. In contrast with the 2012 evaluation, the number of investigators in the District Investigation Departments at the District Prosecutor's Offices and the National Investigation Service is not taken into consideration for 2014.

(2012): For 2012, the total includes 512 magistrates with position of "investigator in the Investigation Department at the District Prosecution Office". Conversely, these 512 magistrates are not subsumed in the number of prosecutors at 1st instance level. The number of prosecutors at 2nd instance level including Prosecutor's Office of Appeal and Military District Prosecutor's Office encompasses 451 prosecutors and 433 investigators in the Investigation Departments at the District Prosecution Offices and military investigators. The number of prosecutors at Supreme Court level includes 128 prosecutors and 79 investigators at the National Investigation Service.

Croatia

(General Comment): The provided data encompasses all officials in the public prosecutors' offices, including heads of the public prosecutors' offices (the Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Croatia, county and municipal public prosecutors, the head of the Bureau for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime) and all public prosecutors deputies. The number of prosecutors at the first instance level includes all municipal public prosecutors, their deputies, as well as the head of the Bureau for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime and his deputies. The number of prosecutors at the second instance (court of appeal) level includes all county public prosecutors and their deputies. The number of prosecutors at the Supreme Court level includes the Public Prosecutor and his deputies.

(2018): The above information includes all officials in the public prosecutor's offices – all public prosecutors (heads of prosecution offices) and public prosecutors' deputies (deputies of the Public Prosecutor, deputies of the Head of the Bureau for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime and deputies of the county and municipal public prosecutors). The number of prosecutors at the first instance level includes all municipal public prosecutors (heads of municipal prosecution offices and Head of the Bureau for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime), their deputies, as well as the deputies of the Head of the Bureau for Combating Corruption and Organised Crime. The number of prosecutors at the second instance level (court of appeal) includes all county public prosecutors (heads of the county prosecutors' offices) and their deputies. The number of prosecutors at the supreme court level includes the Public Prosecutor General and his deputies.

(2012): In 2012, the public prosecutors' Office of the Republic of Croatia employed 21 officials. The county public prosecutors' offices employed 155 officials, and the municipal public prosecutors' offices employed 410 officials. Out of 617 officials, 385 or 62.4% were women. The number of officials remained the same as in 2011. As of 31 December 2012, 7 public prosecutor's posts and 130 deputy public prosecutor's posts were vacant.

Cyprus

(2020): The number includes also legal advisors to the Attorney General's office. The number increased because more positions of prosecutors were approved.

(2014): All prosecutors appear before all courts.

Czech Republic

(General Comment): The Czech Republic is endowed with a system of 4 levels of State prosecution offices: district, regional, high and supreme. The number of high public prosecutors is included in the number of prosecutors at second instance level.

Denmark

(2016): The observed discrepancies are due to ordinary changes in staffing.

(2014): The variations over the period 2012-2014 are due to the fact that in 2012, information was missing about prosecutors engaged in tasks concerning administrative cases (Ledelsessekretariat) and prosecutors employed by the national police (Rigspolitiet).

Estonia

(General Comment): The categorization of questions 55 and 56 regarding public prosecutors do not exist in Estonia.

Finland

(General Comment): The National Prosecution Authority comprises the Office of the Prosecutor General that acts as the general administrative unit, and five prosecution districts: Southern Finland, Western Finland, Northern Finland, Eastern Finland and Åland. The National Prosecution Authority has 34 offices around Finland. The Prosecutor General is the supreme prosecutor and the head of the prosecution service. The Prosecutor General directs and develops prosecutorial activity by issuing general instructions and guidelines to the prosecutors. She/he also appoints district prosecutors. The Prosecutor General may take over a case from a prosecutor, but cannot order a prosecutor to decide the case in any given manner. She/he can also self-decide on the bringing of charges and designate a prosecutor to pursue the case in the courts. The Deputy Prosecutor General decides the matters in his/her competence on the same authority as the Prosecutor General. He/she also acts as a deputy for the Prosecutor General when necessary. For regular prosecutorial tasks, the Office of the Prosecutor General has state prosecutors whose jurisdiction covers the entire country. Most criminal matters (about 91 3000 cases annually) are dealt with by the prosecution areas. The Office of the Prosecutor General deals mainly with criminal cases with wider significance to society as a whole, a few dozen every year. Prosecutors in Finland are not bound on Court instances, and every prosecutor is expected to, in a normal situation, to handle and prosecute the criminal case all the way to the Supreme Court, if needed.

(2020): Prosecutors in Finland are not bound on Court instances.

France

(2020): Only the judicial order is concerned

(2014): For 2014, State prosecutors, heads of public prosecution services, are included.

(2012): For 2012, only prosecutors of courts of law appointed by 31 December 2012 were counted.

Germany

(2020): Figures represent full-time equivalents as of 31. December 2020

(2016): Figures indicate the number of full-time equivalent staff (not the number of individuals). A prosecutor working full hours is counted as a full-time equivalent (i.e. 1). A prosecutor working part-time is counted as a fraction of 1. This fraction corresponds to the number of hours worked in relation to a full-time equivalent (e.g. 0.5 for a prosecutor working half the usual number of hours).

Greece

(2020): Positions by law have increased. Gender data are not kept.

Hungary

(2016): Another 9 prosecutors were temporarily serving in the Ministry of Justice. They are included in the total number of prosecutors, but we did not take them into account at each level.

Ireland

(General Comment): Allocation of prosecutors work is not in all instances divided as per the questions above. The sub-categories at 1, 2 and 3 of the question posed do not apply in the Irish system.

(2020): Our court going staff number at the 31st December 2020 is 128 - (50 male / 78 female). This figure includes our Prosecutors and Technical staff - Legal Executive. It also includes 1 Trainee Solicitor. In our Office our Technical Staff and Trainee Solicitors are court going staff and manage the running of a prosecution at trial in the same manner as some of our Prosecutors. In relation to the increase in staff resources for the ODPP, and the context for same, please see the forewords of our Annual Report 2020 and our Annual Report 2019 available at <https://www.dppireland.ie/publication-category/annual-reports/>.

(2018): There were 108.7 fulltime equivalent lawyers (fte) (headcount 111) on the payroll of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions at 31 December 2018 – 65.6 fte (67 headcount) of these were female and 43.1 fte (44 headcount) were male.

(2016): Of the staff complement in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions at the end of the reference year, 102 were of professional or technical grade at Prosecutor equivalent level or above.

(2014): Parts of Full Time Equivalents were counted in decimal figures and have been rounded up. The total represents the number of qualified Solicitors and Barristers employed directly in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP). A proportion of these lawyers represent the DPP in the District Court. Members of the police force also prosecute in this court within a prescribed 'delegated authority' from the DPP. Members of the independent Bar act on behalf of the DPP, on a self-employed basis, in first instance and appellate courts. There are a further 32 State Solicitors contracted to provide a solicitor service to the DPP in cases heard outside of the capital.

Italy

(2016): There is no specific explanation concerning the increase in the total number of prosecutors at Supreme Court level. However, numbers are small and therefore percentage changes vary more harshly.

Latvia

(2020): The increase in the number of prosecutors in court district level prosecutor's offices is related to the imposition of an obligation on the prosecutor of the court district level prosecutor's office, and not on the chief prosecutor of the district (city) prosecutor's office to perform the duties of a higher prosecutor.

Regarding the decrease in the number of women working in the Prosecutor General's Office, it must be concluded that in total the number of women working has decreased by 8 persons. One of the reasons could be reaching the maximum age for performing the duties prescribed by law or the death of a person.

(2012): During 2011 and 2012, prosecutors' offices increased the number of posts which resulted in the appointment of new prosecutors. In order to decide on the promotion of prosecutors, their professional qualification has been evaluated and their quality of work performance analysed, as well as their participation in trainings, work statistical indicators, etc. Pursuant to the collected data, more male prosecutors have been promoted to higher posts.

Lithuania

(2020): After the reorganization of the prosecution service in 2011, 5 second instance prosecutors' offices were merged with 51 separate first instance prosecutor's office in their area of operation, and thus 5 regional first-second instance prosecutor's offices were established.

(2014): In 2012, the 56 territorial prosecutor's offices have been reorganised into 5 regional prosecutor's offices with 10 district prosecutor's offices functioning inside them (first instance and second instance levels have been combined). Currently, only two instances exist.

(2012): In 2012, after reorganization of the prosecution service, the first and the second instances have merged. Currently, two instances exist instead of three. Besides, the total number of prosecutors has decreased because some prosecutors have left the service, but no new prosecutors have been recruited.

Luxembourg

(General Comment): The figure in point 3 includes both second instance and Supreme Court prosecutors, as they are grouped together in the Superior Court of Justice, which is subdivided into the Court of Appeal and the Court of Cassation.

(2018): Le personnel des juridictions judiciaires et administratives a connu une croissance soutenue ces dernières années, tel que prévu par la loi modifiée du 7 mars 1980 sur l'organisation judiciaire. Ceci explique les variations importantes observées entre 2016 et 2018 au niveau du personnel de la magistrature et du personnel non-juge. Les magistrats appartenant à la cellule de renseignement financier (CRF) sont dorénavant exclus de la question 55.1 (suite au détachement de la CRF du Parquet de Luxembourg) puisqu'ils n'exercent plus de fonction juridictionnelle proprement dite. Au total, la CRF compte 4 magistrats et un attaché de justice en 2018. L'effectif du Parquet d'arrondissement reste toutefois inchangé suite à la création des nouveaux postes affectés à la CRF. Les magistrats du pool de complément sont inclus dans les chiffres de la question 55.3.

(2016): The number of prosecutors indicated here as working at the Supreme Court corresponds to the number of prosecutors working at the Superior Court of Justice (which includes prosecutors intervening at the Court of Appeal and Court of Cassation level).

(2014): The number of male public prosecutors decreased between 2012 and 2014, while the number of female public prosecutors increased for the same period. These variations have for sole explanation the normal progress of career of magistrates of the public prosecution office at first instance.

Malta

(General Comment): All the lawyers working in the Office of the AG prosecute cases in the criminal courts, but it is not possible, as yet to distinguish between 1st and 2nd Instance Courts. All full-time lawyers have been included in the above figure except the AG herself.

(2020): The increase in the number of lawyers working at the Office of the AG follows the reform in 2020 whereby the AG has taken up exclusively the role of prosecutor general (the advisory role to government has been vested in the State Advocate). Given this special focus, the Office of the AG has been recruiting more lawyers in order to meet the case demands of the courts.

(2016): All the lawyers at the Office of the Attorney General work both in Court as well as advisers to the various Ministries and Departments. All prosecuting officers at the Office of the Attorney General act at all court levels. Thus, prosecutors are not classified according to the case instance.

(2014): These past few years there has been an increase in the number of female law graduates, which will definitely reflect in the employment trends within this sector.

Netherlands

(2020): The Supreme Court does not have (public) prosecutors. The office of the procurator general and attorneys general that the Supreme Court houses, is separate from the public prosecution and does not function as prosecution. They have a different function.

(2016): total 927,5 358,12 569,38

1 842,25 312,72 529,53

2 85,25 45,40 39,85

(2014): For 2014, the number of prosecutors at first instance level includes 8 prosecutors who are still in education (7 females; 1 male). Prosecutors at Supreme Court level are not employees of the National Prosecution Service and therefore not included in the total.

Poland

(General Comment): The table under item 1 contains the number of district prosecutors and under item 2 the number of circuit prosecutors. Whereas under item 3 is the number of prosecutors in the position of a prosecutor of the National Prosecutor's Office. The total is higher than the sum of the subcategories because it takes into account the number of prosecutors employed in regional prosecutor's offices - a total of 391 prosecutors (151 women and 240 men), since according to Article 16 of the Law of 28 January 2016 - Law on Prosecutor's Office (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 66) the common organizational units of the prosecutor's office are: National Prosecutor's Office, regional prosecutor's offices, circuit prosecutor's offices and district prosecutor's offices. All items (1-3) include prosecutors for military matters, who at the level of the district prosecutor's office are employed by 85, including 22 women and 63 men; at the level of the regional prosecutor's office - 38 prosecutors for military matters, including 8 women and 30 men, and at the National Prosecutor's Office - 13 prosecutors for military matters (2 women and 11 men).

(2020): The table under item 1 contains the number of district prosecutors and under item 2 the number of circuit prosecutors. Whereas under item 3 is the number of prosecutors in the position of a prosecutor of the National Prosecutor's Office. The total is higher than the sum of the subcategories because it takes into account the number of prosecutors employed in regional prosecutor's offices - a total of 391 prosecutors (151 women and 240 men), since according to Article 16 of the Law of 28 January 2016 - Law on Prosecutor's Office (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 66) the common organizational units of the prosecutor's office are: National Prosecutor's Office, regional prosecutor's offices, circuit prosecutor's offices and district prosecutor's offices. For 2020, all items (1-3) include prosecutors for military matters, who at the level of the district prosecutor's office are employed by 85, including 22 women and 63 men; at the level of the regional prosecutor's office - 38 prosecutors for military matters, including 8 women and 30 men, and at the National Prosecutor's Office - 13 prosecutors for military matters (2 women and 11 men).

(2018): Within the organizational structure of general organizational units of the prosecution office, there are Appellate Public Prosecutor's Offices, which function as a third rank and employ altogether 367 prosecutors (149 women and 224 men). Additionally, 65 prosecutors of military affairs (including 16 women and 49 men) are employed at the level related to the Regional Public Prosecutor's Office; 30 prosecutors of military affairs (including 6 women and 24 men) - at the level related to the District Public Prosecutor's Office, and 5 prosecutors of military affairs (5 men) - in the National Public Prosecutor's Office.

Portugal

(General Comment): The communicated data encompasses the number of magistrates of the Public Prosecution Service in courts of first instance, second instance and high superior courts, except the Constitutional Court.

(2020): No specific explanation for the numbers above.

(2018): In absolute terms the decrease from 2016 to 2018 is from 7 to 5 female prosecutors, which is not significant in absolute terms, but acquires a more relevant expression in relative terms.

(2012): The increase in the number of female prosecutors is due to the general tendency of increase of female prosecutors in the last decade at first instance courts. It is natural that gradually the proportion of female prosecutors in the higher courts tends to grow as a result of their career progress. The number of prosecutors in the High Judicial Court and in the High Administrative Court, increased. In particular, in the High Administrative Court there was a strong reinforcement of these professionals in 2011 in order to respond to a pressing need of prosecutors in this court.

Romania

(General Comment): In Romania there are four level of courts/prosecution offices attached to these courts (first instance courts, tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court of Cassation and Justice). In line with our previous reports in this matters, in the table above prosecutors from prosecution offices of the tribunals and of the courts of appeal shall be included in the category "second instance professional prosecutors".

(2018): In Romania there are four level of courts/prosecution offices attached to these courts (first instance courts, tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court of Cassation and Justice). In line with our previous reports in this matters, in the table above prosecutors from prosecution offices of the tribunals and of the courts of appeal shall be included in the category "second instance professional prosecutors".

(2014): The prosecutor's offices are established in the following hierarchy: the prosecutor's offices attached to the courts of law (point 1 of the table), the prosecutor's offices attached to tribunals and prosecutor's offices attached to the courts of appeal (point 2), and the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice (point 3).

(2012): The prosecutor's offices are established in the following hierarchy: the prosecutor's offices attached to the courts of law (point 1 of the table), the prosecutor's offices attached to tribunals and prosecutor's offices attached to the courts of appeal (point 2), the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice (point 3).

Slovakia

(General Comment): The number of prosecutors at the Supreme Court level also includes prosecutors of the Special Prosecution Bureau. The latter deals with crimes of corruption and the most severe offences including organized crime. It intervenes in first instance, but acts as an organizational part of the General Prosecutor's Office.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The number is reported in gross data. In Slovenian criminal justice system state prosecutors are exclusively authorized to conduct public prosecution in criminal matters on behalf of society and in the public interest. The Constitution and law guarantee autonomy in status and functioning of state prosecutors. Decisions made by the state prosecutor shall not be interfered with, except by way of general instructions and assigning of a case in the manner determined by the law. Slovenian state prosecutors perform their function in 13 organizational units – prosecution offices. There are 11 District State Prosecutor's Offices and one Specialized State Prosecutor's Office of The Republic of Slovenia, where local, district and senior state prosecutors are positioned. At The Office of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Slovenia supreme state prosecutors and State Prosecutor General perform their functions. Here are also some state prosecutors of lower ranks assigned to perform demanding professional tasks.

There are no higher state prosecutor's offices as the proceedings before the courts of appeal are governed by the district prosecutor's offices. According to the State Prosecution Service Act prosecutors with the rank of at least local state prosecutor may represent a case before local courts, prosecutors with the rank of at least district state prosecutor may represent a case before district courts, prosecutors with the rank of at least senior state prosecutor may represent a case before higher courts and only supreme state prosecutors may represent a case before the supreme court. Local state prosecutors may also appear before district courts if authorized by the head of state prosecutor's office for certain categories of matters, for a particular matter, for certain categories of procedural acts or for a particular procedural act. Local and district prosecutors may in their cases appear along with a senior prosecutor before the courts of appeal if authorized by the head of an appellate division of the state prosecutor's office for a particular case. Senior and supreme state prosecutors are competent to represent a case also before first instance courts.

In the context of question 55 we counted local and district prosecutors as prosecutors at first instance level, senior prosecutors as prosecutors at second instance level and supreme prosecutors as prosecutors at Supreme Court level without regard of the rang of court before they perform their function in fact or if they are assigned to other institution for a limited period of time (e.g for the administration of State Prosecutorial Council).

(2020): The information is in form of gross data. According to the methodology used for reporting judges and court staff (FTE) – by which part-time employees are converted to full-time time by the calculation of working hours, the number amounts to 193, as a number of prosecutors are not working full time.

(2016): Slovenian state prosecutors perform their function in 13 organizational units. There are 11 district prosecutor's offices and one Specialised State Prosecutor's Office of The Republic of Slovenia, where local, district and higher state prosecutors are positioned. At The Office of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Slovenia supreme state prosecutors and State Prosecutor General perform their functions. Here are also some state prosecutors of lower ranks assigned to perform demanding professional tasks.

There are no higher state prosecutor's offices as the proceedings before the courts of appeal are governed by the district prosecutor's offices. According to the State Prosecutor Act prosecutors with the rank of at least local state prosecutor may represent a case before local courts, prosecutors with the rank of at least district state prosecutor may represent a case before district courts, prosecutors with the rank of at least higher state prosecutor may represent a case before higher courts and only supreme state prosecutors may represent a case before the supreme court. Local state prosecutors may also appear before district courts if authorized by the head of a state prosecutor's office for certain categories of matters, for a particular matter, for certain categories of procedural acts or for a particular procedural act. According to amendment of legislation in 2015 local and district prosecutors may in their cases appear along with a higher prosecutor before the courts of appeal if authorized by the head of an appellate division of the state prosecutor's office for a particular case. Higher and supreme state prosecutors are competent to represent a case also before first instance courts.

In the context of question 55 we counted local and district prosecutors as prosecutors at first instance level (164), higher prosecutors as prosecutors at second instance level (42) and supreme prosecutors as prosecutors at Supreme Court level (11) without regard of the rang of court before they perform their function in fact or if they are assigned to other institution for a limited period of time (e.g for the administration of State Prosecutorial Council). The information is in form of full-time equivalent.

(2014): In November 2011, the new State Prosecutor Act came into force. It dissolved the special department of the Office of the State Prosecutor General, responsible for the 2d instance level. Proceedings before courts of appeal are now governed by the 4 State circuit prosecutor offices in towns where the higher courts are located. Prosecutors are organised in 12 offices (11 circuit offices and one Specialised State Prosecutor's Office, where circuit and higher prosecutors work) and the Supreme State Prosecutor Office (where supreme State prosecutors and the general State prosecutor work). The function "assistant State prosecutor" changed in "local State prosecutor". The Specialised State Prosecutor's Office for dealing with the most severe criminal offences was established.

(2012): In November 2011, the new State Prosecutor Act came into force. It dissolved the special department of the Office of the State Prosecutor General, responsible for the 2d instance level. Proceedings before courts of appeal are now governed by the 4 State circuit prosecutor offices in towns where the higher courts are located. Prosecutors are organised in 12 offices (11 circuit offices and one Specialised State Prosecutor's Office, where circuit and higher prosecutors work) and the Supreme State Prosecutor Office (where supreme State prosecutors and the general State prosecutor work). The function "assistant State prosecutor" changed in "local State prosecutor". The Specialised State Prosecutor's Office for dealing with the most severe criminal offences was established.

Spain

(General Comment): The structure of the Prosecution services does not distinguish prosecutors by 'instance level'. However, it distinguishes three categories.

Article 34 of Law 50/1981, (Organic Statute of the Public Prosecutor's Office) distinguishes three categories:

1st Chamber Prosecutors of the Supreme Court, equal to Magistrates of the High Court. The Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court will be considered the President of the Chamber.

2nd Prosecutors, equated to Magistrates.

3. Lawyers-Prosecutors, equated to Judges.

(2020): The structure of the Prosecution services does not distinguish prosecutors by 'instance level'.

However, it distinguishes three categories: First, First category ("Fiscales de Sala del Tribunal Supremo") Supreme Court Prosecutor of Chamber: Total 50, Males 36, Females 14

Second. "Fiscal": Total 1830, Males 700, Females 1130

Third: "Abogado-Fiscal": Total 681, Males 158, Females 523

(2018): The structure of the Prosecution services does not distinguish prosecutors by 'instance level'.

However, it distinguishes three categories: First, Total 33, Males 26, Females 7

Second) Total 1779, Males 696, Females 1083

Third) Total 653, Males 161, Females 492

(2016): The structure of the Prosecution services does not distinguish prosecutors by 'instance level'.

However, it distinguishes three categories: First) Total 25, Males 19, Females 6

Second) Total 1826, Males 738, Females 1088

Third) Total 622, Males 155, Females 467

Question 060

Belgium

(2020): V: 1694

M: 730

Bulgaria

(2014): For 2014, the number of actually working servants in the Prosecutors office at 31 December 2014 (2918,5) includes also 66 servants working in the field of recreational craft. The main source of this data is the establishment plan of the Prosecutors office of the Republic of Bulgaria for the number of prosecutors and investigators and a reference for the number of employees in the Prosecutors office of the Republic of Bulgaria at December 2014.

(2012): For 2012, the number of actually employed servants in the Prosecutors Office at 31 December 2012 (2989,5) includes 177 servants in the recreation department.

Cyprus

(2020): trainees are not included

Denmark

(General Comment): In Denmark, the staff attached to the public prosecution service (non-public prosecutors) are shared between the police and the prosecution offices (first instance level).

(2020): In 2020, lawyers and police personnel attached to the Prosecution Service are included in the figures.

(2018): The staff attached to the public prosecution service (non-public prosecutors) are shared between the police and the prosecution offices (first instance level).

Estonia

(2020): More males have been hired.

Finland

(2018): More staff has been recruited.
The number of males has increased.

France

(2016): It should be recalled that court staff are assigned to the services of judges and public prosecutors, and details of this breakdown are not available. For very specific staff, the data are nevertheless known: 60 specialised assistants and 49 legal assistants.

(2014): Staff assisting the public prosecution office are comprised in the whole of the registry staff under the direction of a registry director. The latter works closely with the chairman of the court and the public prosecutor at the court. Therefore, data on staff of the public prosecution office are, to this date, indistinct from those of court staff (question 52). Moreover, some very specialised public prosecution services can be assigned to specialised assistants, sometimes from other jurisdictions, to help them deal with the most complex proceedings. These specialised assistants are at number 44 (including 23 women) in 2014.

Germany

(2020): This figure includes:

- The number of associate prosecutors (i.e. officials of the public prosecution office with a right of audience only before the Local Courts – in German: "Amtsanwälte" – see question 57), the staff at the public prosecution offices and associate prosecutors' offices based at the Regional Courts as well as the staff at the public prosecution offices based at the Higher Regional Courts (full-time equivalent staff as of 31. December 2020)
- The staff (207 in total, 135 female) at the Office of the Federal Prosecutor General (headcount as of 31. December 2020).

(2018): This figure indicates the number of full-time equivalent staff (not the number of individuals).

- It includes the number of associate prosecutors (i.e. officials of the public prosecution office with a right of audience only before the Local Courts – in German: "Amtsanwälte" – see question 57).
- It covers the public prosecution offices and associate prosecutors' offices based at the Regional Courts (1st instance), the public prosecution offices based at the Higher Regional Courts (2nd instance), and the Office of the Federal Prosecutor General (in this case: number of individuals).

(2016): This figure indicates the number of full-time equivalent staff (not the number of individuals).

- It includes the number of associate prosecutors (i.e. officials of the public prosecution office with a right of audience only before the Local Courts – in German: "Amtsanwälte" – see question 57).

- It covers the public prosecution offices and associate prosecutors' offices based at the Regional Courts (1st instance), the public prosecution offices based at the Higher Regional Courts (2nd instance), and the Office of the Federal Prosecutor General (in this case: number of individuals).

(2014): According to 2014 data, the indicated figure reflects job shares (not a number of heads). The data submitted relate to the cut-off date of 31 December 2013. No figures are available that are more up-to-date. The number refers to the staff of the public prosecutor's offices and the offices of associate public prosecutors at the local courts (courts of first instance), of the public prosecutor's offices at the higher regional courts (courts of second instance), and of the office of the federal prosecutor (Public Prosecutor General at the Federal Court of Justice; in the latter case, the figure reflects the number of heads).

Greece

(2020): The above figures include civil servants, permanent and those with a private law relationship of indefinite duration.

Ireland

(2018): There were 95.25 fulltime equivalent (fte) administrative/technical staff (headcount 102) on the payroll of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions at 31 December 2018 – 54.85 fte (61 headcount) of these were female and 40.40 fte 41 headcount) were male.

(2016): Of the staff complement in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions at the end of the reference year, 77 were administrative grades.

(2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, parts of Full Time Equivalents were counted in decimal figures and have been rounded up or down as appropriate.

Latvia

(2014): The 2014 data encompasses the administrative director, deputies of the administrative director and other staff of the administrative director office – staff of the Chancellery, interpreters, IT specialists, personal specialists, car drivers, auditors (in total 318 employees, among which 232 women), as well as prosecutors' assistants (in total 74 assistants, among which 55 women). Assistants to prosecutors have no prosecutorial procedural powers. Their competence and jurisdiction are strictly limited. For example, an assistant is entitled to receive visitors, to take action in connection with the preparation of the case (prepare copies of criminal case materials, to produce the list of documents) etc.

(2012): The 2012 data encompassed the administrative director, deputies of the administrative director and other staff of the administrative director office - staff of the Chancellery, interpreters, IT specialists, personal specialists, car drivers, auditors (in total 321 employees, among which 234 woman), as well as prosecutors' assistants (in total 72 assistants, among which 53 women). Prosecutors' assistants have no prosecutorial procedural powers. Their competence and jurisdiction are strictly limited. For example, an assistant is entitled to receive visitors, to take action in connection with the preparation of the case (prepare copies of criminal case materials, to produce the list of documents) etc.

Lithuania

(2020): Number of staff does not include trainee prosecutors, only assistants, specialists and other employees. A person, who has been admitted to the service as prosecutor, must complete an assigned traineeship of up to two years. During the traineeship, the trainee prosecutor performs all duties of a prosecutor, but is obliged to coordinate draft procedural decisions and resolutions with the internship supervisor.

(2016): The provided data on the number of prosecution staff includes assistants and lawyers who work directly with prosecutors (total 363: 81 males and 282 females).

Luxembourg

(2020):

"The staff of the judicial and administrative jurisdictions has grown steadily in recent years, as provided for by the amended law of March 7, 1980 on judicial organization. This explains the significant variations observed between 2018 and 2020 at the

judicial and non-judicial personnel.

In 2018, the FIU was administratively attached to the Parquet Général du Luxembourg. Due to the FIU's functional independence, analysts (13 positions) and administrative staff (6 positions) are no longer counted among the staff of the public prosecutor's office."

(2018): Le personnel des juridictions judiciaires et administratives a connu une croissance soutenue ces dernières années, tel que prévu par la loi modifiée du 7 mars 1980 sur l'organisation judiciaire. Ceci explique les variations importantes observées entre 2016 et 2018 au niveau du personnel de la magistrature et du personnel non-juge. En 2018, la CRF a été rattachée administrativement au Parquet général du Luxembourg. En raison de l'indépendance fonctionnelle de la CRF, les analystes (8 postes) et le personnel administratif (5 postes) ne sont dorénavant plus comptés parmi le personnel du ministère public. L'effectif du Parquet d'arrondissement reste toutefois inchangé, par rapport à 2017, suite à la création des nouveaux postes remplaçant les postes auparavant affectés à la CRF auprès du Parquet.

(2012): The methodology of presentation of data changed between 2010 and 2012 which partly explained the considerable increase observed for this period. Besides, in 2012, there was a general increase of the number of public servants at all levels.

Malta

(2016): This data relates specifically to the staff working in the Office of the AG.

(2014): The number of non-public prosecutors staff declared for 2014, is categorised as follows: supporting paralegal clerical staff – 17 (6 Male/11 Female); civil lawyers acting as attorneys – 13 (11Female/2 Male), legal prosecutors – 3 Female.

Poland

(2020): The table presents information available at the National Public Prosecutor's Office Human Resources Office [Biuro Kadr] and contains the numbers of persons actually employed in universal prosecutorial bodies of the public prosecution services, without conversion into full-time equivalents.

The Human Resources Office does not have detailed data on the number of employees in the universal prosecutorial bodies of the public prosecution service who are employed on an indefinite or fixed-term basis. Organisational units of the public prosecution service provide the Human Resources Office with data on employees of the public prosecution service (military part is provided separately) in the following groups:

1) FTE [full time employment] limits,

2) use of the FTE limits (not counted in full-time equivalents and not broken down between men and women) rounded to two decimal places, the actual number of employees (broken down into male and female employees).

The data provided does not include trainee prosecutors.

(2018): In the table, were presented total numbers of employees. Personnel's Office does not have detailed data connected with differentiation the number of workers per part time or full-time basis. The Personnel's Office also does not have detailed data connected with the number of workers employed in general organizational units of the prosecution office, for an unspecified or specified period of time.

Romania

(2020): Out of the total of 2408 filled in positions in the prosecution offices country wide, 1997 are occupied by clerks and the rest of 411 are procedural agents (who accomplish activities such as delivering summons, other courier activities etc.) and other staff such as drivers.

(2018): Out of the total of 2468 filled in positions in the prosecution offices country wide, 2044 are occupied by clerks and the rest of 424 are procedural agents (who accomplish activities such as delivering summons, other courier activities etc.) and other staff such as drivers.

(2016): The numbers include the clerks, forensics, auxiliary staff, public servants and contract staff

Slovakia

(2020): Staff increased for natural recruitment procedure

(2012): In 2012, the increase of the number of non-prosecutor staff resulted from the organisational changes in the prosecution services in the year 2011. In that year, the military prosecution services (which were administrated by the Ministry of Defence) were abolished and all the staff was assigned to the prosecution services.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The information is in form of gross data. Staff attached to the public prosecution service are civil servants at state prosecutor's offices (state prosecutorial personnel). Staff includes the director general, directors, judicial advisors, trainees, administrators, registrars and other civil servants from state prosecutor's offices. Trainees typically do not perform a significant amount of work as their role is to learn; however they participate in hearings and drafting of court decisions in some cases.

(2020): The information is in form of gross data. According to the methodology used for reporting judges and court staff (FTE) – by which part-time employees are converted to full-time time by the calculation of working hours, the number amounts to 298, as a number of staff are not working full time.

(2016): The information is in form of full-time equivalent.

(2014): The substantial increase of employments in state prosecutor's offices in 2014 is a result of Government's decision to strengthen the fight against corruption and other fields of criminality defined in the Prosecution Policy. In the year 2014, 40 Senior Judicial Advisers took up their post, as well as 7 other types of civil servants. In the year 2015 the employment procedures were concluded for admitting 15 trainees.

Question 132

Austria

(2020): Administrative Courts:

First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career: Gross annual salary: EUR 75000

Net annual salary: EUR 46600

Judge of the Administrative Supreme Court: Gross annual salary: EUR 130000

(2019): Administrative Courts - First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her Career:

Gross annual salary, in €: 72.900 Net annual salary, in €: 45.100

(2018): Gross annual Salary in € on 31 Dec 2018 First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career 53 865
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court : 131 227,88
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career: 57 158,80
Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance : 131 227,88
Administrative court:
first instance professional Judge at the beginning of his/her Career: 69 600,00
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court: 126 000

(2016): Because of the requirement of numerical values the numerical values in the table above are rounded. the correct and exact answer is:

Gross annual Salary in € on 31 Dec 2016 (= Gross annual Salary in local currency on 31 dec 2016):
First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career: 59 962,40
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court (please indicate the average salary of a judge at this level, and not the salary of the Court President): 126 594,16
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career: 55 139
Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance (please indicate the average salary of a public prosecutor at this level, and not the salary of the Public prosecutor General): 126 594,16

(2014): For 2014, the numerical values in the table are rounded. The correct and exact reply concerning the gross annual salary in Euros on 31 December 2014 is: first instance professional judges at the beginning of their career: 50 402,80 Euros; judges of the Supreme Court or the Highest appellate Court: 121 651,25 Euros; public prosecutors at the beginning of their career: 53 485,60 Euros; public prosecutors of the Supreme Court or the Highest appellate instance: 121651,25 Euros.

Belgium

(2019): Judge at the court of first instance or deputy king's prosecutor, with three years of seniority (beginning of career) married and two dependent children.
Advisor to the Supreme Court with 24 years of seniority, married and no dependent children.
Advocate General at the Supreme Court, with 24 years of service and no dependent children.

(2016): Judge at the Court of First Instance or Deputy Crown Prosecutor, with three years seniority (beginning of career) married and two dependent children
Councillor at the Court of Cassation with 24 years seniority, married, no dependent children
Advocate General at the Court of Cassation, with 24 years seniority, no dependent children

Bulgaria

(2020): In 2019, with a decision of the Plenum of the SJC under item 6 of Protocol № 2 / 24.01.2019, an updated Table № 1 of the SJC was approved to determine the maximum basic monthly salaries of judges, prosecutors and investigators pursuant to Art. 218, para 2 and para 3 of the JSA with an increase of 10%, as of 01.01.2019. With the same decision the ranks for magistrates were increased by BGN 100 per rank, as of 01.03.2019.
In 2020, with a decision of the Plenum of the SJC under item 2 of Protocol № 2 / 30.01.2020, an updated Table 1 of the SJC was approved for determining the maximum basic monthly salaries of judges, prosecutors and investigators on the grounds of Article 218. , para 2 and para 3 of JSA with an increase of 10%, as of 01.01.2020. With the same decision the ranks for magistrates were increased by BGN 50 per rank, as of 01.03.2020.

(2018): The sums shown do not include the amount of the social security contributions, in order to be made comparable to the data given in the previous assessment cycle when they were not included either in the amount of the gross salary for the relevant position. The source of the data was information summarized and analyzed in the "Financial planning and analysis" Department of Supreme Judicial Council of Bulgaria

(2016): Under the provisions of Art. 218 (2) of the Judiciary System Act, the basic monthly remuneration for the lowest judicial, prosecutorial or investigating magisterial position shall be set at the double amount of the average monthly salary of employees in the public-financed sphere according to data of the National Institute of Statistics.

The increase in the salaries of the magistrates that occupy the lowest position is in line with the increase of the average monthly salary of the employees in the public-financed sphere, according to data of the National Statistical Institute and the financial resources of the budget of the judiciary.

Under the provisions of Art. 218, (3) of the Judiciary System Act, the remuneration of the other positions, including judges and prosecutors in the Supreme Court / Supreme Prosecution Office in the bodies of the judiciary, shall be determined by a decision of the SJC Plenum and taking into account the financial possibilities on the budget of the judiciary.

(2014): For 2014, the indicated amounts do not include the insurance contributions for the purpose of data comparability in respect of the previous evaluation scheme, when these amounts have not also been taken into consideration.

(2012): For 2010, the basis for assessment were the data from Table 1 of the Supreme Judicial Council determining the maximum amount of the monthly salary of judges, prosecutors and investigators, while for 2012, the basis for assessment were the data from the Information for the funds for salaries from the establishment plans and the average salary by positions, which is prepared by all the bodies of the judiciary and is summarized in the SJC. This information file reflects the actually received gross salaries, which include the basic salary and additional remuneration for grade and service.

Croatia

(2020): Salaries of judges and other judicial officials are determined by multiplying the base for calculating the salary by the coefficient for a particular official, which are proscribed by the Judges' and other Judicial Officials' Salaries Act (Official Gazette No. 10/99, 25/00, 01/01, 30/01, 59/01, 114/01, 116/01, 64/02, 153/02, 154/02, 17/04, 08/06, 142/06, 34/07, 134/07, 146/08, 155/08, 39/09, 155/09, 14/11, 154/11, 12/12, 143/12, 100/14, 147/14, 120/16, 16/19). Determined salaries are increased by 0.5% for each completed year of service, by a maximum of 20%.

(2012): Due to the different calculation of tax rates and changes in the amounts of tax reliefs, there is a difference between calculation of salaries in 2010 and 2012.

Czech Republic

(2020): the salaries have risen generally + exchange rate

(2012): In 2012, the salary of public prosecutors was increased in order to bring it closer to the judges' salary.

Denmark

(General Comment): We are not able to inform the net salary. The Danish tax system is progressive. That means that the percentage of tax depends on the income and the municipal tax varies from municipality to municipality.

Estonia

(2020): Since 2010 the salary of prosecutors depends of the salary of the President and is indexed by 1 April of each calendar year. In 2018 the salary system of public prosecutors changed and with that the smallest salaries increased the most.

(2019): Since 2010 the salary of prosecutors depends of the salary of the President and is indexed by 1 April of each calendar year. In 2018 the salary system of public prosecutors changed and with that the smallest salaries increased the most.

(2012): The salary of judges was increased on 1 January 2013.

Finland

(General Comment): In Finland, there are several salary categories for judges. The salary depends also on the years of work experience. A first instance judge is in a salary category T11 in which the gross salary is from 4731,58€/month to 6042,23€/month depending on his/her experience. A permanent first instance judge has usually at least nine years of work experience which means the salary is 5441,32€/month. In Finland, the taxation is progressive so the information on net salary depends from person to person and is not available.

(2020): Prosecutors in Finland are not bound on Court instances.

(2016): In Finland there are several salary categories for judges. The salary depends also on the experience. A first instance judge has a category of T 11 for which the gross salary is from 4501,79 €/month to 5627,24 €/month depending on his/her experience. A permanent 1st instance judge has usually at least 9 years experience which means the salary is 5177,06 €/month. In Finland we have progressive taxation so the information on net salary is not available.

France

(General Comment): First-instance professional judge (civil and criminal courts) at the beginning of his/her career: judge at the 3rd step of the second grade - lump-sum compensation: 35% - flexible bonus 12%.
- Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career: prosecutor of the Public Prosecutor's Office at the 3rd step of the second grade - lump-sum compensation: 38% - flexible bonus 12%.
- Judge of the Court of Cassation: President of Chamber CC (F: 1369) - flexible bonus 14%.
- Prosecutor at the Court of Cassation: First Advocate General CC (F: 1369) - flexible premium 14%.

(2020): "The completed table concerns only magistrates of the judicial order.
For the administrative order: -gross annual salary in euros of a professional judge of 1st instance at the beginning of his career: 47,100 euros
-gross annual salary in euros of a Supreme Court judge: 94,000 euros
-net annual salary in euros of a professional judge of first instance at the beginning of his career: 38,700 euros
-net annual salary in euros of a supreme court judge: 76,000 euros.
sources DSJ and CE."

(2014): In 2014, the annual gross salary of administrative judges was 42,615€ and the annual net salary was 36,318€. At the State Council, the annual gross salary was 108,881€.

Germany

(General Comment): No information on annual net salary is available on the basis of the personal circumstances of judges and public prosecutors. The federal average was calculated unweighted: the annual salaries of the Federal Länder were added and divided by the number of Länder, regardless of how many judges and prosecutors work in the respective Federal Land (the corresponding data are not known).

(2016): The salaries calculated were based on the following assumptions:
Outset of the career (judge / public prosecutor): remuneration pursuant to R1, salary bracket 1, single, no children
The average was formed as a simple average of the Länder, without weighting the numbers based on the number of judges active in them, since the corresponding data are not known. The figure given as the salary of a judge or public prosecutor of the Supreme Court is the basic salary R6 without any allowance for working at one of the highest federal courts and without family allowance.
No information on annual net salary is available on the basis of the personal circumstances of judges and public prosecutors.

(2014): The salaries calculated for 2014 were based on the following assumptions: outset of the career (judge/public prosecutor): remuneration pursuant to R1, salary bracket 1, single, no children. The figure given as the salary of a judge or public prosecutor of the Supreme Court is the basic salary R6 without any allowance for working at one of the highest federal courts and without family allowance.

(2012): The figure given for 2012 as the salary of a judge or public prosecutor of the Supreme Court is the basic salary R6 without any allowance for working at one of the highest federal courts and without family allowance.

Greece

(2016): Data on net annual salaries of judges and prosecutors is not available. In fact, after subtracting from the gross salary the insurance contribution, the amount is still subject to further taxation (22%-35%), depending on the family status of each judge and prosecutor.

(2012): The decrease between 2010 and 2012 of the annual salaries (gross and net) of judges and public prosecutors at the Supreme Court level was a result of a fiscal policy due to the economic crisis.

Hungary

(2020): At its December 2019 session, the National Assembly passed a law increasing the salaries of judges by 32 percent and that of prosecutors by 21 percent.

(2018): The reason for the increase of judicial salaries is the increase of the base salary of judges by 15% in 2017-2018.

Ireland

(2020): The judicial salary reflects that of a judge of the District Court and a judge of the Supreme Court as at 31 December 2020.

Statutory deductions such as PAYE, USC, pension contributions will vary according to personal circumstances. In every case these will be charged in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions. Prosecuting in the Superior Courts is not necessarily linked to grade

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(2016): The judicial salary reflects that of a judge of the District Court and a judge of the Supreme Court as at 31 December 2016.

(2014): The Judicial salary reflects that of a judge of the District Court and a judge of the Supreme Court at December 2014 who were appointed to that courts on or after 1 January 2012. It is noteworthy that following a constitutional amendment in 2011, legislation was passed to allow for the reductions in the remuneration of judges. The Financial Emergency Measures in the Public Interest legislation refers.

(2013): There is no equivalent of a public prosecutor of the Supreme Court and so a summary of all lawyer grade salaries are provided below: Director of Public Prosecutions (€176,350); Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions (€156,380); Head of Directing Division (€142,199 (modified scale)); Professional Officer Grade II (€119,572); Professional Officer Grade III (€81,080); Professional Officer Grade IV (€67,434); Chief Prosecution Solicitor (€149,499); Principal Prosecution Solicitor (€85,127); Senior Prosecution Solicitor (€79,401); Prosecution Solicitor AP1 (€67,434); Prosecution Solicitor (€30,218 (new entrant from 1 January 2013)).

(2012): The Judicial salary reflects that of a judge of the District Court and a judge of the Supreme Court at December 2012. Salary for prosecutor reflects the salary of a new entrant solicitor and the salary of a principal Prosecution Solicitor. In line with the Government's fiscal policy the salary or remuneration of public service staff and office holders has been reduced since the 2010 statistics. Following a constitutional amendment, legislation was passed to allow for the reductions in the remuneration of judges. The Financial Emergency Measures in the Public Interest legislation refers.

Italy

(General Comment): It is noteworthy that the salaries of judges and public prosecutors do not depend on the position held but rather on the experience (i.e. years of service). That means that the salary of a judge working in the lowest courts can be the same as the salary of a judge working in the Highest Appellate Court.

Latvia

(2020): Prosecutors shall be entitled to a supplement for the ranking of the public prosecutor, depending on the degree of office assigned. The ranking of a public prosecutor shall be assigned according to the position, professional knowledge, qualifications and experience of work.

Question 132 indicates the minimum gross and net public remuneration.

Discrepancies with data from the previous cycle are connected with changes in the Law On Remuneration of Officials and Employees of State and Local Government Authorities. Between 2019 and 2020 a gradual increase in salary has been introduced, the gross salary has been increased per EUR 1764 and the net annual salary increase per EUR 1203. The salaries for judges are reviewed annually according to the law.

(2019): Discrepancies with data from the previous cycle are connected with changes in the Law On Remuneration of Officials and Employees of State and Local Government Authorities.

Comments on salaries of prosecutors: The increase in salaries is related to changes in the regulatory framework for prosecutors remuneration, which entered into force on 01.01.2019. The discrepancies in the section of salary for public prosecutor at the beginning of his or her career is connected to that in previous cycle the maximum salary was indicated which first instance prosecutor could get, but now it is indicated the salary at the beginning of the career.

(2018): The changes are related to the Law On Remuneration of Officials and Employees of State and Local Government Authorities, which increased the judge's monthly salary to EUR 1966, and the salaries of judges increased significantly in 2018 compared to 2016. Same for prosecutors.

Comment for prosecutors: Prosecutors shall be entitled to a supplement for the ranking of the public prosecutor, depending on the degree of office assigned. The ranking of a public prosecutor shall be assigned according to the position, professional knowledge, qualifications and experience of work. Question 132 shows the maximum gross and net public remuneration.

(2016): Prosecutors, depending on the grade assigned, are provided with an allowance for a post of prosecutor from 7 to 35 percent of the monthly salary. The position of a prosecutor is assigned according to the occupation, professional knowledge, qualification and work experience.

In above stated amount special additional payment to judges depending of their time of service (starting from 7% after 3 years of service, until 35% - after 20 years of service) is already included.

(2012): During the economic crisis, starting from 01.07.2009, the salaries of judges were reduced by 15% and starting from 01.01.2010, they were reduced by 27 %. Starting from 01.01.2011, the determination of the salaries of judges and prosecutors is a part of the unified remuneration system for the officials and employees of the State and local government institutions. Besides, as the consequences of the crisis diminished, the salaries of judges increased.

Lithuania

(2020): From the 1 January 2019 the official salary ratio of district court judges was increased. In 2019 and in 2020 a higher base amount of official salary (salary) was also applied, which is used to calculate the remuneration of judges and public prosecutors (2018 - 132,5; 2019 - 173, 2020 - 176)

(2019): From 2019 January 1 the salaries of district court judges increased due to an increase in their official salary coefficients (the official salary ratio of the president of the court increased from 0.5 to 1.5 basic amounts; deputy chief judge - from 1.2 to 1.9 basic amounts, judge - by 2 basic amounts).

From 2019 January 1 the basic amount of the official salary, which is used to calculate the salaries of both prosecutors and judges, was also increased: in 2018 this basic amount was 132.5 euros, in 2019 - 173 euros.

(2018): In 2017 prosecutors' salaries were increased.

(2016): The salary of public prosecutors at the beginning of the carrier was increased.

Luxembourg

(2020): "As a starting salary (professional judge of first instance or prosecutor) we consider the salary of the judicial attachés after their first appointment. The salary scale of the magistrates provides for 380 index points as a basis, a possible professional experience can be added to it but is not taken into account by our calculations.

As a theoretical basic salary for a judge or prosecutor at the Court of Appeal we consider the grade M4, step 4, which corresponds to 455 points and to the average seniority of a magistrate appointed to the Court (seat and General Prosecutor's Office). However, it should be taken into account that this salary is strongly influenced by the family situation of the person concerned.

To calculate the annual salary, these points must be multiplied by the value of the index point. In December 2020, the value of the index point for a civil servant was 20.17893, which corresponds to a 12-month salary of 92.016€ for a professional judge of first instance, respectively a salary of 110.177€ for a judge or prosecutor at the Supreme Court. These figures do not include any bonuses, allowances or benefits that may be added to the basic salary depending on the magistrate concerned. More explanations on the calculation of civil servants' salaries, which also apply to the M career of magistrates, can be found on the civil service website (<https://fonction-publique.public.lu/fr/carriere/parcours-remuneration/fonctionnaire/traitement.html>)."

(2019): As a salary at the beginning of the career (first instance professional judge or prosecutor) we consider the salary of the "attachés de justice" after their first appointment. The salary scale for judges and prosecutors is based on 380 points, any professional experience can be added but is not taken into account in our calculations. To calculate the annual salary, these points must be multiplied by the value of the index point. In December 2019, the value of the index point of a civil servant was 20,17893, which corresponds to a salary of €92,016 over 12 months. In 2016, this figure corresponded to €84,185 and in 2018 to €89,771. More explanations on the calculation of civil servants' salaries, which also apply to the M career of magistrates (judges and prosecutors), can be found on the civil service website: <https://fonction-publique.public.lu/fr/carriere/parcours-remuneration/fonctionnaire/traitement.html>.

(2016): The salary are those of the Court President and the Prosecutor General as no average salary can be calculated.

Malta

(2020): Wages for the lawyers of the AG were improved following a revision of salaries.

(2019): Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career: Actually there was an increase in the gross annual salary which is also reflected in the net annual salary. The difference in the net annual salary is then due to the different tax brackets that apply.

(2018): In 2018, following discussions with the Judiciary Association, the Ministry substantially increased the wage package of the members of the judiciary across all grades (Magistrates, Judges and Chief Justice). The agreement saw an increase in the basic salary and allowances received by the judiciary, with further increases planned over the coming 3 years. This improvement in the wage package reflects the commitment of the current administration to improve the working conditions of the judiciary, and continues to build on the reforms already brought into effect by the Constitutional Reforms (Justice Sector) Act of 2016.

(2014): The 2014 figures include the allowances over and above the 'basic' wage. A Magistrate has competence to hear all civil cases up to a value of €11,650 and criminal cases up till an imprisonment of 10 years whilst Judges hear all the other cases. The data provided relates to the salary of a Magistrate (in respect of first instance professional judge) and a Judge (in respect of Judge of the Supreme Court). The Net Annual Salary varies according to the Income Tax Bands announced, from time to time, and therefore it is not possible to indicate the amounts. The figures provided for as net income were calculated on the salary above-indicated for a married person.

(2012): In terms of the Judges and Magistrates Salaries Act, the gross annual salary of the Chief Justice for 2012 was €46 456, this of a judge was €40 221, whilst this of Magistrates was €34 188. A Magistrate has competence to hear all civil cases up till a value of €11,650 and criminal cases up till an imprisonment of 10 years whilst Judges hear all the other cases. The figure mentioned relates to the initial salary of Judge, though the beginning of one's career in the judicial field is as a Magistrate. The Net Annual Salary varies according to the income tax bands announced, from time to time, and therefore it is not possible to indicate the amounts. The figures provided for as net income were calculated on the salary above-indicated for a married person.

Netherlands

(General Comment): Salary of judge / prosecutor 'at the beginning of career': the salary used is the one for a starting judge / prosecutor, after finalizing a training period of several years. During the training there is a fixed salary, lower than the salary of a fully functional judge / prosecutor.

(2020): Public prosecutor at the beginning of his / her career: The recent salary table RM of the end of 2020 is used (Scale 9, first step). On top of this the holiday stipend and end of year stipend is calculated. The 42.900 is a rough estimate of the net annual salary, after taxes, pensions etc.

(2016): The discrepancy of the answers for gross salary is not clarified.

Poland

(2020): The basic salary of a judge is determined in rates, the amount of which is determined using multipliers of the basis for determining basic salary, referred to in § 1c. The rates of basic salary in particular judge's positions and multipliers, used for determination of basic salary of judges in particular rates, are specified in the appendix to the Act.

A judge is entitled to a function-related allowance in connection with the performance of his duties.

Judges' remuneration is also differentiated by a long service bonus, amounting, beginning with the sixth year of service, to 5% of basic salary and increasing after each year by 1% until it reaches 20% of basic salary. No social security contributions are payable on judges' salaries. A judge taking up a position in a district court is entitled to basic salary at the first rate. The judge taking up the position in the circuit court is entitled to a basic salary at rate four, and if in a lower position he has already received a salary at rate four or five, he is entitled to a basic salary at rate five or six, respectively. A judge taking up a position in a court of appeal is entitled to the basic salary at the seventh rate, and if in a lower post he has already received the salary at the seventh or eighth rate, he is entitled to the basic salary at the eighth or ninth rate respectively.

The base salary for public prosecutors of universal prosecutorial bodies of the public prosecution services shall be determined based on the table of base salary scale for public prosecutors of universal prosecutorial bodies of the public prosecution services and the Institute of National Remembrance - Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation and multipliers used to determine the remuneration, which constitutes Annex No. 1 to the Ordinance of the Council of Ministers of 29 February 2016 (Journal of Laws of 2016, item 271, as amended) on the base salaries of public prosecutors and the amount of functional supplements to which prosecutors are entitled. The above table sets out the rates of base salary for individual public prosecutor positions and the corresponding multiplier, which is used to determine the amount of base salary for that position.

Pursuant to Article 123 of the Act on the Public Prosecutor's Office of 28 January 2016, the basis for determining the base salary of a public prosecutor in a given year is the so-called base amount, i.e. the average salary in the second quarter of the previous year, announced in the Official Journal of the Republic of Poland "Monitor Polski" by the President of the Main Statistical Office "Statistics Poland" [GUS]. Pursuant to Article 124 § 3 of the Act on Public Prosecutor's Office, a public prosecutor taking up a position in:

- a district public prosecutor's office - shall be entitled to a base salary at the first grade;
- a circuit public prosecutor's office - shall be entitled to the base salary in the fourth grade, and if in a lower position they were already receiving the salary in the fourth or fifth grade, they shall be entitled to the base salary in the fifth or sixth grade respectively;
- a regional public prosecutor's office - shall be entitled to the base salary in the seventh grade, and if in a lower position they were already receiving the salary in the seventh or eighth grade, they shall be entitled to the base salary in the eighth or ninth grade respectively.

Pursuant to Article 124 § 1 of the above-mentioned Act, the base salary of public prosecutors of the National Public Prosecutor's Office is equal to the base salary of judges of the Supreme Court. Pursuant to Article 48 of the Act on the Supreme Court [Ustawa o Sądzie Najwyższym] of 8 December 2017 (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 154, as amended), the remuneration of a judge of the Supreme Court is determined at either the basic rate or the promotion rate. The promotion rate is 115% of the base rate. Upon taking up his/her post, a judge of the Supreme Court receives base pay at the basic rate. After

(2019): The base salary for public prosecutors of common organisational units of the prosecutor's office is determined on the basis of the table of base salary for prosecutors of common organisational units of the prosecutor's office and the Institute of National Remembrance - Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation, and the multipliers used to determine this salary, which constitutes appendix no. 1 to the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 29 February 2016 on the base salary of the prosecutors and the amount of functional allowances to which the prosecutors are entitled. The above table sets out the rates of base salary for different prosecutorial positions and the corresponding multiplier, which is used to determine the base salary for this position.

Pursuant to Article 123 of the Act of 28 January 2016 – The Prosecutor's Office Law, the basis for determining the base salary of a prosecutor in a given year is the so-called base amount, i.e. the average salary in the second quarter of the previous year, published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Poland "Monitor Polski" by the President of the Central Statistical Office. Pursuant to Article 124 § 1 of the abovementioned Act, the base salary of prosecutors of the National Prosecutor's Office is equal to the base salary of the Supreme Court judges. Pursuant to Article 48 of the Act of 8 December 2017 on the Supreme Court (Journal of Laws of 2018, item 5, as amended), the salary of a judge of the Supreme Court is determined at the base rate or the promotion rate. The promotion rate is 115% of the base rate. A judge of the Supreme Court, taking up a position, receives the base salary at the base rate. After 7 years of service in the Supreme Court, the base salary of a Supreme Court judge is increased to the promotion rate.

At the same time, pursuant to Article 124 § 11 of the quoted Act – The Prosecutor's Office Law, a prosecutor is entitled to an allowance for long-term work amounting to, starting from the 6th year of work, 5% of the base salary currently earned by the prosecutor and increasing after each consecutive year of work by 1% of this salary, until 20% of the base salary is reached. After 20 years of work, the allowance is paid, irrespective of the length of service beyond that period, in the amount of 20% of the base salary currently earned by the prosecutor.

Moreover, pursuant to Article 124 § 10 of the quoted Act – The Prosecutor's Office Law, in connection with the function of a prosecutor, the prosecutor is entitled to a functional allowance, which results from appendix no. 2 Table of functions and multipliers used to determine the amount of functional allowances to the Ordinance of the Council of Ministers of 29 February 2016 on the base salary of the prosecutors and the amount of functional allowances to which the prosecutors are entitled.. Additionally, pursuant to Article 111 § 2 and 4 of the abovementioned Act, due to the nature of work and the scope of tasks performed, a special bonus may also be granted to the prosecutor of the National Prosecutor's Office, in the amount not exceeding 40% of the total base salary and the functional allowance. The allowance shall be granted for a fixed period, and in justified cases - also for an indefinite period.

(2018): Base salary for prosecutors related to general organizational units of the prosecution office is determined by virtue of the Table regarding rates, connected with the base salary for prosecutors related to general organizational units of the prosecution office and for prosecutors related to the Nation's Memory Institute - Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against Polish Nation. The aforementioned table also includes multipliers used for determining the aforementioned salary and it constitutes Schedule No 1 enclosed to the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 29th February 2016 on the base salary for prosecutors and the amount of extra duty allowance for prosecutors. The aforementioned table determines rates of the base salary related to particular prosecutor's position and appropriate multiplier used for determining the amount of base salary connected with this position. Pursuant to art. 123 of the Law on Prosecution Act of 28th January 2016 (published in the Journal of Laws 2017, item 1767 and later amendments), the basis of the prosecutor's base salary in a given year shall be - so called - base amount, that is average salary related to second quarter of the previous year, published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Poland by the Chairman of the Central Statistics Office.

Pursuant to art. 124 § 1 of the aforementioned Act, base salary for prosecutors related to the National Public Prosecutor's Office is equal to base salary for the Supreme Court judges.

Pursuant to art. 48 of the Supreme Court Act of 8th December 2017 (published in the Journal of Laws 2018, item 5 and later amendments) salary for the Supreme Court judge is determined at the basic rate or promotion rate. The amount of a promotion rate constitutes 115% of a basic rate. The Supreme Court judge, while taking over the post, acquires base salary related to the basic rate. After seven years of duty connected with the Supreme Court, base salary for the Supreme Court judge is raised up to the promotion rate. At the same time, pursuant to art. 124 § 11 of the aforementioned Law on Prosecution Act, prosecutor is entitled to allowance connected with a long-term service. This allowance constitutes, starting with the 6th year of service, 5% of the base salary currently received by the prosecutor and it rises - after each following year of service - by 1% of the base salary, until it reaches the level of 20% of the base salary. After twenty years of service, the allowance constitutes, independently on the period of service exceeding this time, 20% of the base salary currently received by the prosecutor.

What is more, pursuant to art. 124 § 10 of the aforementioned Law on Prosecution Act, in connection with certain position, prosecutor is entitled to extra duty allowance, which stems from Schedule No 2 of the Table regarding positions and multipliers used for determining the amount of extra duty allowance, enclosed to the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 29th February 2016 on the base salary for prosecutors and the amount of extra duty allowance for prosecutors.

Additionally, pursuant to art. 111 § 2 and 4 of the aforementioned Act, the National Public Prosecutor - due to the character of service and the scope of duties - can be entitled to the special allowance as well. The amount of the special allowance shall not exceed 40% of base salary and extra duty allowance altogether. The special allowance is granted for a specified period of time or - under particularly justified circumstances - for an unspecified period of time. Salaries of judges and public prosecutors of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance - we indicated average salary which contains base salary, allowance connected with a long-term service and allowance connected with occupying post.

Portugal

(General Comment): The net annual salary depends on various factors: personal tax situation; other personal revenues. It would not be accurate to provide a number under this category.

(2020): Source of data: Directorate-General for the Administration of Justice and the High Council for the Judiciary
The increase of salaries resulted from the revision of the statute of judges and prosecutors.

(2019): The increase of the Public Prosecutors' salary in the Supreme Court was due to the revision of the Statute of Judicial Magistrates

Romania

(2016): The increase between 2014 and 2016 is resulting from legislative changes, including the way in which specific legislation is applied in the light of the jurisprudence of the Constitutional Court. The calculation method did not change, but the base of the monthly salaries has grown during the last two years, according to the legislation concerning the public remuneration, as it was interpreted by the Constitutional Court and the ordinary courts of law. Currently, the differences between salaries in the judicial system are eliminated. Since 2000 to the present, the magistrates' salaries have risen steadily, including the latest law on salaries in the public domain (Law no. 153/2017) has set a salary level for magistrates well above the average of the budgetary staff. This law will have its full effect until 2022.

(2012): The 2012 data was based on the Law regarding the unitary remuneration of personnel paid from public funds, no.284/2010, with subsequent amendments and additions.

Slovakia

(General Comment): The stated sums represent the basic gross salary of judges/prosecutors without bonuses and supplements. According to the Act on Judges (No. 385/2000 Coll.) the average monthly salary of the judge equals the monthly salary of the Member of Parliament. The monthly salary of the judge at the beginning of the career is 90% of this salary. The monthly salary of the judge of the Supreme Court is 130 % of the monthly salary of the Member of Parliament. The judge is entitled to have 2 additional monthly salaries (in May and in November) unless he/she do not meet the conditions stipulated in law. The sum of annual average salary stated in this questionnaire counts 14 months salaries.

All bonuses and supplements are stipulated by law. Specific supplement belongs to the judges of the Specialized Criminal court and to the judges of the Supreme court deciding on the remedies against the decisions of that court. The value of the net salary depends on several individual criteria, e. g. the number of children, the voluntary pension security scheme etc. Similar rules govern the salaries of prosecutors (Act on Prosecutors and Trainee Prosecutors No.154/2001 Coll.). The average salary of the prosecutor equals the average salary of the judge. The salary of the beginning prosecutor is 85% of this salary, the salary of the prosecutor at the General Prosecutors office is equal to the salary of the Supreme Court judge. Prosecutors are also entitled to 2 additional monthly salaries. Supplements for the heads of the prosecutor offices are similar to supplements of the court presidents at the same level. The prosecutors of the Special Prosecutor's Office are entitled to same supplement as the judges of the Specialized Criminal Court.

(2019): The stated sums represent the basic gross salary of judges/prosecutors stipulated by law without supplements (methodology comparable to previous years data in the questionnaire). See general comment for details.

(2018): The stated sums represent the basic gross salary of judges/prosecutors stipulated by law without supplements. See general comment for details.

(2014): The salaries of judges and prosecutors in 2014 were at the same level as in 2012. The adjustments of salaries for all State officials (Members of Parliament, Government, judges) were stopped in the years 2013 and 2014 due to State expenditures restrictions.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The basic salary for judges and prosecutors is regulated by law, as well as promotion. The salary of the prosecutor is determined on the same basis, with the same supplements and in the same way as the salary of the judge. All employees in the country (including judges and public prosecutors) are also entitled to the supplement for the period of employment. As the calculation of the average pay would be too complicated, we report figures calculated from above criteria. Please note all figures reported include the supplement for the period of employment.

Judge/prosecutor at the beginning of the career: starting salary for local court judge and for local state prosecutor (without promotion), including the supplement for the period of employment (5 years) - approx. 1-2% of the reported amount.

Judge/Prosecutor at the highest instance: starting salary of a supreme court judge and supreme state prosecutor – counselor (not president of the Supreme Court or State Prosecutor General) including the supplement for the period of employment (44 years) - approx 15% of the reported amount.

Spain

(General Comment): In addition to salary, other concepts must be taken into account: Remuneration for objectives and professional substitutions.

Remuneration according to objectives can be considerable in both cases (judges and prosecutors). Substitution refers to cases in which, according to the law, one judge substitutes another, thereby accruing an increase in remuneration, depending on the circumstances and duration of that substitution

(2020): In addition to salary, other concepts must be taken into account: - Remuneration for objectives: Prosecution 3.364.701,68 euros, Judges 6.760.485,89 euros.

- Professional substitutions. Prosecution 624.438,54 euros, Judges 8.852.605,61 euros.

(2019): Other two concepts have to be taken into account:

- Remuneration for objectives. (For 2019, Judges 6.560.790,81, Prosecutors 3.298.733,53)

- Professional substitutions. (For 2019, Judges 6.028.864,05; Prosecutors 726.720,41)

Remuneration according to objectives can be considerable in both cases. Substitution refers to cases in which, according to the law, one judge substitutes another, thereby accruing an increase in remuneration, depending on the circumstances and duration of that substitution.

(2018): Other two concepts have to be taken into account:

- Remuneration for objectives. (For 2018, Judges 6.474.050,91, Prosecutors 3.220.851,03)

- Professional substitutions. (For 2018, Judges 3.220.851,03; Prosecutors 646.740,23)

Question 133

Austria

(General Comment): Judges at Administrative Courts get the same benefits as functionaries (e.g. anniversary reward, child allowance, possibly cost of living bonus, travel fees of transportation allowance)

(2018): Judges at Administrative Courts get the same benefits as functionaries (e.g. anniversary reward, child allowance, possibly cost of living bonus, travel fees of transportation allowance)

(2016): Judges at Administrative Courts get the same benefits as officials (i.e. anniversary reward, child allowance, possibly costs of living Bonus, travel fees or Transportation allowance).

Belgium

(2020): Magistrates have a specific pension scheme (age limit at 67 + preferential rate).

Bulgaria

(2020): Pursuant to Article 223 of the Judiciary System Act, judges and prosecutors may use dwellings from the institutional housing stock of the judiciary

(2019): Pursuant to art. 223 of the Judiciary System Act, judges and prosecutors may use housing of the departmental housing fund of the judicial authorities.

Croatia

(2019): Additional benefits was recently introduced by the Law amending the Law on Salaries of Judges and Other Judicial Officials (Official Gazette 16/19).

Czech Republic

(2018): Judges and prosecutors are entitled to obtain housing only if they are temporarily transferred to another court/prosecution office.

(2016): Judges and prosecutors are entitled to obtain housing only if they are temporarily transferred to another court/prosecution office.

Estonia

(2012): On the occasion of the 2012 evaluation, it has been stressed that the salary of judges was increased on 1 January 2013. On the same time, the special pension was abolished for judges who are appointed to office after 30 June 2013, while judges appointed to office before 1 July 2013 retain their special pension.

France

(2020): Pursuant to the provisions of the order of April 5, 2017, establishing the lists of functions of the State services of the Ministry of Justice provided for in Articles R. 2124-65 and R. 2124-68 of the General Code of the Property of Public Persons that may give rise to the granting of a concession of housing by absolute necessity of service or of a precarious occupation agreement with penalty, certain heads of courts and jurisdictions benefit from a precarious occupation agreement with penalty. _x000D_

A fee is charged to the beneficiary of this agreement. It is equal to 50% of the real rental value of the occupied premises. _x000D_

Lithuania

(2019): no other financial benefit.

Malta

(General Comment): Act 44 Constitutional Reforms (Justice Sector) Act of 2016 also enhanced the independence of the judiciary through the introduction of an adequate pension scheme that respects the service that has been offered by the retired judiciary, as well as their widows/ widowers.

The special pension was introduced in 2016 for the judiciary, so it was not present in the previous cycles and it is not applicable to the lawyers working in the Office of the Attorney General.

(2020): In respect of 'Special Pension' for Public Prosecutors, The Pensions Ordinance, Chp 93 of the Laws of Malta, stipulates a special pension for the Attorney General only.

(2018): Act 44 Constitutional Reforms (Justice Sector) Act of 2016 also enhanced the independence of the judiciary through the introduction of an adequate pension scheme that respects the service that has been offered by the retired judiciary, as well as their widows/ widowers.

The special pension was introduced in 2016 for the judiciary, so it was not present in the previous cycles and it is not applicable to the lawyers working in the Office of the Attorney General.

(2016): Act 44 Constitutional Reforms (Justice Sector) Act of 2016 also enhanced the independence of the judiciary through the introduction of an adequate pension scheme that respects the service that has been offered by the retired judiciary, as well as their widows/ widowers.

The special pension was introduced in 2016 for the judiciary, so it was not present in the previous cycles and it is not applicable to the lawyers working in the Office of the Attorney General.

Poland

(2020): A judge who retires or is retired due to age, illness or physical incapacity is entitled to an emolument equal to 75 percent of the basic salary and seniority allowance received at the most recent post.

The emolument is increased in line with changes of the basic salaries of active judges. A judge who retires is entitled to a one-off severance payment in the amount of six-months' remuneration.

- 1) Financial support. A judge may be granted financial support, in the form of a loan, to satisfy their residential needs.
- 2) Paid health leave. A judge may be granted paid health leave to undergo the prescribed treatment if the treatment requires to refrain from carrying out service. The health leave cannot exceed six months and is granted by the Minister of Justice.
- 3) Annual additional leave. A judge is entitled to annual additional leave of:
 - six business days – after ten years of work,
 - twelve business days - after fifteen years of work.
- 4) Jubilee award. A judge is entitled to a jubilee award in the amount of:
 - 100 percent of the monthly remuneration – after twenty years of work,
 - 150 percent of the monthly remuneration – after twenty-five years of work,
 - 200 percent of the monthly remuneration – after thirty years of work,
 - 250 percent of the monthly remuneration – after thirty-five years of work,
 - 350 percent of the monthly remuneration – after forty years of work,
 - 400 percent of the monthly remuneration – after forty-five years of work.

If a judge is posted to a locality other than the locality in which the judge's place of work is located, which is not the judge's place of permanent residence, the judge posted during the period of posting, as an employee on a business trip, is entitled to the following dues, compensating for the inconveniences resulting from the posting outside the permanent place of service: 1) the right to accommodation, free of charge, in conditions appropriate to the dignity of the office, or reimbursement of the costs of accommodation at the place of posting, in one of the following forms: - reimbursement of costs actually incurred - in the amount specified in the invoice, - a monthly lump sum - in an amount not exceeding 78% of the judge's basic salary - reimbursement of costs of the first journey from the place of permanent residence to the place of secondment, reimbursement of costs of the last journey from the place of secondment to the place of permanent residence and reimbursement of the costs of journeys made not more often than once a week to the place of permanent residence and back under conditions specified in provisions issued on the basis of Article 775 § 2 of the Act of 26 June 1974 - Labour Code (Journal of Laws of 2020, item 1320) in accordance with the rules applicable to domestic business trips; - a lump sum to cover the costs of travel by means of local transport, as referred to in the regulations on the amount and conditions for determining the amounts due to an employee working in a state or local government unit of the budgetary sphere for business travels within the country;

- allowances referred to in the regulations on the amount of and conditions for determining the amounts due to employees working in a state or local government unit of the budgetary sphere for domestic business trips;

- reimbursement of costs incurred for the use of vehicles owned by the employee for business purposes, referred to in the regulations on the conditions for determining and the manner of reimbursing the costs of use for business purposes of

(2019): retirement

Pursuant to Article 127 § 1 of the Act of 28 January 2016 – The Prosecutor's Office Law in connection with Article 69 -71 and Article 100 of the Act of 27 July 2001 - Law on the system of common courts (Journal of Laws of 2020, item 365, as amended), the prosecutor shall retire when they reach the age of 65, unless, not later than six months and not earlier than twelve months before reaching this age, they declare to the General Prosecutor their willingness to continue holding the position and present a certificate stating that they are able, due to their health condition, to perform their prosecutorial duties, issued on the terms specified for a candidate for the prosecutor's position. A prosecutor shall, at their request, retire, with the right to the emolument referred to in Article 100 § 2 - in the amount of 75% of the base salary and the length of service allowance earned on their last position - after the age of 55 for a woman, if she has worked for not less than 25 years in the position of a judge or a prosecutor, and the age of 60 for a man, if he has worked for not less than 30 years in the position of a judge or a prosecutor. A prosecutor who is a woman shall, at her request, retire after reaching the age of 60, regardless of the period of service as a prosecutor or judge. A prosecutor who retires or is retired due to age, illness or loss of ability shall be entitled to an emolument of 75% of the base salary and the length of service allowance earned on their last position. The emolument shall be increased in accordance with changes in the base salary of active prosecutors. In addition, a retired prosecutor shall be entitled to a one-time severance payment of six months' salary.

Judges and prosecutors are not given housing, but have, for example, the possibility to apply for financial support - in the form of a loan - to meet possible housing needs.

(2016): A judge who retires or is retired due to age, illness or physical incapacity is entitled to an emolument equal to 75 percent of the basic salary and seniority allowance received at the most recent post.

The emolument is increased in line with changes of the basic salaries of active judges. A judge who retires is entitled to a one-off severance payment in the amount of six months' remuneration.

Romania

(2020): Other financial benefits are essentially related to medical expenses and travel expenses (limited).

(2019): Other financial benefits are essentially related to medical expenses and travel expenses (limited).

(2018): Other financial benefits are essentially related to medical expenses and travel expenses (limited).

Slovakia

(2020): The regulation about housing was included in the Decree of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic no. 293/2019

Coll., which lays down the conditions and scope of reimbursement of increased expenses for traveling of the hosting judge, or the hosting court can offer accommodation for the judge.

(2019): The regulation about housing is newly included in the Decree of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic no. 293/2019 Coll., which lays down the conditions and scope of reimbursement of increased expenses for traveling of the hosting judge, or the hosting court can offer accommodation for the judge.

Slovenia

(General Comment): There is a possibility for judges, public prosecutors and state attorneys (as well as other public servants in judiciary) to apply for a non-profit tenancy in an apartment, owned by the Ministry of Justice. However, the number of available apartments is very low (less than 0,5% of all functionaries and public servants in judiciary).

(2018): There is a possibility for judges, public prosecutors and state attorneys (as well as other public servants in judiciary) to apply for a non-profit tenancy in an apartment, owned by the Ministry of Justice. However, the number of available apartments is very low (less than 0,5% of all functionaries and public servants in judiciary).

Question 144

Austria

(General Comment): The Austrian Law of Disciplinary Proceeding does not distinguish between different subtypes or categories of grounds amenable to justify the initiation of disciplinary proceedings against judges and prosecutors. Therefore, it is more consistent to provide only the total of disciplinary proceedings.

(2020): 2 disciplinary proceedings concern administrative judges, it was not possible to distinguish between different subtypes or categories of grounds. Therefore, only the total of disciplinary proceedings can be provided.

(2016): Austria does not differentiate between the categories mentioned above (numbers 1 to 4). Therefore, we can only refer to the number of disciplinary cases as a whole.

Belgium

(General Comment): These are the proceedings before the disciplinary courts. These courts are competent for major sentences. There is no consolidated register for disciplinary proceedings at the level of the courts or public prosecutor's offices that have resulted in a dismissal or a minor sentence.

(2014): A new legislation entered into force in September 2014, establishing disciplinary courts. As a result, the number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against judges decreased between 2012 and 2014.

Bulgaria

(2020): Others - 2 / two / disciplinary proceedings have been instituted for culpable non-fulfillment of official duties, expressed in systematic non-observance of the terms, provided in the procedural laws; 1 / one / disciplinary proceeding is instituted for action or inaction, which damages the prestige of the judiciary and 1 / one / disciplinary proceeding is instituted for action or inaction, which unjustifiably delays the proceedings and non-fulfillment of other official duties.

Others - "systematic non-compliance with the time limits provided for in the procedural laws"; "action or inaction that unjustifiably delays the proceedings"; "action or inaction that damages the prestige of the judiciary"; "Failure to perform official duties".

(2018): Other – „ any systematic failure to keep the deadlines provided for in the procedural laws “; „ any act or omission that unjustifiably delays the proceedings“; „any act or omission, which damages the prestige of the Judiciary“; „failure to discharge the official duties“

(2016): "Other": Systematic failure to comply with the deadlines provided for in procedural laws and / or action or omission which unduly slows down proceeding; non-performance of other official duties.

(2014): For 2014, the category "other" refers to "consistent non-observance of the deadlines provided for in the procedural laws", "action or inaction, which unduly delays the proceedings", "action or inaction, which undermines the prestige of the judiciary", "non-observance of the official duties".

(2012): For 2012, the category "other" refers to "consistent non-observance of the deadlines provided for in the procedural laws", "action or inaction, which unduly delays the proceedings", "action or inaction, which undermines the prestige of the judiciary", "non-observance of the official duties".

Croatia

(General Comment): According to 2020 data and pursuant to the State Judiciary Council, disciplinary offences are: careless performance of judicial office; failure to act pursuant to a decision regarding the right to trial within a reasonable time; performance of any other service or job incompatible with a judicial function; performance of any service, tasks or activities incongruent with judicial office; causing of disruptions in the work of a court which have a significant impact on the exercise of judicial power; disclosure of an official secret concerning the performance of judicial office; damaging of the reputation of the court or of judicial office in any other way; failure to submit a declaration of assets or the untruthful presentation of data in the declaration of assets; failure to subject to the physical and mental evaluation in order to assess the ability to perform judicial duties.

(2020): Two disciplinary sanctions against judges because of damage to the reputation of the court.

Czech Republic

(2020): alcohol consumption

Denmark

(2018): Of the two disciplinary proceedings mentioned regarding judges; one was against a judge and the other was against a deputy judge.

Of the five disciplinary proceedings mentioned regarding prosecutors as "other"; includes 3 breaches of personal data due to loss of documents / files (2) and loss of work computer (1) that was left in court by mistake. Furthermore, it includes incorrect registration of working hours (1) and unacceptable communication with co-workers and leader (1).

Finland

(General Comment): In Finland, anyone who suspects that a public authority or an official has not observed the law or failed to perform a duty may file a complaint with the Ombudsman or with the Chancellor of Justice. Anyone can complain in a matter concerning themselves, but a complaint can also be made on behalf of someone else. Most of the complaints initiating disciplinary proceedings do not call for any action. Accordingly, there is a considerable difference between the number of initiated disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions.

(2020): Judges: The Parliamentary Ombudsman's office registered 257 new proceedings. However, the Parliamentary Ombudsman compiles their statistics slightly differently. Cases that relate to, for example, tax cases in administrative courts, debt recovery proceedings in the district courts, cases in Insurance Court and land cases are filed under the relevant substance matter and not court cases. Therefore, the Ombudsman handles more court related cases that it statistically looks. The Chancellor of Justice received 274 complaints against the general courts, 67 against the administrative courts and 19 against the specialist courts. So in total he received 360 complaints. He also randomly checked 3 106 criminal judgments, out of which 43 were looked at more closely. In addition, he received 55 notification of suspected crime in office related to a judge. Prosecutors: The Parliamentary Ombudsman's office registered 96 new proceedings. However, the Parliamentary Ombudsman compiles their statistics slightly differently and some cases that relate also to prosecutors are filed under the police or court cases. Chancellor of Justice received 163 complaints against the prosecutors.

(2018): The Parliamentary Ombudsman initiated 199 disciplinary proceedings against judges and the Chancellor of Justice 466 (out of which 356 complaints, 80 disciplinary proceedings initiated after randomly checking criminal judgments and 30 notifications from the police and the courts of appeal to the Chancellor of Justice regarding suspected criminal offences committed by judges). The category 'criminal offence' includes notifications from the police and the courts of appeal to the Chancellor of Justice regarding suspected criminal offences committed by judges. The category 'other' includes all the other cases for which exact data on which grounds they were initiated is not available. The Parliamentary Ombudsman initiated 47 disciplinary proceedings against prosecutors, The Chancellor of Justice 101 and the Office of the Prosecutor General 37.

(2016): The number of initiated cases was 737 from which 30 was criminal offence. The category other includes all the other cases for which exact data on what ground they were initiated is not available. Among the 737 disciplinary proceedings initiated against judges or courts, 404 were before the Chancellor of Justice and 333 before the Parliamentary Ombudsman. However, the number of complaints effectively followed by a sanction was: the Chancellor of Justice: 10, the Parliamentary Ombudsman: 10. In most of the cases no measure is taken. Total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against public prosecutors were 165 (The Chancellor of Justice: 91, the Parliamentary Ombudsman: 72, the Prosecutor General: 2) but the number of complaints effectively followed by a sanction was (The Chancellor of Justice: 5, the Parliamentary Ombudsman: 4, the Prosecutor General: 2). In most of the cases no measure is taken.

(2014): In 2014, the total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against judges or courts were 620 (376 by the Chancellor of Justice; 244 by the Parliamentary Ombudsman) but the number of complaints effectively followed by a sanction was 28. Likewise, the total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against public prosecutors was 160 (86 by the Chancellor of Justice; 74 by the Parliamentary Ombudsman) but the number of complaints effectively followed by a sanction was 7.

(2012): In 2012, the total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against judges or courts were 642 (372 by the Chancellor of Justice; 270 by the Parliamentary Ombudsman) but the number of complaints effectively followed by a sanction was 13. Likewise, the total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against public prosecutors was 173 (87 by the Chancellor of Justice; 786 by the Parliamentary Ombudsman) but the number of complaints effectively followed by a sanction was 4.

France

(2020): Four of these magistrates have been the subject of a procedure of prohibition from exercising their functions (precautionary procedure taken in the interest of the service)_x000D_
Data from the judicial order.

(2014): In 2014, with regard to administrative judges, there was an ethical misconduct (counted in the table).

Germany

(General Comment): Not all Länder collect data on disciplinary measures. Data are available only in individual cases, meaning that no representative result can be reported.

(2020): Violation of the duty to provide truthful information toward the employer

These figures were provided by the Länder of Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Brandenburg, Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt and Schleswig-Holstein. Other Länder could not provide any relevant data.

(2018): - stating incorrect professional title on social media (Ordinary jurisdiction - judges)

- unspecified (3 cases)

These figures were provided by the Lander of Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palpatinate, Saxony and Thuringia.

Greece

(2020): From the majority of the courts, the answer that has been given is not available.

(2016): "Other": Dismissal due to serious illness: 1 Judge; Inadmissible case: 6 Judges

(2014): According to 2014 data, professional inadequacy is considered to be the delay in issuing decisions.

Hungary

(2020): Prosecutors: In 3. A crime has been suspected and the cases are still under investigation.

Judges: Other category includes a case when a judge carried out an activity for remuneration that (s)he was not allowed by the law.

(2018): "other": the case covered ethical and professional issues as well

(2016): Prosecutors: "Other" - the authority of the profession is violated or threatened by the prosecutor's conduct or behaviour

Judges: A judge commits a disciplinary breach if he/she violates the obligations stemming from his/her service relationship, or his/her lifestyle and/or his/her behaviour harms or jeopardises the reputation of the judiciary.

"Other": 11 procedures were initiated because of the violation of the obligations stemming from the judicial service; 3 procedures were initiated because of the violation of the obligations stemming from the judicial service and also breaching professional ethics.

(2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, it has been specified that item 3 refers to criminal offences for which a disciplinary action can be ordered pursuant to the UJT, 82 § 1 b) (abusive or threatening lifestyle to the profession prestige).

The sum of the subcategories does not correspond to the total due to the fact that the number of criminal offenses (2) is also included in the third category "professional inadequacy" (3). As a general rule, in case of criminal offense, the disciplinary action can be ordered on the basis of the Law on prosecutors, article 82 §(1) b) (abusive or threatening lifestyle to the profession prestige).

(2012): In 2012, the category "other" included in respect of judges misdemeanour proceedings. Besides, the attention was drawn on the fact that the proceedings encompassed in items 1 and 2 are the same that the proceedings subsumed in items 3 and 4. As to the disciplinary proceeding against a public prosecutor for professional inadequacy, the penalty was imposed in 2013.

Ireland

(2020): The judicial conduct regime as set out in the Judicial Council Act 2019 has not yet commenced. Draft Guidelines on Conduct and Ethics have been submitted by the Judicial Conduct Committee to the Board of the Council in accordance with this legislation and once adopted by the Council as a whole, the relevant sections of the Act may then be commenced. The legislative timeframe provides that adoption by the Council be done by the end of June 2022

(2018): There is currently no mechanism in Ireland for disciplinary proceedings against judges. The Judicial Council, when established will provide such a mechanism.

Italy

(General Comment): Figures at Q.144 do not include disciplinary proceedings against administrative judges

(2018): The above figures do not include 2 disciplinary proceedings against administrative judges.

(2016): "Other" refers to disciplinary proceedings which involve more than one category (e.g. "Breach of professional ethics" and "Professional inadequacy").

Latvia

(2020): Other of prosecutors: By 1 July 2020, the public prosecutor had been held to disciplinary action for the commission of an administrative violation, such as non-compliance with road traffic rules.

(2018): Other for prosecutors - A public prosecutor shall not be held liable for disciplinary action for committing a criminal offence, but shall be held liable for disciplinary action for committing an administrative violation, for example, failure to comply with road traffic regulations.

(2016): not intentionally breach of law, but negligence (breach of procedural terms, accidentally has not observed criminal procedure norms or substantive legal norms).

(2014): According to 2014 data and pursuant to the Judicial Disciplinary Liability Law, a judge may be held liable for: intentional breach of law in adjudication of cases – 14 cases in 2014; non-execution of job responsibilities or gross negligence committed during adjudication – 4 cases in 2014; disrespectful action or gross violation of norms of the Code of Judicial Ethics; administrative violations - 4 cases in 2014; refusal to suspend association with political party or political organisation – no cases in 2014; non-observance of restrictions and prohibitions stipulated in the Law on Prevention of Conflict of Interests in Activity of the State Officials – no cases in 2014.

As to public prosecutors, the category "other" encompassed not intentionally breaches of law, but negligence (breach of procedural terms; the prosecutor has accidentally not observed criminal procedure norms or substantive legal norms).

(2012): For 2012, the category "other" referred to reprimands in respect of judges. As to public prosecutors, the same category encompassed not intentionally breaches of law, but negligence (breach of procedural terms; the prosecutor has accidentally not observed criminal procedure norms or substantive legal norms).

Lithuania

(2020): 2 cases where disciplinary proceedings have not been instituted without evidence of disciplinary action, and 1 case when the disciplinary proceedings were terminated without the subject of disciplinary liability (the judge reached seniority and was dismissed).

in two cases a violation (professional inadequacy) was established, but limited to its consideration, no disciplinary proceedings were instituted; two cases (breach of professional ethics) were referred to the Judicial Court of Honor.

(2018): Concerning judges: only 2 of the initiated disciplinary proceedings (16) have been brought to the Judicial Court of Honor. Concerning prosecutors: the decrease of the number of initiated disciplinary proceedings (comparing with 2016) was the outcome of the fact that there were received fewer requests to initiate the inspection of prosecutor's activity or to conduct an investigation at the Prosecutor's Ethics Commission.

(2012): In 2012, the Judicial Ethics and Discipline Commission instituted 9 disciplinary actions (4 on the ground of breach of professional ethics and 5 on the ground of professional inadequacy).

Luxembourg

(2020):

Since disciplinary proceedings may also be initiated for facts relating to the magistrate's personal (non-professional) conduct, the heading OTHER has been used to take account of such situations.

Malta

(General Comment): This data is not available due to issues of professional secrecy.

(2018): This information is not made publicly available.

Netherlands

(2020): A combined integrity issue in work and private life

(2018): private use of a company car

Poland

(General Comment): A judge shall be disciplinarily liable for official (disciplinary) offences, including: - a manifest and flagrant violation of the law; - acts or omissions likely to prevent or substantially impede the functioning of the judicial authority; - actions that question the existence of the official relationship of a judge, the effectiveness of the appointment of a judge or the legitimacy of the constitutional organ of the Republic of Poland; - public activities incompatible with the principles of independence of courts and judges; - offence against the dignity of the office. A judge shall also be held disciplinarily liable for his conduct prior to assuming office if by such conduct he has breached the duties of the state office then held or has proved himself unworthy of the office of judge.

The disciplinary penalties shall be:

- admonition;
- reprimand;
- reduction of the basic salary by 5%-50% for a period from six months to two years;
- a pecuniary penalty in the amount of one month's basic salary, plus the judge's long-service allowance, function allowance and special allowance, payable for the month preceding the issuance of the final sentence; - removal from office (for example, chair of a division) ;
- transfer to another place of employment;
- dismissal of a judge.

A prosecutor is liable to disciplinary action for official (disciplinary) offences, including: - an obvious and gross violation of the law; - acts or omissions which may prevent or seriously obstruct the functioning of the body of justice or the public prosecutor's office; - actions that question the existence of the official relationship of a judge or prosecutor, the effectiveness of the appointment of a judge or prosecutor or the constitutional authority of the Republic of Poland; - public activity incompatible with the principle of independence of the prosecutor; - misconduct on the part of the judge or prosecutor. An act or omission of a prosecutor undertaken exclusively in the public interest shall not constitute a disciplinary offence.

A public prosecutor shall also be liable to discipline for his or her conduct prior to assuming office if he or she has breached the duties or the dignity of the public office then held, or has proved unworthy of the office of public prosecutor.

A public prosecutor shall be liable only to disciplinary action for abuse of freedom of speech in the performance of his or her official duties, constituting a privately prosecutable insult to a party, his or her agent or defence counsel, curator, witness, expert or interpreter.

The disciplinary penalties are:

- admonition;
- reprimand;
- reduction of basic salary by 5% - 50% for the period from six months to two years; - a fine in the amount of one month's basic salary plus the prosecutor's long-service bonus, function bonus and special bonus payable for the month preceding the final conviction; - removal from office;
- transfer to another official position;
- expulsion from the prosecution service.

(2016): The data concern reasons of undertaken disciplinary proceedings against judges is not available.

Portugal

(General Comment): Judges: the annual report of the High Judicial Council doesn't discriminate the categories of disciplinary proceedings.

Romania

(General Comment): Disciplinary breaches may have only a disciplinary liability. Nevertheless, judges and prosecutors are responsible for criminal acts as any other citizen, according to an ordinary proceeding.

(2020): As previously, in the table above we have indicated the number of disciplinary actions registered in the reference year (2020) before the Sections for judges and prosecutors of the Superior Council of Magistracy in disciplinary matters (9 disciplinary cases/disciplinary actions were registered before the Section for Judges of the SCM in disciplinary matters and 9 disciplinary cases were registered before the Section for Prosecutors of the SCM in disciplinary matters).

The discrepancies between the number of disciplinary actions and the number of breaches of professional ethics + breaches of the professional inadequacy are due to the fact that one disciplinary action can refer to not only one but more disciplinary offences, as well as to not only one but more magistrates.

The disciplinary offences are expressly regulated under the provisions of art. 99 of the Law no.303/2004 amended and republished in 2018.

(2018): In the table above we have indicated the number of disciplinary actions registered in the reference year (2018) before the Sections for judges and prosecutors of the Superior Council of Magistracy in disciplinary liability matters. The inadvertence between the number of disciplinary actions and the number of breaches of professional ethics + breaches of the professional inadequacy is due to the fact that one disciplinary action can refer to not only one but more disciplinary offences, as well as to not only one but more magistrates. The disciplinary offences are expressly regulated under the provisions of art. 99 of the Law no.303/2004 amended and republished in 2018.

Slovakia

(General Comment): Criminal offences of judges and prosecutors are not tried at disciplinary proceedings.

(2020): In the line 4. "Other" are counted motions for a declaration that the written warning is invalid.

(2018): In 2018 there were 21 disciplinary proceedings initiated against judges for these reasons: Professional inadequacy: 19 disciplinary proceedings, e.g. violation of the duties of a judge; a deliberate breach of the judge's duty to decide impartially and impartially; presence in the workplace under the influence of alcohol, narcotic or psychotropic substances; culpable conduct of a judge resulting in delays in court proceedings, Other: 2 disciplinary proceedings for failure to submit the written declaration along with asset declaration

(2016): With respect to the judges the majority of "other" disciplinary proceedings was initiated due to causing the procedural delays (23 cases), filing an application for declaration of invalidity of a written reprimand filed by a judge itself (3 cases) and failure to meet the obligation of standby duty performance duly and timely and failure to meet the obligation of overtime function performance (1 case).

(2014): In 2014, the category "other" included 1 deliberate violation of the obligation to impartial and unbiased deciding, 9 deliberate conducts of judges leading to undue delays, 1 arbitrary decision, 2 repeated committing of a serious breaching of discipline.

(2012): In 2012, there were 19 disciplinary proceedings against judges for professional inadequacy - undue delays in proceedings (10), failure to elaborate the judgments within the statutory time period (3); failure to decide within the statutory time period (3); other breaches of the professional duties (3). As to the category "other", it encompassed one misdemeanor against the public order.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The Judicial Service Act provides for 27 different types of conduct of judges that represent a disciplinary breach and the State Prosecution Service Act provides for 31 different types of conduct of public prosecutors that represent a disciplinary breach.

(2016): Judges: Seven disciplinary proceedings were initiated in 2015.
Prosecutors: One disciplinary proceeding was initiated in 2015 for the reason of professional inadequacy.

(2014): o breach of professional ethics: one disciplinary proceeding was initiated in 2014 because of an action or behaviour on the part of the judge that conflicts with the judge's impartiality or that damages the reputation of the judicial profession and inappropriate, indecent or insulting behaviour or expression towards individuals, organs of the State and legal entities in connection within the judicial service or outside of it;
o professional inadequacy: two disciplinary proceedings were initiated in 2014 because of careless, untimely inappropriate or negligent performance of judicial service;
o criminal offence: one disciplinary proceeding was initiated in 2014 because of commission of an act that has the statutory definition of a criminal offence while holding judicial office.
o "other": 11 different breaches, such as illegal or irrational use of means of work, abuse of right to absence from work, infringement of the rules on safety at work, infringement of the Court Rules on the use of service uniform etc.; however there were no discipline proceedings corresponding to such breaches in 2014.

(2013): With regard to public prosecutors, to provide a more comprehensive picture it was mentioned that there were 3 disciplinary proceedings initiated in year 2013.

(2012): In 2012 one disciplinary proceeding was initiated against a judge because of an action or behaviour on the part of the judge that conflicts with the judge's impartiality or that damages the reputation of the judicial profession. The proposal of the disciplinary prosecutor for the pronouncement of disciplinary sanction was refused.

According to the Judicial Service Act, there are 27 types of breach of discipline in respect of judges. For the purpose of these questions, they were divided to 4 corresponding groups:

Spain

(2020): Other Judges: affiliation to a political party or union; unjustified absence; incompatible activity.

Other Prosecutions: lack of consideration; delay.

(2018): The number total in case of Prosecutors expresses the number of information proceedings opened.

(2016): 2 - Delay 1 - To break the regime of incompatible activities (data for Prosecutors)

Question 145

Austria

(General Comment): The difference between the data of disciplinary proceedings/sanctions against judges and prosecutors is mainly a result of the fact that there are much more judges than prosecutors in Austria. The bulk of disciplinary proceedings against judges are conducted on the ground of the long term of making out/transcription of judgments.

(2016): ---

(2012): In the frame of the 2010 and 2012 exercise, it was specified that "other" does apply to conviction and the order for costs of proceedings. Besides, it was stressed that 16 disciplinary (judge) cases were pending, partly because of pending penal cases, partly because of other reasons, while 3 disciplinary (public prosecutors) cases were pending mainly due to pending penal cases.

Belgium

(General Comment): Number of major disciplinary sentences pronounced by disciplinary tribunals and disciplinary courts of appeal. There is no consolidated register of minor punishments (call to order and reprimand) pronounced by local heads of corps.

(2020): The number of new disciplinary cases may differ from the number of completed disciplinary cases because some cases are completed in a calendar year later than the year the case was opened.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The temporary suspension from office (temporary suspension of functions) is not a disciplinary sanction, and for that reason the number of such suspensions is not included in the total number of imposed sanctions. The difference between the number of the initiated disciplinary proceedings and the number of the imposed disciplinary sanctions is due to the fact that part of the imposed sanctions are under proceedings, initiated during the preceding reporting period or are imposed by order of the administrative head.

(2020): In 2020 a total of 11 / eleven / disciplinary proceedings, initiated in previous periods, have been completed, and the Judges' College of the SJC has ruled as follows:

- imposed penalty "remark"/"reprimand" - 4 / four / disciplinary proceedings /;
- imposed penalty "disciplinary dismissal" - 1 / one / disciplinary proceedings;
- 6 / six / disciplinary proceedings have been terminated.

In 2020, a total of 9 (nine) disciplinary proceedings were completed, on which the Prosecutors' College of the SJC ruled as follows:

- Imposed disciplinary sanction "remark" /"reprimand"- 4;
- (The PC of the SJC has ruled, on the basis of Article 314, paragraph 4 of the JSA, on 3 (three) orders of administrative heads for imposing a disciplinary sanction "remark", and 1 (one) disciplinary proceedings on the list of the Supreme Judicial Council was completed with a decision of the PC of the SJC to impose a disciplinary sanction "remark"/"reprimand")
- 2 (two) disciplinary proceedings have been terminated due to dismissal of the magistrate and death of the magistrate;
 - in 2 (two) disciplinary proceedings the college did not impose disciplinary sanctions by assuming that in one case the magistrate had not committed a disciplinary violation, and, on the other, that the subjective element of the infringement was missing, since the magistrate could not understand the nature and significance of what had committed and direct his actions during the period in which the acts had been committed;
 - imposed disciplinary sanction "reduction of the basic salary by 20 percent for a period of one year" -1.

(2018): Transfer to another geographical (court) location- in our legal system there is no such sanction, but it's possible the position downgrade to lead to transfer to another geographical (court) location. For 2018 there are no such cases.

(2016): There are imposed sanctions "reprimand" and "removal from post of administrative head and deputy administrative head". The disciplinary proceedings initiated in previous years have been completed. "Suspension" is possible when a judge, prosecutor or investigating magistrate is constituted as a party accused of a publicly prosecutable offence but it is not a disciplinary sanction.

(2014): For 2014, the category "other" subsumes the following disciplinary sanctions: reprimand, demotion in rank at the same judicial system body for a term of one to three years, relief from office as administrative head or deputy of an administrative head.

(2012): For 2012, the category "other" subsumes the following disciplinary sanctions: remark and reprimand.

Croatia

(2016): Conditional dismissal

(2014): In 2014, the following disciplinary sanctions have been declared against judges for committed disciplinary acts: suspended sentences of dismissal from office (5), reprimand (1), temporarily salary reduces (11). In 2 cases, disciplinary proceedings ended with a dismissal, while 3 ended with an acquittal.

In 2014, 2 disciplinary sanctions have been declared against State attorneys for the committed disciplinary acts: one relating to the disciplinary proceeding initiated in 2014 and the second relating to the disciplinary proceeding initiated in 2013, which ended in 2014. For this reason, the number of sanctions imposed in 2014 increased in comparison to the number of disciplinary proceedings initiated in 2014.

Cyprus

(2014): In 2014, there were no sanctions pronounced against judges.

Czech Republic

(2018): Other:

Judges:

1 acquittal of disciplinary charges
2 discontinuance of disciplinary proceeding
1 dismissal of a motion for a new trial
2 proceedings are not finished.

Prosecutors: 1 acquittal of disciplinary charges
1 discontinuance of disciplinary proceeding

(2016): Judges:

1 removing a judge from the office
1 acquittal of disciplinary charges
1 discharge from disciplinary punishment 5 discontinuance of disciplinary proceeding
3 proceedings are not finished.

Prosecutors: 2 acquittal of disciplinary charges.

(2014): In 2014, the following other disciplinary sanctions have been pronounced against judges: 2 discharges from disciplinary punishment; 1 acquittal of disciplinary charges; 6 discontinuances of proceedings. As for public prosecutors, there were 1 acquittal of disciplinary charges and 3 discharges from disciplinary punishment.

(2012): In 2012, the following other disciplinary sanctions have been pronounced against judges: 2 discharges from disciplinary punishment; 4 acquittals of disciplinary charges; 12 discontinuances of proceedings. As for public prosecutors, there were 5 acquittals of disciplinary charges and 7 discharges from disciplinary punishment.

Denmark

(2018): Of the two sanctions mentioned regarding judges; one was against a judge and the other was against a deputy judge. Of the 9 sanctions mentioned regarding prosecutors as other: 2 cases are yet to be resolved. 7 cases were resolved by a meeting between Human Resources and the employee. The meetings were not a reprimand (disciplinary), however the importance of preventing a similar incident in the future was emphasized. The minutes of the respective meetings have been made part of the personal file of the individual employees.

(2016): Prosecutors: In the reference years, there have been two disciplinary proceedings initiated against public prosecutors, but there have not yet been any sanctions pronounced against public prosecutors.

Estonia

(2012): In 2012, one disciplinary proceeding against a judge was initiated but the sanction was not pronounced in 2012.

Finland

(General Comment): Most of the complaints initiating disciplinary proceedings do not call for any action. Accordingly, there is a considerable difference between the number of initiated disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions.

(2020): Judges:

The Parliamentary Ombudsman's office gave 228 decisions. Ombudsman has issued a decision with his position on the matter as well as the steps to be taken in 16 cases. 12 of those were guidance (ohjaava) or reprimand (moittiva). In 2 cases he gave a recommendation (esitys) and 2 cases lead to other action (muu toimenpide). However, the Parliamentary Ombudsman compiles their statistics slightly differently. Cases that relate to, for example, tax cases in administrative courts, debt recovery proceedings in the district courts, cases in Insurance Court and land cases are filed under the relevant substance matter and not court cases. Therefore, the Ombudsman handles more court related cases than it statistically looks. Chancellor of Justice issued 22 reprimands and 29 instructions. In six cases he applied the Supreme Court to nullify a decision. He notified the Ombudsman of 14 cases concerning the courts.

Prosecutors:

The Parliamentary Ombudsman's office gave 98 decisions. Ombudsman has issued a decision with his position on the matter as well as the steps to be taken in 5 cases. Those were guidance (ohjaava) or reprimand (moittiva).

Chancellor of Justice issued 3 reprimands and 13 instructions. He transferred 1 case to the Ombudsman.

The Office of the Prosecutor General publishes summary descriptions of cases where the decision taken by a prosecutor or their action has resulted the Prosecutor General to take action. In 2020 there were 30 of such published cases. More here (in Finnish): <https://syyttajalaitos.fi/kanteluratkaisuja?tab=2020>

(2018): The Parliamentary Ombudsman pronounced 11 sanctions against judges and the Chancellor of Justice 36.

The Parliamentary Ombudsman pronounced 4 sanctions against prosecutors, the Chancellor of Justice 3 and the Office of the Prosecutor General 5.

France

(General Comment): Suspension ("temporary ban on performing duties") is a temporary measure, pronounced in case of emergency. It is a measure taken in the interest of the service and is not a sanction as such. It is intended to be followed by a decision on the merits of the case, concerning the disciplinary fault found.

(2020): The disciplinary sanctions applicable to magistrates are: 1° a reprimand with entry in the file; 2° compulsory removal; 3° removal from certain functions; 3° bis prohibition from being appointed or designated as a single judge for a maximum of five years; 4° lowering of step; 4° bis Temporary exclusion from office for a maximum of one year, with total or partial deprivation of salary; 5° Demotion; 6° Automatic retirement or admission to cease his or her duties when the judge is not entitled to a retirement pension; 7° Removal from office. _x000D_

Other prosecutor: compulsory retirement_x000D_

Other judge: refusal of honorary status_x000D_

NB: in France, geographical transfer can be combined with another sanction and this was done on 3 occasions in 2020. _x000D_

Data from the judicial order

(2014): In 2014, the category "others" includes temporary exclusion from functions without pay for an administrative judge and two "admissions to leave office", sentence close to dismissal.

There is a difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings initiated and the number of sanctions imposed because of procedural delays. Indeed, sanctions are not necessarily imposed the year of referral to the disciplinary body.

(2012): In 2012, another sanction imposed on a public prosecutor is the sanction of "denial of honorary", sanction applicable against retired judges at the time of the disciplinary decision. The disparity between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of penalties imposed results in the absence of obligation on the HJC to rule in the year of referral. It should be noted that in 2012, the Minister of Justice withdrew its request for disciplinary proceedings in a case against a judge.

Germany

(General Comment): Not all Länder collect data on disciplinary measures. Data are available only in individual cases, meaning that no representative result can be reported.

(2020): - discontinuation of the disciplinary proceeding

These figures were provided by the Länder of Baden-Württemberg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Sachsen, and Schleswig-Holstein. Other Länder could not provide any relevant data. This means that some of the Länder who had data on the number of disciplinary proceedings available, could not provide data on the number of sanctions.

(2018): Ordinary jurisdiction: disapproval

These figures were provided by the Länder of Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saxony and Thuringia.

Greece

(2020): From the majority of the courts, the answer that has been given is not available.

(2016): - Dismissal due to Serious illness: 2 Judges

- Disciplinary offence not committed: 5 Judges

- Disciplinary sanction not imposed: 2 Judges

- Discussion postponed: 5 Judges

(2012): For 2012, the category "other" subsumed 1 repetition of disciplinary proceedings and 1 declaration of a disciplinary action as unacceptable.

Hungary

(2020): Prosecutors: In 1. and 10.: one case was initiated in 2019, ie it does not belong to the above 9 proceedings, but due to the issue it had to be included.

Of the 9 proceedings against prosecutors in 2020, three were discontinued, three, as criminal proceedings were also instituted in the case, were suspended, and in 2021 a written warning was applied in 2021 instead of a disciplinary sanction. The remaining two cases are the above-mentioned one-stop and one office-closed procedure.

In the case of prosecutors, no disciplinary proceedings were initiated in a further 11 minor disciplinary cases, and a written warning, which does not constitute a disciplinary sanction, was applied. The reason for the measure was the guilty breach of official duty in 9 cases, and the certification of an act violating or endangering the authority of his profession with his lifestyle and behavior in 2 cases.

Judges: Other category includes 4 cases in which the Service Tribunal finished the case without establishing any disciplinary liability of the judge.

(2018): "Other": In one case the sanction for a court executive was removal from his/her court executive position, although he/she remained in his/her judicial position. Five cases were finished without any sanction (e.g. the judge resigned before the end of the case).

(2016): Prosecutors: - 2 disciplinary proceedings were completed by using a written warning that was not a disciplinary punishment.

- Other: dismissal as a disciplinary sanction

Judges:

Disciplinary sanctions that may be imposed on judges committing disciplinary breaches: reprimand, censure, demotion by one pay grade, demotion by two pay grades, exemption from the court executive position, motion for dismissal from the judge's position.

(2014): The figure provided for 2014 excludes those who are currently suspending their attorney practice and the so called trainee lawyers (persons who have graduated from law school, work for a law firm but have not passed the BAR exam yet). The figure also excludes the European community lawyers and the foreign legal advisors working in Hungary (the number of such lawyers is insignificant).

In 2014, concerning judges, in 11 cases the proceeding either was dismissed or no sanction was applied against the judge. In respect of prosecutors, in two cases the proceeding was discontinued and in one case it was suspended.

Ireland

(2020): The judicial conduct regime as set out in the Judicial Council Act 2019 has not yet commenced. Draft Guidelines on Conduct and Ethics have been submitted by the Judicial Conduct Committee to the Board of the Council in accordance with this legislation and once adopted by the Council as a whole, the relevant sections of the Act may then be commenced. The legislative timeframe provides that adoption by the Council be done by the end of June 2022

(2018): There is currently no mechanism in Ireland for issuing sanctions against judges. The Judicial Council, when established will provide such a mechanism.

Italy

(General Comment): Figures at Q.145 do not include sanctions against administrative judges

(2018): The above figures do not include 3 sanctions to administrative judges.

Latvia

(2020): Section 44 of the Prosecutor's Office Law defines the disciplinary sanctions applicable to the public prosecutor: (1) note; (2) reprimand; (3) reduction of the monthly salary of the public prosecutor to 20 per cent for a period not exceeding six months; (4) demotion; (5) dismissal.

The Other column contains a disciplinary sanction - note (Reproof).

Other for judges- as additional sanction was imposed an extraordinary assessment of the professional work of a judge.

One case was terminate, in 4 cases no sanction was imposed.

(2018): Comment for judges - 3 cases pending; 2 cases – examination (discussion) in disciplinary board. Dismissal means that the application for disciplinary proceedings was dismissed. In 2018 there were no cases examined by the Disciplinary court. One appeal was received. Comment for prosecutors - Section 44 of the Prosecutor's Office Law defines the disciplinary sanctions applicable to the public prosecutor: (1) note; (2) reprimand; (3) reduction of the monthly salary of the public prosecutor to 20 per cent for a period not exceeding six months; (4) downgrades; (5) dismissal. The column "Other" contains a disciplinary sanction - note (Reproof).

(2016): The disciplinary sanctions applicable to the prosecutor by Section 44 of the Office of the Prosecutor Law: 1) an annotation; 2) a reprimand; 3) reduction of the base salary of the prosecutor up to 20 per cent for a period not exceeding six months; 4) reduction in the grade of office; 5) demotion in office; 6) dismissal from employment.

We note that in the box Other is a disciplinary penalty – an annotation.

2 judges received a remark

(2014): In 2014, the examination of 8 cases against judges was postponed to 2015. The other sanctions pronounced included 2 removals from office; 2 remarks; 6 disciplinary cases were dismissed; in one case the Disciplinary Committee confined itself to the examination of the disciplinary case in the sitting of the disciplinary committee. As for public prosecutors, the category "other" referred to annotations.

(2013): For 2012, the category "other" subsumed with regard to judges 1 formal warning; one terminated disciplinary proceeding and disciplinary cases pending in 2013. As for public prosecutors, the same category referred to annotations.

Lithuania

(2020): other for judges - note as a sanction.

other for prosecutors - 6 admonition - the least severe disciplinary sanction, which have been pronounced against prosecutors in 2020.

(2018): Concerning judges: in 2018 the Judicial Court of Honor adopted 2 decisions: in one disciplinary case it was limited to the review of a disciplinary action, in the second - one the part of the case was terminated, in the other part of the case as the sanction a censure (less severe sanction than a reprimand) was pronounced. Concerning prosecutors: 9 admonitions - the least severe disciplinary sanction – have been pronounced against prosecutors in 2018. Disciplinary sanctions that may be imposed on prosecutor in Lithuania (starting from least severe): 1. Admonition (9 in 2018); 2. Reprimand (5 in 2018); 3. Position downgrade (0 in 2018) 4. Dismissal (3 in 2018) The increase of the number of sanctions in 2018 (comparing with 2016) was due to the complexity of the inspections, also investigations carried out by the Prosecutor's Ethics Commission because of the gravity and nature of the violations committed.

(2016): Disciplinary sanctions that may be imposed on prosecutors (starting from least severe):

1. Admonition (6 sanctions pronounced in 2016);
2. Reprimand (2 sanctions pronounced in 2016) ;
3. Qualification rank downgrade (1 in 2016);
4. Position downgrade (1 in 2016);
5. Dismissal (0 in 2016).

(2014): In 2014, the following sanctions have been pronounced against prosecutors: 1 censure; 3 reprimands; 0 qualification rank downgrade; 1 position downgrade; 1 dismissal. There was no qualification rank downgrade. The Judicial Court of Honour has decided on 5 cases that were initiated by the Judicial Ethics and Discipline Commission and imposed these sanctions on judges: 1 censure; 2 reprimands. In one case, the Court limited itself to the review of a disciplinary action and with regard to another case, it dismissed the disciplinary action. It is noteworthy that in 2014, the Judicial Ethics and Discipline Commission received 272 complaints, out of which 249 requests were refused for examination (lack of motivation, requests for evaluation of judgments or trials, questions that were raised not on judicial ethics). Besides, the Judicial Ethics and Discipline Commission has decided on 9 requests of judges to provide consultations on whether some of their actions would be treated as violation of ethics of judges.

(2012): In 2012, the following sanctions have been pronounced against prosecutors: 4 admonitions; 1 reprimand; 2 position downgrades; 2 resignations. There was no qualification rank downgrade. There were 8 decisions of the Judicial Court of Honour in respect of judges: 3 decisions imposing a disciplinary sanction (censure); 3 decisions limited to the review of a disciplinary action; 2 decisions dismissing the disciplinary action.

Luxembourg

(2020): The law still provides for a warning as the first level of sanction, as well as compulsory retirement. Disciplinary sanctions against magistrates (judges and prosecutors) are listed exhaustively in Article 156 of the Law on Judicial Organization. Withdrawal from a specific case, retroaction of position and geographical transfer are not included in this list.

(2018): L'unique procédure entamée contre un magistrat du siège pendant la procédure de référence s'est terminée par une décision de classement émanant de la formation de discipline de la Cour supérieure de justice.

(2016): In 2016 there have been two disciplinary actions. One of the cases was dismissed as not sufficiently founded, in the second case the perpetrator was revoked from office.

Malta

(General Comment): This data is not available due to issues of professional secrecy.

(2018): This information is not made publicly available.

(2016): The only case mentioned above is known because it was leaked to the local media. The magistrate in question was reprimanded by the Commission for the Administration of Justice for breaching the judicial code of ethics.

Netherlands

(2020): Resignation: whether or not at the insistence of the board (head of the court administration). Technically judges cannot be fired, as they are appointed for life.

(2012): In the frame of the 2012 exercise, it has been explained that the sanctions enumerated in items 2 to 7 were not available yet in the Dutch legislation. As to the item "resignation", it subsumes dismissal upon request -early retirement- on a combination of a work and private related integrity issue. In 2010 and 2012, the only possible disciplinary measures were the written warning (for example, in the case of neglect of the dignity of the office and duties) and the dismissal. A dismissal is possible in the case of damaging a good state of affairs in the administration of justice and in its trust. In 2012, there were 49 reported suspicions of integrity violations, 41 of them were actually fixed (39 prosecutors were involved). Most integrity violations had to do with improper use of service resources and the crossing of internal rules (e.g. unauthorized recording leave and undesirable use of the internet or social media). There was a rise in the number of suspected and confirmed integrity violations due to the increased awareness around integrity. Furthermore, in 2012, an Integrity Agency (BI-to) started working. It is a national expertise centre with an advisory, stimulating and controlling role in the area of integrity. Besides, in 2012, the renewed code of conduct was introduced focusing on five core values: professionalism, environmental focus, integrity, openness and diligence.

Poland

(2020): Penalties of judges-. Data collected from Disciplinary Courts at the Courts of Appeal in Poland. Disciplinary Court at the Court of Appeal in Wrocław - 2 penalties of admonition;
Disciplinary Court at the Court of Appeal in Gdańsk - 1 penalty of a warning; Disciplinary Court of the Court of Appeal in Białystok - 5 decisions on discontinuance of proceedings and in one case the penalty was waived;
Disciplinary Court of the Court of Appeals in Kraków - 2 pending proceedings; Disciplinary Court of the Court of Appeals in Rzeszów - finding of guilt and waiver of punishment;
Disciplinary Court of the Court of Appeals in Szczecin - 2 penalties of admonition and 1 proceeding has not been completed yet;
Disciplinary Court of the Court of Appeal in Łódź - 1 withdrawal from imposing a disciplinary penalty Disciplinary Court of the Court of Appeals in Warsaw - 1 reprimand;
Disciplinary Court at the Court of Appeals in Lublin - guilt found, penalty waived, transferred according to jurisdiction;

(2018): According to art. 142 par. 1 of the Law on Prosecution Act of 28th January 2016 (published in the Journal of Laws 2017, item 1767 and later amendments) disciplinary penalties include: admonition, reprimand, dismissal from function, transfer to another place of service, dismissal from prosecutorial service. In view of the above mentioned regulation "other type of sanctions" means admonition and dismissal from prosecutorial service.

(2016): 16- number of admonition of judges
1-suspension of increasing the salary of a judge in repose.

Portugal

(2020): According to article 227 (2) of the Public Prosecution Statute, reprimands may not be registered. One of the reprimands applied in the year 2020 was not registered in the individual file of the sanctioned prosecutor. Some of the sanctions applied in 2020 concern disciplinary proceedings started in 2019. Some of the disciplinary proceedings started in 2020 (Q144) have been filed (2).
With regard to judges, one of the reprimands was registered in the individual file of the sanctioned prosecutor, one was not and the third one is unknown. Sanction 7 (transfer to another geographical (court) location) was applied as an accessory penalty of the suspension sanction).

(2018): 9. other: compulsory retirement

(2016): For public prosecutors other include temporary inactivity (2) and compulsory retirement (1).
For judges other include compulsory retirement (5) and dismissal (1).

(2014): For 2012 and 2014, the category "other" encompasses mandatory retirements. Sanctions indicated in items 2 and 4 imply salary reduction.

(2012): For 2012 and 2014, the category "other" encompasses mandatory retirements. Sanctions indicated in items 2 and 4 imply salary reduction.

Romania

(General Comment): In the case of breach of the Deontological Code, there is no disciplinary sanction applicable. According to our legislation (art. 100 of the Law no. 303/2004 modified and republished) the sanctions that may be applied to judges and prosecutors, according to the seriousness of their violations, are the following: warning; decreasing the gross monthly indemnity by up to 25% for a period from one to 3 months; disciplinary transfer for a period from one to 3 years to another court or prosecutor's office, even lower in rank; suspension from office for a period of up to 6 months; position downgrade; exclusion from the magistracy.

(2020): There should be taken into account that the above mentioned data reflect the number of the disciplinary sanctions rendered in the reference year (2020) irrespectively of the year the disciplinary action was registered in, therefore this number is not necessary equal to the number of disciplinary actions registered in 2020, as these sanctions can be rendered for disciplinary actions registered before 2020 while there are also disciplinary actions registered in 2020 but not yet solved before the end of 2020; moreover, most of the decisions are final but there are also several ones are not final yet (the recourse procedure).

"Position downgrade" - this type of disciplinary sanction did not exist and it has been introduced by the Law no. 242/2018.

(2018): There should be taken into account that the above mentioned data reflect the number of the disciplinary sanctions rendered in the reference year (2018) irrespectively of the year the disciplinary action was registered in, therefore this number is not necessary equal to the number of disciplinary actions registered in 2018, as these sanctions can be rendered for disciplinary actions registered before 2018 while there are also disciplinary actions registered in 2018 but not yet solved before the end of 2018.

Slovakia

(General Comment): The disciplinary judiciary at the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic consisted of the Disciplinary Boards (senates) and the Disciplinary Boards (senates) of Appeal. The senates were created by the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic, which supervised them to the extent specified by law. The first instance disciplinary board/senat consists of 3 members - the president of the board has to be a judge, 1 member is a judge and 1 member is experienced legal professional. The appeal disciplinary board consists of 5 members - the president of the tribunal and 2 members have to be judges, 2 members are experienced legal professionals. In the case of the president and the vice-president of the Supreme Court, the role of disciplinary court is performed by the Constitutional court of the Slovak republic.

The disciplinary judiciary exercised its powers in the above mentioned proces from 1st of July 2017 until 31st of July 2021. From 1st of August 2021, the Supreme Administrative Court of the Slovak Republic is the disciplinary court for judges of the Slovak Republic.

(2020): Prosecutors: In 2020, no disciplinary measure was imposed by the prosecutor, only one disciplinary was legally terminated, namely with the acquittal of the prosecutor. Judges: In the line 4. "Other" are counted suspension of disciplinary proceedings (16) and liberation (2).

(2018): The difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings initiated and the number of sanctions imposed is caused by the fact that not every initiated disciplinary proceedings results in sanction or finding the defendant guilty. The other reason is that some proceedings were not terminated within the same year.

(2016): In relation to the judges the majority of “other” disciplinary proceedings was ended by the judge being acquitted (9 cases), the disciplinary proceedings being terminated (11 cases), the disciplinary sentence being withheld (1 case) or the sanction being pronounced to be invalid (2 cases). There were situations within one disciplinary proceeding of partly deciding one way and partly deciding the other (for example partly imposing a sanction and partly terminating the disciplinary proceedings), therefore the number of initiated disciplinary proceedings differs from the number of sanctions. In relation to the prosecutors the “other” sanctions include suspension of the disciplinary proceedings due to the initiation of public prosecution in criminal proceedings against the prosecutor (1 case), termination of the disciplinary proceedings due to its inadmissibility because of lapse of the period of two years since commitment of the disciplinary misconduct (5 cases), termination of the disciplinary proceedings due to its inadmissibility because of failure to file an application on time (1 case), termination of disciplinary proceedings due to its inadmissibility because of termination of function of the prosecutor accused (2 cases), termination of the disciplinary proceedings due to its inadmissibility because of the application being filed by an unauthorised person (1 case), termination of the disciplinary proceedings due to its inadmissibility because the act was not considered to be a disciplinary misconduct (2 cases) and the prosecutor being acquitted (2 cases). There were situations within one disciplinary proceeding of partly deciding one way and partly deciding the other (for example partly imposing a sanction and partly terminating the disciplinary proceedings), therefore the number of initiated disciplinary proceedings differs from the number of sanctions.

(2014): In 2014, only 6 disciplinary proceedings were resolved with final and conclusive decision. The remaining proceedings were pending. As concerns the category “other”, it subsumed a removal from the office of the vice-president of a court. It is noteworthy that in 2014, several essential changes of legislation were made regarding disciplinary sanctioning of prosecutors. As a result, ongoing disciplinary procedures took more time and a low number of disciplinary sanctions were imposed.

(2012): In 2012, only 9 cases were decided by the Disciplinary court, the rest of the proceedings being pending. Besides, as regards the category “other”, in 3 cases the motion was withdrawn, while in 1 case the motion was dismissed.

Slovenia

(General Comment): According to the Judicial Service Act, the following disciplinary sanctions are possible: written warning (CEPEJ: reprimand), suspension of promotion (but not position downgrade, therefore CEPEJ: other), wage reduction (CEPEJ: temporary reduction of salary), transfer to another court (CEPEJ: transfer to another geographical (court) location) and termination of judicial office (CEPEJ: resignation). There are no other disciplinary sanctions corresponding to the rest of the CEPEJ categories.

(2020): In 2020, one procedure against judges has ended (finding alleged offender not responsible).

(2018): Suspension (judges and public prosecutors): In previous campaigns, the answer was “NAP”, as suspension de facto includes withdrawal from cases, but is not a disciplinary sanction strictly speaking. In terms of the Judicial Council Act suspension is a temporary dismissal from the judicial service that is related to the conduct of disciplinary proceedings and may last until the adoption of the final decision of the disciplinary court. In the reference year, one judge was suspended. Other (judges): Cessation/suspension of promotion. The difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions for judges is due to the fact that not all initiated disciplinary proceedings have been finished during the reference year. In the reference year 2018 two disciplinary proceedings were finished: one initiated already in 2017 and one initiated in 2018. Two disciplinary proceedings initiated in 2018 have not been finished in 2018, but only in 2019.

(2016): Judges, other: Cessation/suspension of promotion.

(2012): In 2012 the following sanctions have been pronounced: 1 reprimand because of an unconscious, late, inappropriate or negligent performance of judicial service. There has been no termination of judicial office for a judge on the grounds that he/she is not suitable for performing judicial service.

Spain

(2012): For 2012, the category “other” encompasses disciplinary proceedings resolved without a sanction for the judge.

Question 146

Austria

(2017): Statistic from the Austrian Bar (Österreichischer Rechtsanwaltskammertag) of 31st December 2017 (available at www.rechtsanwaelte.at).

The data only includes lawyers registered in the list of Austrian lawyers (6.238), lawyers registered in the list of established European lawyers (87) registered by 31st of December 2017. It does not include solicitors nor legal advisors as such professions/types of service providers do not exist in Austria.

(2016): Statistic from the Austrian Bar (Österreichischer Rechtsanwaltskammertag) of 31st December 2016 (available at www.rechtsanwaelte.at).

The data only includes lawyers registered in the list of Austrian lawyers (6.132), lawyers registered in the list of established European lawyers (84) registered by 31st of December 2016. It does not include solicitors nor legal advisors as such professions/types of service providers do not exist in Austria.

(2015): Statistic from the Austrian Bar (Österreichischer Rechtsanwaltskammertag) of 31st December 2015 (available at www.rechtsanwaelte.at). The data only includes lawyers registered in the list of Austrian lawyers (6.057), lawyers registered in the list of established European lawyers (81) registered by 31st of December 2015. It does not include solicitors nor legal advisors as such professions/types of service providers do not exist in Austria.

(2014): The 2014 data includes lawyers registered in the list of Austrian lawyers (5940), lawyers registered in the list of established European lawyers (80) and trainee lawyers (2072) registered by 31 December 2014. It does not encompass solicitors or legal advisors as such professions do not exist in Austria.

Belgium

(2020): For the Order of the French- and German-speaking Bars: 8,160 and for the Orde van Vlaamse Balies (Order of the Flemish Bars) 10715--> total 18,875. According to a recent study (2020), in December 2019, 64.8% of trainee lawyers were women. On the other hand, 57.6% of the lawyers on the roll (who have completed the traineeship) were men. However, if these percentages are compared with those in previous similar studies, it must be concluded that the legal profession in Belgium is becoming more female.

(2019): The data correspond to the number of lawyers registered with the Belgian bars on September 1, 2019, therefore at the start of the judicial year 2019-2020. This number fluctuates during the judicial year.

Number of lawyers registered with Flemish bars: 10,862.

Number of lawyers registered with French and German speaking bars: 8,043.

(2018): 8002 for the French and German-speaking Bar Association
10656 for the Flemish Bar Association (OVB)

(2017): 7 939 lawyers for the French and German-speaking Bar Association on 1 December 2017
10 665 lawyers at the Flemish Bar (OVB)

(2016): 7,930 lawyers for the French- and German-speaking Bar Association on 1 December 2016
10,602 lawyers at the Flemish Bar (OVB)

(2015): As at 1 December 2015, there were 7,882 French-speaking and German-speaking lawyers (avocats.be) and 10,520 Dutch-speaking lawyers (Orde van Vlaamse balies).

Czech Republic

(2020): Data to: 31.12.2020

(2018): Data to: 31.12. 2018

(2017): There are 11587 active lawyers and 1496 inactive.

(2015): From the above mentioned number of lawyers there are 11011 active practising and 1289 temporary inactive.

(2013): In 2013, 10 255 lawyers are practicing in an active manner, while 1 141 lawyers discontinued their practicing.

Denmark

(2013): The 2013 data corresponds to the statistical data for September 2014.

(2012): The 2012 data does not include assistant attorneys.

Finland

(General Comment): As of 2014, only attorneys-at-law, public legal aid lawyers and licenced legal counsels are allowed to represent a client in court. In addition, in-house lawyers can represent their company in court. Lawyers working for trade unions can represent a client in a district court and in the Labour Court in disputes regarding employment relationship. Lawyers working for public authorities can represent the public authority in court. In order to qualify as an attorney-at-law, a lawyer needs to have at least four years of work experience and must pass the demanding three-part professional qualification test known as the bar examination. The titles of attorney-at-law and attorney's office are protected by law and can only be used by lawyers accepted into the Finnish Bar Association. Attorney's offices employ also associate lawyers, that is lawyers who are not yet members of the bar.

(2020): In 2020, the total number of lawyers includes 2211 attorneys-at-law, 1664 licensed legal counsels and 212 public legal aid lawyers. These lawyers can represent a client in court. The title of attorney-at-law is protected by law and can only be used by lawyers accepted into the Finnish Bar Association. The total number of in-house lawyers, trade union lawyers and lawyers working for public authorities is not available.

(2019): It is estimated that there are 16.000 people with law degree in Finland – it is no possible to provide an exact number of "legal advisors". Approx. 4.000 lawyers can represent their clients in Court. These consist of 1631 licensed legal counsels, 2177 members of the Finnish Bar Association (attorneys-at-law) and 214 public legal assistants in state legal aid offices. The Finnish Bar Association states that 66% are men and 34% women. However, 52% of their new members are women.

(2018): In 2018, the total number of 3965 lawyers includes 2143 attorneys-at-law, 1603 licensed legal counsels and 219 public legal aid lawyers. These lawyers can represent a client in court. The title of attorney-at-law is protected by law and can only be used by lawyers accepted into the Finnish Bar Association. In addition, in-house lawyers can represent their company in court. Lawyers working for trade unions can represent a client in a district court and in the Labour Court in disputes regarding employment relationship. Lawyers working for public authorities can represent the public authority in court. The total number of these in-house lawyers, trade union lawyers and lawyers working for public authorities is not available.

(2017): The total number of lawyers 3,846 includes 2,137 members of the Finnish Bar Association, 1,588 licensed lawyers and 228 public legal aid lawyers. 107 legal aid lawyers were also members of the Finnish Bar Association.

(2016): The number of lawyers indicated for 2012, 2013 and 2014 refers to members of the Finnish Bar Association who are entitled to use the professional titles advokat (advocate). Law firms (firms owned by members of the Bar) employ also associates. Besides, legal aid offices employ also legal advisers who are not all members of the Bar Association. Till 2014, jurists (persons who have a Master's Degree in law) could offer similar legal services than members of the Bar. From the beginning of the year 2014, only advocates, public legal aid attorneys and counsels who have obtained the license referred to in the Licensed Counsel Act are allowed to represent a client in the court.

In 2016, the total number of lawyers 3,791 includes 2,119 members of the Finnish Bar Association, 1,540 licensed lawyers and 229 public legal aid lawyers (97 public legal aid lawyers are also members of the Finnish Bar Association). Only members of the Finnish Bar Association are entitled to use the professional title "advocate".

France

(2020): source DACS

(2018): data at the date of 1st of January 2018

(2017): Data as at 1 January 2018

(2016): data as at 1 January 2017

(2014): The 2014 data refers to the number of lawyers on 1 January 2015.

(2012): The 2012 data reflects the number of lawyers in January 2012.

Greece

(2019): The number is indicative and constantly changing, in the absence of restrictions on the number of positions. Source: Plenary Session of the Presidents of Hellenic Bar Associations

(2018): The number is indicative and constantly changing, in the absence of restrictions on the number of positions. Source: Plenary Session of the Presidents of Hellenic Bar Associations

(2013): The 2013 data corresponds to the total number in the end of December 2013.

Hungary

(2020): A new act on the attorneys (Act LXXXVIII of 2017) entered into force on 1 January 2018. https://njt.hu/translated/doc/J2017T0078P_20180101_FIN.pdf

(2018): A new act on the attorneys (Act LXXXVIII of 2017) entered into force on 1 January 2018. https://njt.hu/translated/doc/J2017T0078P_20180101_FIN.pdf

(2017): A new act on the attorneys entered into force, as of January 1, 2018. The next year's report will reflect the changes.

(2016): A new act on the attorneys will enter into force, as of January 1, 2018. The next year's report will reflect the changes.

Ireland

(2020): The above figure is the sum membership of the Bar of Ireland and the Law Society. Total figure includes 24 lawyers with a gender reported as "Unknown".

(2019): This figure represents the current membership of the Bar Council of Ireland and the Law Society of Ireland.

(2018): This figure represents the current membership of the Bar Council of Ireland and the Law Society of Ireland.

(2017): This figure represents the total number of barristers practising as members of the Law Library/Bar of Ireland and the total number of solicitors who held practising certificates for 2017.

(2016): This figure represents the current membership of the Bar Council of Ireland and the Law Society of Ireland.

(2014): The number of lawyers comprises Solicitors and Barristers in the end of December 2014.

Italy

(2013): For 2013, the number of practicing lawyers was not available. The provided figure corresponds to the number of lawyers in 2012, assuming that data should be almost the same for both years.

Latvia

(2017): This number includes sworn advocates and assistants to sworn advocates.

(2013): There were 1 336 sworn lawyers in Latvia on December 31, 2013, of which 70 - assistants to lawyers and 13 - lawyers from other countries. 116 State legal aid providers have been concluded contracts with the Legal Aid Administration about State-guaranteed legal assistance in civil cases, administrative cases, cross-border disputes and provision of out of court legal assistance. State provided legal assistance in criminal matters in Latvia is provided by sworn lawyers, not by legal aid providers.

Lithuania

(2019): There are also 1008 lawyers' assistants (449 males, 559 females). They can provide some legal service but are not included in the number of lawyers above.

(2018): There are also 943 lawyers' assistants. They can provide some legal service but are not included in the number of lawyers above.

(2017): The number is provided by the Lithuanian Bar Association (the number of practising lawyers (advocats) - 2207. Also there are 925 lawyers' assistants who provide legal service).

(2016): The number is provided by the Lithuanian Bar Association (the number of practising lawyers (advocats). Also there are 870 lawyers' assistants who provide legal service also.

(2015): Numbers are taken from the List of Practising Advocates of Lithuania. The list is regulated by the Law on the Bar and administered by Lithuanian Bar Association. The assistants of advocates is not presented in the data.

Luxembourg

(2015): The number indicated includes the number of lawyers, trainee lawyer, lawyers practising under their home-country professional titles and independent lawyers at September 1st, 2016.

Malta

(2017): The number of lawyers quoted in this answer refers to the number of warranted lawyers at the end of 2017. This data is based on a list of warranted lawyers practicing in Malta, compiled by the Department of Justice. Work on this list is ongoing but it is important to note that the figure quoted above, reflects a more faithful representation of the number of warranted lawyers in Malta.

(2016): The number of lawyers quoted in this answer refers to the number of warranted lawyers who are also members of the Chamber of Advocates, at the end of 2016. Throughout 2016, the Chamber of Advocates has been updating their list of members in order to clear the names of the lawyers who have either retired or have passed away. Furthermore, it is important to note that at present membership with the Chamber of Advocates, which is the sole Bar Association in Malta, is not mandatory. Hence over the past few months, the Department of Justice is drawing up the first complete list of warranted and non-warranted lawyers in Malta. Work is still underway so it is important to note that the figure quoted above, which is less than that submitted in the previous evaluation, reflects a more faithful representation of the number of warranted lawyers in Malta.

(2015): The number of lawyers quoted in this answer refers to the number of warranted lawyers on the list of advocates at the end of 2015. It is possible that some of these lawyers have retired so whilst the warrant remains valid, it does not necessarily mean that all 1569 lawyers are practising the profession. At present there does not exist any mechanism wherein lawyers register once they are given the Warrant to practice, and membership with the Chamber of Advocates, which is the sole Bar Association in Malta, is not mandatory to practice as a lawyer.

Netherlands

(2020): This is the number of lawyers on 1-1-2021
Number of lawyers on 1-1-2020: 17.829 (total), 9867 (males), 7962 (females)

(2019): Numbers on 1/1/2020

(2017): Annual report NOVA 2017

Poland

(2020): Number of advocates: total: 19954, male- 10513, female - 8845
Incomplete data: No information on sex of 596 advocates;
Number of legal counsels: total: 37411, male - 17746, female - 19665
It is noteworthy that legal advisers have the same powers as advocates.

(2019): It is the total number of legal advisers and advocates.
It is noteworthy that legal advisers have the same powers as advocates.

(2012): Since 2010, the part-deregulation (carried out in 2007/2008) of the lawyer's profession has been implemented and resulted in a major change in the number of lawyers.

Romania

(2020): There is no official explanation due to legal norms, in principle such fluctuations can be registered within the profession, as long as the total number has not registered significant fluctuations.

Slovakia

(2016): The number represents all lawyers registered in the list of the Slovak Bar Association. Out of this number 848 lawyers have their practise suspended.

(2012): The number of practising lawyers is increasing constantly.

Slovenia

(2017): (Male: 939, 798: female).

Spain

(2020): The data are obtained through the Lawyers 'dashboard' (within the General Bar Association website) on practicing and resident lawyers.

(2017): Resident Lawyers (Memory of the General Bar Association 2017)

(2016): Resident Lawyers (31 December 2016)

(2015): In civil cases, mainly the legal representation is for Procuradores. In criminal cases, lawyers can assume legal representation until a Procurador is appointed for the case. In administrative cases legal representation is mostly assumed by lawyers. Graduados sociales' (consultants on labour and social security matters) may represent the parties in labour law proceedings. The responses above are given is on the basis that lawyers have a monopoly on practising the defence at Court which, in Spain, is not equivalent to "legal representation".

Indicator 8: The existence and use of alternative dispute resolution methods

Table 8.1 Number of accredited or registered mediators for court related mediation (absolute values and per 100 000 inhabitants) from 2012 to 2020 (Q1, Q166)

| States | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhab. | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhab. | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhab. | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhab. | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhab. | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhab. | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhab. | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhab. | Absolute number | Per 100 000 inhab. |
| Austria | 2 400 | 28,4 | 2 400 | 28,3 | 2 456 | 28,6 | 2 313 | 26,6 | 2 562 | 29,3 | 2 234 | 25,4 | 2 273 | 25,8 | 1 692 | 19,0 | 1 741 | 19,5 |
| Belgium | 1 134 | 10,2 | 1 157 | 10,4 | 1 352 | 12,1 | 1 457 | 12,9 | 1 454 | 12,8 | 1 744 | 15,3 | 2 122 | 18,6 | 2 399 | 21,0 | 2 577 | 22,4 |
| Bulgaria | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Croatia | 406 | 9,5 | 406 | 9,6 | 453 | 10,7 | 474 | 11,3 | 549 | 13,2 | 588 | 14,3 | 612 | 15,0 | 632 | 15,6 | 673 | 16,7 |
| Cyprus | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 388 | 3,7 | 442 | 4,2 | 421 | 4,0 | 589 | 5,6 | 620 | 5,9 | 660 | 6,2 | 657 | 6,2 | 589 | 5,5 | 669 | 6,3 |
| Denmark | 127 | 2,3 | 124 | 2,2 | 151 | 2,7 | 147 | 2,6 | 143 | 2,5 | 135 | 2,3 | 143 | 2,5 | 142 | 2,4 | 143 | 2,4 |
| Estonia | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Finland | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| France | NA | NA | 2 435 | 3,7 | 2 450 | 3,7 | 2 571 | 3,9 | 2 940 | 4,4 | 2 940 | 4,4 | 1 436 | 2,1 | NA | NA | 2 542 | 3,8 |
| Germany | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Greece | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1 665 | 15,4 | 1 809 | 16,8 | 1 665 | 15,5 | 2 553 | 23,8 | NA | NA |
| Hungary | 12 | 0,1 | 20 | 0,2 | 120 | 1,2 | 160 | 1,6 | 174 | 1,8 | 174 | 1,8 | 153 | 1,6 | 203 | 2,1 | 141 | 1,4 |
| Ireland | 35 | 0,8 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Italy | NA | NA | NA | NA | 19 266 | 31,7 | 21 555 | 35,5 | 23 612 | 39,0 | 23 932 | 39,6 | 24 010 | 39,8 | 23 875 | 39,6 | 23 804 | 40,2 |
| Latvia | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | 24 | 1,2 | 38 | 1,9 | 43 | 2,2 | 46 | 2,4 | 52 | 2,7 | 48 | 2,5 | 50 | 2,6 |
| Lithuania | 47 | 1,6 | 47 | 1,6 | 109 | 3,7 | 129 | 4,5 | 269 | 9,4 | 366 | 13,0 | 469 | 16,8 | 392 | 14,0 | 552 | 19,7 |
| Luxembourg | 110 | 21,0 | 130 | 23,6 | 135 | 24,0 | 110 | 19,5 | 173 | 29,3 | 144 | 23,9 | 198 | 32,3 | 227 | 36,3 | 238 | 37,5 |
| Malta | 69 | 16,3 | 69 | 16,1 | 61 | 13,9 | 61 | 13,5 | 66 | 14,3 | 69 | 14,5 | 67 | 14,1 | 67 | 13,6 | 66 | 12,8 |
| Netherlands | 820 | 4,9 | 927 | 5,5 | 1 187 | 7,0 | 1 409 | 8,3 | 1 466 | 8,6 | 1 511 | 8,8 | 1 002 | 5,8 | 935 | 5,4 | 865 | 4,9 |
| Poland | NA | NA | - | - | NA | NA | - | - | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4 120 | 10,7 | 4 100 | 10,7 |
| Portugal | 255 | 2,4 | 250 | 2,4 | 196 | 1,9 | 221 | 2,1 | 514 | 5,0 | 617 | 6,0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Romania | 4 136 | 19,4 | 10 847 | 54,4 | 6 833 | 30,7 | 11 701 | 59,2 | 5 080 | 25,9 | 4 739 | 24,3 | 4 585 | 23,6 | 11 234 | 57,9 | 11 259 | 58,7 |
| Slovak Republic | 633 | 11,7 | 846 | 15,6 | 1 068 | 19,7 | 1 248 | 23,0 | 1 450 | 26,7 | 1 664 | 30,6 | 913 | 16,8 | 798 | 14,6 | 877 | 16,1 |
| Slovenia | 347 | 16,9 | 341 | 16,5 | 311 | 15,1 | 292 | 14,1 | 281 | 13,6 | 272 | 13,2 | 276 | 13,3 | 267 | 12,7 | 258 | 12,2 |
| Spain | NA | NA | - | - | 1 151 | 2,5 | 3 289 | 7,1 | NA | NA | 5 302 | 11,4 | 6 939 | 14,8 | 7 710 | 16,3 | 8 896 | 18,8 |
| Sweden | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Average | 728 | 9,9 | 1 363 | 13,0 | 2 097 | 11,9 | 2 654 | 14,1 | 2 392 | 14,4 | 2 576 | 14,4 | 2 643 | 14,8 | 3 216 | 17,4 | 3 303 | 17,0 |
| Median | 347 | 9,5 | 406 | 9,6 | 437 | 8,9 | 532 | 9,8 | 585 | 13,0 | 660 | 13,2 | 785 | 14,9 | 715 | 14,3 | 769 | 14,4 |
| Minimum | 12 | 0,1 | 20 | 0,2 | 24 | 1,2 | 38 | 1,6 | 43 | 1,8 | 46 | 1,8 | 52 | 1,6 | 48 | 2,1 | 50 | 1,4 |
| Maximum | 4 136 | 28,4 | 10 847 | 54,4 | 19 266 | 31,7 | 21 555 | 59,2 | 23 612 | 39,0 | 23 932 | 39,6 | 24 010 | 39,8 | 23 875 | 57,9 | 23 804 | 58,7 |
| Nb of values | 27 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | 26% | 26% | 19% | 20% | 19% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 19% | 19% | 15% | 15% | 19% | 19% | 19% | 19% | 19% | 19% |
| % of NAP | 19% | 19% | 19% | 20% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% |

Table 8.2(EC) Number of court related mediation procedures (absolute values) in 2020 (Q167)

| States | EC Code | Total number of mediation cases (total 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------------|---------|---|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | Civil and commercial cases | Family cases | Administrative cases | Employment dismissal cases | Criminal cases | Consumer cases |
| Austria | 20 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NA | NA |
| Belgium | 1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 2 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA |
| Croatia | 11 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | 13 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 3 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 471 | NA |
| Denmark | 4 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Estonia | 6 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Finland | 26 | 2 417 | 946 | 1 258 | NAP | 213 | NAP | NA |
| France | 10 | NA | NA | NA | 1 394 | NA | NA | NA |
| Germany | 5 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | 8 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Hungary | 17 | 899 | 141 | 725 | 4 | 29 | NAP | NA |
| Ireland | 7 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 12 | NA | 60 110 | NA | NAP | NA | NA | NA |
| Latvia | 14 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Lithuania | 15 | 523 | 248 | 254 | 7 | 14 | NAP | 0 |
| Luxembourg | 16 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 41 | NA |
| Malta | 18 | 1 668 | 5 | 1 663 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 19 | 1 823 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 637 | NA |
| Poland | 21 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | 22 | NA | 1 677 | 214 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Romania | 23 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | NA |
| Slovak Republic | 25 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 924 | NA |
| Slovenia | 24 | 2 437 | 2 076 | NA | NAP | 361 | NAP | NA |
| Spain | 9 | NA | 764 | 2 737 | NA | 2 134 | 2 485 | NA |
| Sweden | 27 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | | 1 628 | 8 246 | 1 142 | 468 | 550 | 912 | 0 |
| Median | | 1 746 | 855 | 992 | 7 | 213 | 637 | 0 |
| Minimum | | 523 | 5 | 214 | 4 | 14 | 41 | 0 |
| Maximum | | 2 437 | 60 110 | 2 737 | 1 394 | 2 134 | 2 485 | 0 |
| Nb of values | | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | | 78% | 70% | 78% | 52% | 70% | 52% | 85% |
| % of NAP | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 37% | 11% | 30% | 11% |

Table 8.3 Number of court related mediation procedures (per 100 000 inhabitants) in 2020 (Q1, Q167)

| States | EC Code | Total number of mediation cases (total 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------------|---------|---|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | Civil and commercial cases | Family cases | Administrative cases | Employment dismissal cases | Criminal cases | Consumer cases |
| Austria | 20 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NA | NA |
| Belgium | 1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Bulgaria | 2 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NA |
| Croatia | 11 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Cyprus | 13 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Czech Republic | 3 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4,4 | NA |
| Denmark | 4 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Estonia | 6 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Finland | 26 | 43,7 | 17,1 | 22,7 | NAP | 3,8 | NAP | NA |
| France | 10 | NA | NA | NA | 2,1 | NA | NA | NA |
| Germany | 5 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Greece | 8 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NAP | NAP |
| Hungary | 17 | 9,1 | 1,4 | 7,3 | 0,0 | 0,3 | NAP | NA |
| Ireland | 7 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Italy | 12 | NA | 101,4 | NA | NAP | NA | NA | NA |
| Latvia | 14 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Lithuania | 15 | 18,7 | 8,9 | 9,1 | 0,3 | 0,5 | NAP | 0,0 |
| Luxembourg | 16 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6,5 | NA |
| Malta | 18 | 324,2 | 1,0 | 323,2 | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| Netherlands | 19 | 10,4 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3,6 | NA |
| Poland | 21 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Portugal | 22 | NA | 16,3 | 2,1 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Romania | 23 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NAP | NA | NA |
| Slovak Republic | 25 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 16,9 | NA |
| Slovenia | 24 | 115,6 | 98,4 | NA | NAP | 17,1 | NAP | NA |
| Spain | 9 | NA | 1,6 | 5,8 | NA | 4,5 | 5,2 | NA |
| Sweden | 27 | NA | NA | NA | NAP | NA | NA | NA |
| Average | | 86,9 | 30,8 | 61,7 | 0,8 | 5,3 | 7,3 | 0,0 |
| Median | | 31,2 | 12,6 | 8,2 | 0,3 | 3,8 | 5,2 | 0,0 |
| Minimum | | 9,1 | 1,0 | 2,1 | 0,0 | 0,3 | 3,6 | 0,0 |
| Maximum | | 324,2 | 101,4 | 323,2 | 2,1 | 17,1 | 16,9 | 0,0 |
| Nb of values | | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| % of NA | | 78% | 70% | 78% | 52% | 70% | 52% | 85% |
| % of NAP | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 37% | 11% | 30% | 11% |

Indicator 8: The existence and use of alternative dispute resolution methods

comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by country

Question 163. Does the judicial system provide for court-related mediation procedures?

Question 166. Number of accredited or registered mediators for court-related mediation:

Question 167. Number of court-related mediations:

Austria

Q166 (2019): The list of mediators started in 2004; registration is always limited for a specific period: five years after the initial registration and ten years for continuation of an existing registration. Many mediators registered in 2004, applied for continuation of the registration in 2009 but did not do so in 2019. This explains the significant drop in registered mediators.

Q166 (2015): Q166

<http://www.mediatorenliste.justiz.gv.at>

Q168

Sec. 198 – 209 CPC

Q167 (2020): Datawarehouse (register data of the case management application “Verfahrensautomation Justiz”). There is no data available if the settlement agreements are the results of court-related mediations. Parties may agree on a settlement agreement without mediation.

Belgium

Q166 (2020):

"The difference in the number of mediators compared to the previous cycle is explained in particular by the removal of mediators who are no longer up to date with their continuing education obligation.

As of 31/12/2020, 2577 mediators are accredited by the Federal Mediation Commission (CFM) and more than 3400 accreditations with this same CFM (some mediators having in fact several accreditations in family, civil and commercial, social, administrative matters).

The difference (as for the figure) with the previous cycle is explained in particular by the striking off of mediators who are no longer up to date with their obligation of permanent training.

"

Q166 (2019): The number of accredited mediators in 2019 was 2,399. The number of approvals (by type of civil litigation) granted to mediators: 3,177, including 2,178 to women and 999 to men.

A mediator can be accredited in family matters as well as in civil and commercial matters. S/he may have one or all of the accreditation (family, civil and commercial, social affairs, mediation with public authorities). So one mediator is not equal to one accreditation.

Q166 (2018): 2122 accredited mediators with 2788 accreditations granted, 907 for male mediators and 1881 accreditations for female mediators

Q166 (2017): Information on mediation: <http://www.mediation-justice.be>

Q166 (2016): Information on mediation: <http://www.mediation-justice.be>

Q166 (2015): number of médiateurs at 13/10/2016

Q166 (2012): 2012: the competence over the court houses is transferred from the federal level to the authorities.

Q167 (2020): We do not have figures on the number of mediations per year in Belgium.

Q167 (2017): Federal Mediation Commission

Q167 (2016): There are no official statistics

Q167 (2014): In 2014, there has been 2 763 resolved criminal mediation procedures.

Q167 (2012): In 2012, the number of mediation proceedings initiated in criminal matters was 6 352, according to the 2012 annual activity report of the Directorate General of the Court House. The number of resolved mediation proceedings in criminal matters was 2 800, according to the College of Public Prosecutors.

Bulgaria

Q166 (2020): The information about the number of registered court-related mediators is not available (NA). As of July 2021 the total number of mediators registered in the Unified Register of Mediators at the Ministry of Justice is 2767 (for 2020 the number of newly registered is 233).

Q166 (2019): The information about the number of registered court-related mediators is not available (NA). At the end of 2019 the total number of mediators registered in the Unified Register of Mediators at the Ministry of Justice is 2419.

Q166 (2018): The information about the number of registered court-related mediators is not available (NA). As of May 2019 the total number of mediators registered in the Unified Register of Mediators at the Ministry of Justice is 2311 (for 2018 the number of newly registered is 250).

Q166 (2015): Number of registered mediators is 1501 up to 31.12.2015.

Cyprus

Q167 (2020): court registry

Czech Republic

Q166 (2020): From the above mentioned number of mediators there are 356 probate and mediation officials and 313 mediators in non criminal cases.

Q166 (2019): From the above mentioned number of mediators there are 347 probate and mediation officials and 242 mediators in non criminal cases.

Q166 (2018): From the above mentioned number of mediators there are 429 probate and mediation officials and 228 mediators in non criminal cases. The number of mediators is increasing since the Ministry of Justice supports broader use of other criminal sanctions which are alternatives to imprisonment such as house arrest.

Q166 (2017): From the above mentioned number of mediators there are 421 probate and mediation officials and 239 (from this number 211 active and 28 inactive) mediators in non criminal cases. The number of mediators in non criminal cases is constantly increasing since the entry into force of a law on judicial mediation in civil matters in 2012.

Q166 (2016): From the above mentioned number of mediators there are 398 probate and mediation officials and 222 mediators in non criminal cases. The number of mediators in non criminal cases is constantly increasing since the entry into force of a law on judicial mediation in civil matters in 2012.

Q166 (2015): From the mentioned number of mediators there are 381 probate and mediation officials and 208 mediators in non criminal cases.

The number of mediators in non criminal cases is constantly increasing since the entry into force of a law on judicial mediation in civil matters in 2012.

Q167 (2020): Probation and Mediation Service

Q167 (2019): There could be three types of outcomes: 1. settlement agreement - 659
2. partly settlement agreement (e.g. with one victim and not with the other one) - 64
3. non-agreement - 45

Source: Probation and Mediation Service

Q167 (2018): There could be three types of outcomes: 1. settlement agreement - 602
2. partly settlement agreement (e.g. with one victim and not with the other one) - 48
3. non-agreement - 31

Source: Probation and Mediation Service

Q167 (2017): Mediation in criminal cases is mostly voluntary. The decrease in the number of mediations is mainly due to the decrease in the number of cases in the pre-trial proceedings to which Probation and Mediation Service (PMS) has entered. The enters of probation officers into the pre-trial proceedings is mostly dependent on the available capacities of the staff PMS that they can allocate for the selection, the preparing and the implementation of mediation. PMS and her employees are overloaded by the control of alternative sanctions such as probation and community sanctions, which they are delegated directly by the court. This causes a decreasing of the enters into the pre-trial proceedings and thus a decreasing of the numbers of mediations. Source:

Probation and Mediation Service

Q167 (2016): Probation and Mediation Service

Denmark

Q166 (2020): The number of registered attorneys who are appointed to serve as mediators in court mediation in 2020 is 53. The number of registered judges who serve as mediators in court mediation in 2020 is 90.

Q166 (2018): The number of registered judges who serve as mediators in court mediation in 2018 is 86. The number of registered attorneys

who are appointed to serve as mediators in court mediation in 2018 is 57.

Q166 (2017): In 2017 there are 57 registered attorneys and 78 judges with a special mediation education as of 1st July 2017. There is a different process of appointment. Judge mediators go through a special education, and registered attorneys must file a job application to become mediator. There we have updated numbers for judge mediators. Attorneys are appointed every 4 years and the last appointment window was in 2016. The number of attorneys is therefore the same as last year. Source: <http://www.domstol.dk/saadangoerdu/retsmaegling/Documents/Liste%20over%20advokatmaeglere.pdf>

Q166 (2016): The number of registered judges who serve as mediators in court mediation in 2016 is 86. The number of registered attorneys who are appointed to serve as mediators in court mediation in 2016 is 57.

Q167 (General Comment): Data above all relates to the district courts. The two High Courts also mediate a small number of cases, but due to data problems from a new system to deal with civil cases, the Western High Court wrote in their annual report, that they were unable to see from the system how many cases they had where mediation was used. Therefore Danish Court Administration ignores the two High Courts. There are data breaches as to see when a case surpasses to mediation. In the new Civil system that was introduced gradually from September 2017 to February 2018, data on surpasses can only be seen when the case is finalized. Before we could see it when the case surpassed to mediation. The transition does not give problems to measure finished mediation as in both the new and the old civil system, a mediation is finished when it is finished. The data breach gives some problems to measure number of finished court-related mediations as this figure is combined by finished cases and cases where mediation was abandoned. The abandoned cases are first measured when the cases are finished in the court system with a court decision and not when they were first abandoned. In the figure for "number of finished court-related mediations", Danish Court Administration has ignored cases where the parties did not meet at least one time. Danish Court Administration have 5 so-called private criminal cases. In Denmark, there is no procedure for mediation of criminal cases, but private criminal cases may be mediated. Private criminal cases are cases where private legal entities (people or companies) sue others for criminal offenses. It seems that earlier data are only data of mediation where the mediation ended up with an agreement. Now the questions from CEPEJ both include start of mediation, finished court-related mediation and number of cases where an agreement is obtained.

Q167 (2020): Data is not available.

Q167 (2019): Please note that the definitions have been changed. Mediation is now measured when the case is finalized. So the number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation is therefore the same as the number of cases of finished court-related mediations. It should also be noted that it is not a possibility in general to mediate a criminal case. What is included here is ONLY criminal cases dealt with in the Civil court.

Q167 (2017): The figures in the table relate only to judge mediations.

Total amount of cases that has been transferred to a mediation process in 2017 is 1130 (both judge and attorney mediations). Mediation in district courts is 1031. Mediation in appeal courts is 99. The number for the appeal courts does not state what type of case. Question 1+2+3+4+5 is therefore only completed with district courts numbers. 528 of the 1130 cases has been finalized with an agreement due to mediation. Source:

http://www.domstol.dk/om/talogfakta/statistik/Documents/Civile%20sager/2017/Civile%20sager_byretter%202017%20-%20retsmægling.pdf and statistics from the Danish Court Administration

Concerning the sub-category "criminal cases" the data refers to privately prosecuted criminal cases which are subject to the same process as civil cases (acc. the Justice Administration Act § 989). This means that mediation will be offered in this type of criminal cases as well.

Q167 (2016): At the level of district courts, 548 cases are finalized with an agreement. The total encompasses also 40 cases before the two High Courts. The source concerning "Civil and commercial cases" and "Family cases" is the Danish Court Administration. Please note that a focus area and project for the Courts of Denmark in 2015 and 2016 was ADR. Desired outcomes were to extend people's knowledge of ADR as an alternative to court rulings and orders, to lower the case processing time and to reach better solutions. The project identified 3 main action areas: more cases should be settled through judicial mediation, uniformity in the process prior to the settlement of a case through ADR and knowledge of ADR is disseminated both internally and externally in the courts. The implementation and communication during and after this project has increased public awareness and the increase in the number of mediation proceedings is a result of these efforts.

Q167 (2014): In 2014, as regards the number of administrative cases and employment dismissals cases, these are included in the category "civil cases". Judicial mediation procedures are not available in Denmark for criminal cases. Only the number of successful mediation proceedings is indicated within the table. The number of proposed mediation proceedings was the following: civil cases: 518; family cases: 294.

Q167 (2012): In 2012, in the district courts there were 962 mediation cases divided in civil cases and family cases. In addition, the two high courts had 185 mediation cases (included in the total) which are not divided per category. Only the number of successful mediation proceedings is indicated within the table. The number of proposed mediation proceedings was the following: civil cases: 600; family cases: 338.

Estonia

Q167 (General Comment): Data on the number of court-related mediations are not recorded in any information system and are therefore not available.

Finland

Q166 (2019): In Finland there is no accreditation or a register for court-related mediators. All mediators are trained in a special training program for mediation.

Q167 (General Comment): Consumer cases are not statistically specified. The number of cases in which consumers are involved, are included in the number of the civil and commercial cases.

Q167 (2020): National Courts Administration

Q167 (2019): The National Courts Administration is currently working on improving the method of calculating the numbers related to mediation. Therefore, the numbers given this year are not strictly compatible with last years numbers. With this new calculation method the number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation would in 2018 have been 2255 cases. The number of finished court-related mediations includes cases in which the mediation has started before 2019 and which have been concluded 2019. The number of civil and commercial cases include all other cases than those in the section 2 and 4 in which the parties agreed to start mediation. Consumer cases are not statistically specified. The number of cases in which consumers are involved, are therefore included in the number of the civil and commercial cases. Number of cases in which there is a settlement agreement include only the cases in which full settlement has been reached. However, it is typical that there are partial settlements. So, the number of settlements in total, including cases in which there is a partial settlement (and some minor issue t.eg legal costs has been forwarded back to civil proceedings) is 1773.

Q167 (2018): The number of finished court-related mediations includes cases in which the mediation has started before 2018 and which have been concluded 2018.

France

Q166 (2020): "There are also 312 legal persons

These data concern only civil mediation and come from the SADJAV and the DACS. The increase in the number of mediators registered on the lists of mediators established by the second instance courts is indicative of the development of the use of alternative dispute resolution methods and more particularly mediation.

The Ministry of Justice strongly encourages mediators to register on these lists. Registration on the lists of mediators with the second instance courts obeys certain conditions as mentioned in the decree n°2021-95 of January 29, 2021 amending the decrees n°2017-1457 of October 9, 2017 relating to the list of mediators with the second instance court. In addition, the mediator wishing to be registered must provide, in support of his application, supporting documents attesting in particular to his training (decree of January 29, 2021 fixing the list of supporting documents to be provided for registration on the list provided for in article 22-1 A of law n°95-125 of February 8, 1995 relating to the organization of the jurisdictions and to civil, criminal and administrative procedure). A verification of his or her criminal record is also carried out.

These requirements help to ensure the minimum guarantees (training, impartiality, independence and verification of criminal status) required of a mediator recommended by the courts. Finally, the mediators registered on these lists have a better visibility since the litigants are led to go to the lists of the second instance court to find a mediator (<https://www.justice.fr/r%C3%A9gler-litiges-autrement/m%C3%A9diation>).

A mediator recommended by the justice is, moreover, a guarantee of confidence for the litigants. "

Q166 (2018): The data are approximate because they have been compiled manually from the lists of mediators at the courts of appeal, published and provided for by article 8 of Act No. 2016-1547 of 18 November 2016 on the modernization of 21st century justice and partial because the service is still waiting for the publication and/or registration of 13 lists, on 05 June 2019. It is recalled that in the French judicial system, the judge remains free to appoint a mediator who does not appear on the lists drawn up by the courts of appeal. Indeed, these lists are intended for the information of the judge.

Q166 (2016): Except for the profession of family mediator for which a diploma is required, the profession of mediator in civil and commercial matters is not regulated and there is no national register of mediators. Nevertheless, it is possible to consider as registered: mediators in criminal matters entrusted with tasks by public prosecutors (312), justice conciliators who are volunteers and selected by judicial bodies (1958), and the family mediators empowered by the family allowances funds (670). Data is not presented in full time equivalent.

Q166 (2015): Accredited mediators are family mediators, criminal mediators and legal conciliators, who work in courts or are subsidised by the family allowance funds.

Source: Ministry of Justice, General Secretariat, Sub-Directorate of Statistics and Studies, Access to Law and Victim Assistance Unit

Q167 (2020): "We have started a voluntarist project in the field of mediation at the initiative of the judge before the administrative jurisdiction, each jurisdiction having to reach a quantified objective of mediations proposed by the judge and accepted by the parties (but without obligation to see these mediations leading to an agreement, which the jurisdiction does not control. The objective is, over the period 2019-2022, to reach about 2000 mediations initiated by the judge before the administrative courts (i.e. about 1% of the entries of the TA and CAA).

Source : highest administrative Court "

Q167 (2018): Statistics 2017 for family mediation

General Secretariat of the Council of State for Administrative Affairs

For successful criminal mediation (alternative procedures to prosecution), the data in 2018 are 7656, down from 2016, which had 9894 data, without any explanation on this evolution. In labour law cases, there are 8220 resolved cases after conciliation between the parties.

Q167 (2017): General Secretariat of the Council of State

Germany

Q166 (General Comment): Germany does not have a system of accreditation or registration for mediators. In addition, there is no statistical data available on the number of court annexed mediation cases. For these reasons, Germany cannot provide information on the number of accredited or registered mediators who practice judicial mediation.

Q166 (2018): Germany does not have a system of accreditation or registration for mediators. In addition, there is no statistical data available on the number of court annexed mediation cases. For these reasons, Germany cannot provide information on the number of accredited or registered mediators who practice judicial mediation.

Q166 (2017): Germany does not have a system of accreditation or registration for mediators. In addition, there is no statistical data available

on the number of court annexed mediation cases. For these reasons, Germany cannot provide information on the number of accredited or registered mediators who practice judicial mediation.

Q166 (2016): Germany does not have a system of accreditation or registration for mediators. In addition, there is no statistical data available on the number of court annexed mediation cases. For these reasons, Germany cannot provide information on the number of accredited or registered mediators who practice judicial mediation.

Q167 (2014): Statistics on the situation given in the Federal Republic exist only for court-internal mediations/proceedings before a conciliation judge. The latter have been performed in 2013 before the civil courts, family courts, administrative courts, labour courts, social courts, and finance courts. Judges sitting on court-internal mediation proceedings have no authority to hand down a decision. However, the statistics on the situation given in the Federal Republic do not reflect any cases in which parties are instructed to pursue out-of-court mediation.

Greece

Q166 (2020): There is no relevant information regarding the data.

Q166 (2019): The interest of people to acquire the status of mediator increased in 2019 without any special or official reason.

Q167 (2020): In question 167 it is impossible to collect statistics for the following reasons. If it is a mediation of law 4640/2019, the minutes are not submitted to any public authority or file, but to the competent courts and are probably not recorded in a file. It is much more impossible to distinguish between such cases. In the case of judicial mediation under Article 214b of the Code of Civil Procedure, this information can only be gathered by the competent courts.

Q167 (2017): As mentioned in Q163-1, the substantial application of Law 4446/2016 started to take effect during 2017, therefore, there were 1782 judicial mediations in administrative cases.

Hungary

Q166 (2016): There is a continuous training for court secretaries and judges in the field of mediation so that is the reason for the increasing number. To be registered as a court mediator one must finish this training (organized by the National Office for the Judiciary).

Q166 (2014): The increase in the number of judicial mediators between 2013 and 2014 is a result of constant training organized by the National Office for the Judiciary.

Q166 (2013): Registered mediator can be any natural or legal person, who complies with the legal requirements (concerning university degree, mediation training etc.). According to the relevant legislation (Act LV of 2002 on Mediation) mediators established in other EEA Member States (i.e. living in the European Economic Area) can act in a current case in Hungary. The foreign mediator should inform the Ministry of Justice, which shall specify the rights for one year.

Q167 (2020): Consumer cases are included in category 1 "civil and commercial cases".

Q167 (2019): Administrative cases (nr.3.) and consumer cases (nr.6.) are included in category civil and commercial cases (nr.1.)

Q167 (2018): Consumer cases are included in the category "civil and commercial cases".
National Office for the Judiciary

Q167 (2016): National Office for the Judiciary

Ireland

Q166 (2014): 2014: Reforms are also under consideration. Legislation is being prepared to promote mediation as a viable, effective and efficient alternative to court proceedings thereby reducing legal costs, speeding up the resolution of disputes and relieving the stress involved in court proceedings. It is anticipated that a Mediation Bill will be published in 2015 with a view to enactment of the legislation quickly thereafter.

Q167 (General Comment): In Ireland we don't have court ordered mediation, as per section 16 of the Mediation act 2017: Courts may invite parties to attend mediation (but it is not mandated or ordered). For this reason, and in the absence of the establishment of the mediation council, there is currently no central area for recording data on mediation. When the mediation council is established, we hope we can provide this data.

Italy

Q166 (2018): The above figures refer to public mediators who deal with civil and commercial mediation procedures. Therefore these figures do not include mediators in family matters (818) nor in consumer cases.

Q166 (2016): The number of accredited mediators is destined to grow. Probably at a lower growth rate.

Q167 (General Comment): In Italy one party may initiate a mediation procedure and the other party may decide to take part to it or not. To clarify things, please consider that in 2020 in Italy 237.773 mediation proceedings were initiated. Both parties showed up at the first mediation meeting in only 60.110 mediation proceedings. Please also note that these figures refer to private mediation. For some matter subjects the mediation is mandatory and it is managed by private mediation companies. Please note that the above figures refer to mediation procedures monitored by the Ministry of Justice. In Italy, there is a plethora of different forms of ADR procedures and some are not so widespread. Court-related mediations do exist for both family cases and labour cases but such mediation proceedings are not monitored by the Ministry of Justice. In 2020 the procedures subject to mediation were extended to the disputes related to COVID.

Q167 (2020): Mediation is not provided for administrative justice (NAP). The other forms of mediation are provided by bodies external to the judiciary (e.g. Corecom) and therefore they do not fall under the control/vision of the Ministry of Justice. In 2020 the numbers are deeply affected by the Pandemic. If we look at the first half of 2021, we can already see a "recovery" in this respect.

Q167 (2019): In Italy one party may initiate a mediation procedure and the other party may decide to take part to it or not. To clarify things, please consider that in 2019 in Italy 256.311 mediation proceedings were initiated. Both parties showed up at the first mediation meeting in only 72.664 mediation proceedings. Please also note that these figures refer to private mediation. For some matter subjects the mediation is mandatory and it is managed by private mediation companies. Please note that the above figures refer to mediation procedures monitored by the Ministry of Justice. In Italy, there is a plethora of different forms of ADR procedures and some are not so widespread. Court-related mediations do exist for both family cases and labour cases but such mediation proceedings are not monitored by the Ministry of Justice.

Q167 (2018): Figures for this question cannot be compared between 2018 and previous years. The current answer reflects the way the question has been rephrased compared to 2016. In 2016 it read "Number of judicial mediation procedures" whereas in 2018 it was changed into "Number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation". In Italy one party may initiate a mediation procedure and the other party may decide to take part to it or not. To clarify things, please consider that in 2018 in Italy 258.786 mediation proceedings were initiated. Both parties showed up at the first mediation meeting in only 76.569 mediation proceedings. Please also note that these figures refer to private mediation. For some matter subjects the mediation is mandatory and it is managed by private mediation companies. Please note that the above figures refer to mediation procedures monitored by the Ministry of Justice. In Italy, there is a plethora of different forms of ADR procedures and some are not so widespread. Court-related mediations do exist for both family cases and labour cases but such mediation proceedings are not monitored by the Ministry of Justice; this is why they were not considered in 2016.

Q167 (2017): Please amend the "Civil and commercial case" time series as follows:

Year 2014: 295010

Year 2015: 300455

Year 2016: 269988

Year 2017: 263263

The figures provided during the last few years did not include all mediation agencies. In particular, there was one mediation agency which was not included in our analysis because it was considered (from a statistical perspective) an outlier. After an investigation of the inspection body we recognize that there are no ground to keep this agency out of the analysis.

Q167 (2016): The Department of Statistics and Organizational Analysis (within the Ministry of Justice) periodically publish reports on mediation procedures on its website:

https://webstat.giustizia.it/_layouts/15/start.aspx#/Analisi%20e%20ricerche/forms/mediazione.aspx

The latest reports are available in English as well.

The 2016 data has been up-dated in order to reflect data from all mediation agencies in Italy (the previous data (183977) did not include one mediation agency).

Q167 (2014): The Department of Statistics and Organizational Analysis of the Ministry of Justice periodically publishes reports on mediation procedures on its

website:https://webstat.giustizia.it/_layouts/15/start.aspx#/Analisi%20e%20ricerche/forms/mediazione.aspx

Q167 (2012): The Department of Statistics and Organizational Analysis of the Ministry of Justice periodically publishes reports on mediation procedures on its

website:https://webstat.giustizia.it/_layouts/15/start.aspx#/Analisi%20e%20ricerche/forms/mediazione.aspx

Latvia

Q166 (2020): Data are available only about certified mediators. According legislation there can be practicing mediators and certified mediators. The former is a natural person selected freely by the parties who have agreed to conduct mediation while the latter, is a mediator who, in accordance with the procedures laid down in the laws and regulations, has acquired mediation and received a certificate which gives him/her the right to be included in the list of mediators.

Q166 (2019): Data are available only about certified mediators. According legislation there can be practicing mediators and certified mediators. The former is a natural person selected freely by the parties who have agreed to conduct mediation while the latter, is a mediator who, in accordance with the procedures laid down in the laws and regulations, has acquired mediation and received a certificate which gives him/her the right to be included in the list of mediators.

Q166 (2015): Variation of the number of mediators is constant since every year new mediators pass the exam and become certified mediators

Q167 (2020): Source for question 166 – Council of Certified Mediators (<https://sertificetimediatori.lv/mediatori/>)

Q167 (2018): Ministry of Justice

Lithuania

Q166 (General Comment): On 29 June, 2017 new regulation for mediation and becoming mediator was adopted which entered into force from 2019-01-01. The amendments that have been made set new requirements to improve the quality of mediation services. Also, the establishment of mediation as a professional activity (with the exception of judicial mediation by judges) is approved, part of such activity is paid by state. These factors as well as the overall promotion of mediation in the country and the development of the application of mediation might have impact on the significant increase of the number of people that gained the status of mediator.

Till 1st January, 2019 National Courts Administration have been maintained the list of court mediators which included judges and other persons (not judges). Due to a change in legal regulation (from 1st January, 2019), National Courts Administration maintains only the list of Judges who have been granted the status of mediators (Article 5 (2) of the Law on Mediation of the Republic of Lithuania) and transmits this data to the State Guaranteed Legal Aid Service. The latter maintains the common list of mediators and decides on the status of mediator for persons who are not judges. The mentioned list is published on the website of the The State Guaranteed Legal Aid Service (Article 5 (6) of the Law on Mediation). It is to notice that court-related mediation in practice is more often executed by mediators judges however the mediators who are not judges are also allowed to mediate at this stage when they are appointed by the State Guaranteed Legal Aid Service.

Q166 (2020): In 2020 the list contained 438 mediators not judges (of which 100 males and 338 females), and 114 mediators judges (of which 27 males and 87 females).

The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania, implementing the project co-financed by the European Union Structural Funds No. 10.1.4-V-922-01-005 "Development of the Conciliation Mediation System", taking into account the expansion of the Institute of Mediation and the consequent increased need for mediators, initiated the organization of training for mediators, during which a total of 420 persons (320 people were trained in the training of 40 academic hours, 100 people took part in the training of 24 academic hours).

This training took place in May – October, 2019. All participants signed a contract for the provision of training services, one of the conditions of which was the obligation to register to take the qualification exam for mediators and to come to take it. Due to the fact that the Training Participants' Agreement did not provide for the obligation to pass the mediators' qualification examination but to come to take it, the Ministry of Justice did not collect information on the proportion of trainees who passed the mediators' qualification examination, but the persons who took part in this training were very active in applying for the qualification examination for mediators. There were also cases when those who did not pass the mediator qualification exam for the first time registered to take the exam again six months later.

October – November in 2020 specialized training for mediators on the topic "Mediation in family disputes in the presence of signs of domestic violence" was organized on the order of the Ministry of Justice. A total of 60 mediators participated in the training. These training were intended to improve the qualification of mediators in disputes where are possible signs of domestic violence, therefore only mediators registered in the list of mediators of the Republic of Lithuania and having signed agreements with the State Guaranteed Legal Aid Service on the provision of compulsory mediation services could participate in.

It is noteworthy that the organized training, which were free of charge for their participants, increased the number of mediators in both 2019 and 2020. In this context, it would not be appropriate to compare the increase between 2019 and 2020 .

Q166 (2019): On 29 June, 2017 new regulation for mediation and becoming mediator was adopted which entered into force from 2019-01-01. The amendments that have been made set new requirements to improve the quality of mediation services. Also, the establishment of mediation as a professional activity (with the exception of judicial mediation by judges) is approved, part of such activity is paid by state. These factors as well as the overall promotion of mediation in the country might have impact on the significant increase of the number of people that gained the status of mediator.

Till 1st January, 2019 National Courts Administration have been maintained the list of court mediators which included judges and other persons (not judges). Due to a change in legal regulation (from 1st January, 2019), National Courts Administration maintains only the list of Judges who have been granted the status of mediators (Article 5 (2) of the Law on Mediation of the Republic of Lithuania) and transmits this data to the State Guaranteed Legal Aid Service. The latter maintains the common list of mediators and decides on the status of mediator for persons who are not judges. The mentioned list is published on the website of the The State Guaranteed Legal Aid Service (Article 5 (6) of the Law on Mediation). On 31 December, 2019 the list contained 286 mediators not judges (of which 71 males and 215 females), and 106 mediators judges (of which 25 males and 81 females).

It is to notice that court-related mediation in practice is more often executed by mediators judges however the mediators who are not judges are also allowed to mediate at this stage when they are appointed by the State Guaranteed Legal Aid Service.

Q166 (2018): On 29 June, 2017 new regulation for mediation and becoming mediator was adopted which entered into force from 2019-01-01. The amendments that have been made set new requirements to improve the quality of mediation services. Also, the establishment of mediation as a professional activity (with the exception of judicial mediation by judges) is approved, part of such activity is paid by state. These factors as well as the overall promotion of mediation in the country might have impact on the significant increase of the number of people that gained the status of mediator.

Q166 (2017): The number of the mediators could increase due to the more effective spread of the information about the judicial mediation.

Q166 (2016): Judicial mediation is becoming more popular, efforts made by the judiciary and the National Courts Administration, as well as the legislator, resulted in an increased number of mediators.

Q166 (2015): National Courts Administration, data of the Activities report of 2015 of the Commission of the Judicial Mediation (<http://www.teismai.lt/data/public/uploads/2016/03/teismines-mediacijos-komisijos-2015-m.-veiklos-apibendrinimas.pdf>)

The main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years in judicial mediation:

From the 1st January 2015 the judicial mediation is available in all the courts of general jurisdiction. Before it was only available in courts, who participated in the pilot project. It is only available in civil cases. The judicial mediation is free of charge and parties may choose the judicial mediator from the List of Judicial Mediators (the List of Judicial Mediators is available at website <https://e.teismas.lt/lt/public/teismin%C4%97-mediacija/>). Judges, assistants of judges, lawyers, psychologists and other persons of different background are on the List of Judicial Mediators.

The peculiarity is that judges can also have the status of judicial mediator. The parties may choose the judge, who deals with the case (if she/he has the status of judicial mediator) to act as judicial mediator. If a peaceful agreement is reached in such a case he/she has also the power to validate it.

Parties may also choose the judge of the Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court of Lithuania to deal with their dispute, which is heard by the court of lower instance, i.e. the dispute, which arose in the court of first instance, can be dealt with by the judge of the higher court.

In order to secure the impartiality of a judge, the judge, who was dealing with the dispute as judicial mediator has an obligation to opt out from the case at later stage.

In order to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes, the Judicial Council has also decided, that judges in every case should decide on suitability of the case for judicial mediation. It was also decided to set at least 4 hours of trainings on judicial mediation in the training programmes of judges.

National Courts Administration has implemented the EU project on e-services in administration of justice in 2015. During the project, management of the process of judicial mediation was created in the Information System of Lithuanian Courts LITEKO. Parties have a possibility to make a statement in the claim or other document on judicial mediation, the judicial mediator can access the case via electronic means, can arrange the judicial mediation session via electronic means, the parties can discuss on a peaceful agreement, can sign and deliver it to the court via electronic means, i.e. E-Service Portal of Lithuanian Courts (<https://e.teismas.lt/en/public/home/>).

Q166 (2014): One of the reasons explaining the increase of the number of judicial mediators in 2014 is that from 1st January, 2015 new regulations on judicial mediation came into force, which set stricter requirements for candidates to judicial mediators (requirement for longer trainings (32 hours instead of 16 hours), requirement to attend the meetings of the Judicial Mediation Commission). Therefore persons, who wished to act as judicial mediators hurried to deliver their documents before the 1st. January, 2015, so that their request would be considered under rules, which were valid before 1st. January, 2015.

Q167 (2020): Observing the general trend of court proceedings, it can be seen that in 2020, compared to the previous year, the number of family law cases (due to divorce, child support, etc.) decreased significantly: 15,709 cases were examined (18,066 in 2019; 18,564 in 2018). It is believed that it was mandatory mediation (the requirement to initiate mediation proceedings in such cases before applying to the court for the settlement of a family dispute) that allowed to reduce the number of cases in court and court-related mediations.

The decrease in the number of completed mediation proceedings in 2020 compared to the previous year is thought to be due to an overall decrease in the number of court cases received (the number of civil cases heard in district and regional courts (1 instance) decreased by 6% in 2020 compared to 2019 and was 13.646% less than in 2018). The reduction in numbers may also have been influenced by the restrictions imposed following the quarantine in the country following the COVID-19 pandemic, the lack of court hearings and judicial mediation proceedings.

Q167 (2019): As a result of mediation publicity campaigns conducted by the Ministry of Justice, the National Judicial Administration and other entities, those who go to court have more and more information about the possibility of resolving a dispute amicably through judicial mediation. Participants in the proceedings receive an explanation of the possibility to use judicial mediation together with the procedural documents. Judges also explain the essence of mediation to the parties in the cases before them and suggest the use of judicial mediation procedure (such an obligation is enshrined in law). On 1 March 2019 the provisions of the Law on Administrative Proceedings of the Republic of Lithuania entered into force, enabling administrative disputes to be resolved with the help of judicial mediation. Judicial mediation is possible for an administrative dispute that allows the parties to enter into an amicable settlement under the law. In order to positively assess the contribution of judges to the promotion of judicial mediation processes and the involvement of judges in judicial mediation, in 2019 the procedure for evaluating the performance of judges has been updated, which provides that during the evaluation of a judge's performance he may be awarded a certain amount of points for his activities as a mediator, the number of cases transferred to mediation by the judge is also taken into consideration. It should be noted that family, labour cases and consumer cases, as well as civil and commercial cases, are heard by courts of general jurisdiction (in Lithuania there are no specialized courts for these categories of cases).

Q167 (2018): It should be noted that family, labour cases and consumer cases, as well as civil and commercial cases, are heard by courts of general jurisdiction (in Lithuania there are no specialized courts for these categories of cases).

Q167 (2017): The total number of judicial mediation procedures increased due to the more frequent use of this type of a procedure (in all fields - civil and commercial law, family law, labour law). The number of judicial mediation procedures concerning civil and commercial cases increased because the judicial mediation becomes more popular.

Q167 (2016): The number of judicial mediation procedures concerning civil and commercial cases increased because the judicial mediation becomes more popular.

Q167 (2014): Judicial mediation is available in civil cases, where an agreement can be reached (family cases are treated as civil cases). As a matter of fact, 60% of the judicial mediation cases were family cases, 12% were cases on compensation of damages and loss, 10% - cases on property rights, 8% - employment cases.

Q167 (2012): There is no possibility to deliver accurate statistical data about cases in courts, in which the mediation was applied in 2012 (only 44 courts out of 67 replied). Pursuant to these data, in 17 cases the mediation procedure has been started in 2012. It should be noted that some of the courts have actively reconciled the parties in civil cases during the hearing: according to the data of the survey, there were signed 397 peace treaties in 2012 (not during the mediation procedure).

Luxembourg

Q166 (General Comment): The figures provided represent the total number of accredited mediators as of 31.12. of the reference year (in civil, commercial and criminal matters) without taking into account mediators who have ceased their activity. Source: Ministry of Justice

Q166 (2020): The increase in the number of mediators is the consequence of a political decision to focus on alternative methods of dispute resolution. This political decision has been translated in particular by a strengthening of the mediation offer.

Q166 (2019): The figures provided represent the total number of accredited mediators (in civil, commercial and criminal matters) without taking into account mediators who have ceased their activity.

Q166 (2016): There are 92 mediators for criminal matter and 81 in civil and commercial matter.

Q167 (2020):

"Criminal Mediations: JUCHA, 2021

"

Q167 (2019): Criminal mediations: JUCHA, 2019

Q167 (2018): Criminal mediations: JUCHA 2008

Malta

Q166 (2017): The data regarding the number of mediators was provided by The Malta Mediation Centre, quoting the number of mediators duly accredited and registered in terms of the provisions of the Mediation Act, 2004 (Cap. 474 of the Laws of Malta).

Q166 (2016): The data regarding the number of mediators was provided by The Malta Mediation Centre, quoting the number of mediators duly accredited and registered in terms of the provisions of the Mediation Act, 2004 (Cap. 474 of the Laws of Malta).

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Q167 (2019): The Malta Mediation Centre received for the first time in 2019, the first case at mediation according to Art 10.2 of the Chp 579 Media and Defamation Act. This case was actually filed in court in 2018 but was then referred for mediation in 2019, and it is still ongoing.

Q167 (2017): This data has been provided by the Mediation Coordinator at the Family Court.

Netherlands

Q166 (2018): In campaigns to promote mediation, many people have been trained to become a mediator, and were accredited. Therefore, we observe that there are more people that want to be professional mediators than there is demand for the mediation services. The decrease of the number of mediators was discussed in the news media. The explanation given for the decrease was that the fee for being registered went up substantially. Many mediators who did hardly have cases to mediate, gave up.

Q166 (2015): In the frame of the 2015 exercise the number of mediators has increased, especially since the increase of the own financial contribution in divorce cases. Lawyers practice more often judicial mediation, which is less expensive.

Q166 (2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, it has been explained that the number of mediations has increased, especially since the increase of the own financial contribution in divorce cases. Lawyers practice more often judicial mediation, which is less expensive.

Q166 (2012): The number provided for 2012 refers to accredited judicial mediators. In 2010 there were 4 015 mediators registered at the Dutch Mediation Institute (NMI).

The number provided for 2012 refers to accredited judicial mediators. The number of accredited mediators in general was 2 949. The decrease observed between 2010 and 2012 was due to new registration directives of the Dutch Mediation Institute.

Q167 (2020): Lower numbers in 2020 are due to the corona pandemic, as not all mediations can be done digitally, for example. Raad voor de rechtspraak en gerechten (Judicial Council and the Courts). <https://jaarverslagrechtspraak.nl/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2021/04/Jaarverslag-Rechtspraak-2020.pdf#page=45>

Q167 (2019): Data are produced by Judicial Council and courts

Q167 (2018): Mediation has been promoted for many years in the Netherlands. In that sense nothing special happened in 2017/2018. In 2018 a new program started to promote mediation in criminal cases. The rise of the number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation may be explained by the implementation of this program. The data are produced by the Judicial council and the Courts

Q167 (2017): The indicated data refers to the number of mediation procedures started in 2017. The number of completed mediation procedures for this year is 2 316.

Q167 (2016): The Council of Judiciary annual report 2016. The categorization in our source is different from the categorization above, so we cannot give the breakdown.

The indicated data refers to the number of mediation procedures started in 2016. The number of completed mediation procedures for this year is 2 326.

Q167 (2012): In 2012, the number of mediations decreased because in January 2011 the so called 'mediation incentive contribution' of € 200 stopped.

Poland

Q166 (2019): The Ministry of Justice is currently working on the project "Dissemination of alternative dispute resolution methods by raising the competence of mediators, establishing the National Register of Mediators (KRM) and information activities.". The National Register of Mediators (KRM) will be a public register containing information on persons practicing the profession of mediator. The functioning of KRM will allow for ordering and increasing the ministry's control over the activity and number of mediators in Poland.

Q166 (2017): The central register of mediators in Poland is not maintained. There are two separate list of registered mediators maintained by each regional courts – a list of permanent mediators created by the president of a regional court and a list of mediators created by mediation organisations. There is no possibility to account number of registered mediators because mediators are repeated on both lists and in different courts also.

Q166 (2016): The central register of mediators in Poland is not maintained. There are two separate list of registered mediators maintained by each regional courts – a list of permanent mediators created by the president of a regional court and a list of mediators created by mediation organisations. There is no possibility to account number of registered mediators because mediators are repeated on both lists and in different courts also.

Q167 (2020): Mediation proceedings based on statistical data - regional and district courts in the years 2006-2020) – developed by the Ministry of Justice.

*In accordance with the regulation which is contained in the Ordinance of the Council of Ministers of March 31, 2020 on the establishment of restrictions, orders and prohibitions in relation with the COVID19 epidemic, in the period from March 31, 2020, the performance of tasks by common courts was limited due to remote work and quarantine of employees of court departments. Mediation can be conducted in any case in the field of labour law, in which it is possible to sign a settlement, and most labour matters belong to this category. In the period 2019-2020 (at the time when an up-ward trend was observed), they mainly concerned conflicts that could have been influenced by remote work, e.g. lack of accurate, correct communication and direct contact between employees. That is why labour courts began to direct disputes towards an ADR methods, indicating that mediation may not only faster finish a case, but also be more financially attractive, which - as the data shows - resulted in a greater interest in this method of alternative dispute resolution in employee matters, as well as parties to conclude agreements.

*In 2020 total impact of cases before common courts was lower by 21.1% compared to 2019. The reduced impact of cases was caused among others by the COVID19 epidemic and related limitations. Limitations related to the pandemic have also affected the prisons and custodies closings, where mediation takes place after the sentence, representing a large percentage of mediation in criminal cases. Courts, in order not to extend the proceedings, resigned from referring cases to mediation.

Q167 (2019): “Postępowanie mediacyjne w świetle danych statystycznych – sądy rejonowe i okręgowe w latach 2006-2019” (eng. Mediation proceedings based on statistical data - regional and district courts in the years 2006-2019) – developed by the Ministry of Justice

There are no separate statistics for cases involving consumer cases. Such cases are classified as civil cases.

Q167 (2018): There are no separate statistics for cases involving consumer cases. Such cases are classified as civil cases.

Q167 (2017): Information gathered by the Managerial Statistical Information Division in Department of the Strategy and European Funds in Ministry of Justice

<https://isws.ms.gov.pl/pl/baza-statystyczna/publikacje/download,2779,7.html> With regard to administrative cases: Supreme Administrative Court – Information about activities of Administrative Courts in 2017

<http://www.nsa.gov.pl/download.php?plik=1551>

Q167 (2016): The number of mediation procedure increased significantly caused by implemented changes in law, especially in Code of Civil Procedure. We can notice that percentage of mediation cases raise in relation to cases in which mediation procedure can be apply.

Portugal

Q166 (2020): There is a national registry on private mediators and also a national registry on public mediators, but one can not determine who among them practice court- related mediation. Besides, since the registration is not mandatory, there are also some mediators that are not registered and may practice court-related mediation.)

Q166 (2018): There is a national registry on private mediators and also a national registry on public mediators, but one can not determine who among them practice court- related mediation. Besides, since the registration is not mandatory, there are also some mediators that are not registered and may practice court-related mediation.)

Q166 (2017): this number includes mediators of the Ministry of Justice registered public systems mediation and mediators of the Peace Courts. Unlike previous data (before 2016), the 2016 and 2017 data also include accredited conflict mediators in accordance with Law n.29/2013 of 19 April (Mediation Law).

The slight increase in the number of accredited mediators between the years of 2016 and 2017 is due to the increased number of applications for inclusion on the list organized by the Ministry of Justice submitted by private mediators.

Q166 (2016): this number includes mediators of the Ministry of Justice registered public systems mediation and mediators of the Peace Courts. Unlike previous data, it also includes accredited conflict mediators in accordance with Law n.29/2013 of 19 April (Mediation Law).

Q166 (2015):

The given number in question 166 includes the mediators of the Ministry of Justice' registered public systems mediation and mediators of the Peace Courts. In addition to this number there are 234 accredited conflict mediators in accordance with article 9 (1) (e) of Law No. 29/2013, of 19 April (Mediation Law), regulated by Ministerial Ordinance No. 344/2013, of 27 November.

Please acknowledge that registered public system mediators and mediators of the Peace Courts can also be accredited conflict mediators but not the other way around.

Q167 (2020): Directorate-General for Justice Policy - Ministry of Justice

Q167 (2019): The total number of cases doesn't include data on criminal cases. This number is protected by statistical confidentiality.

Data on criminal cases is protected by statistical confidentiality.

Data on consumer cases is included in civil and commercial cases.

Q167 (2018): As for the years 2016 and 2017, we have provided the numbers, according to the Justice Statistics – Directorate-General for Justice Policy - and these statistics do not include the number of cases for which parties agreed to start mediation, but only the number of procedures that were concluded with a mediation agreement in a given year. For 2018, we have called upon another statistic source - the annual report of the Council of the Courts of Peace – which provides indeed the number of cases for which parties agreed to start mediation in the courts of peace. Concerning "family cases", the numbers are correct, since the indicated number of finished court-related mediations also include procedures that had begun in 2017, but were concluded in 2018, whereas the number of cases for which the parties agreed to start such mediation only refers to 2018.

Q167 (2017): 167.2 -The number of family mediation has decreased in 2017. In 2016 the number had increased as a result of the entry into force of the General Regime of the Civil Juvenile Procedure (RGPTC) which established that the judge had to determine the intervention of either the family mediation system or send the parties to a technical hearing if they couldn't reach an agreement. After the entry into force of this new legal framework, as judges became familiar with the new procedure, they are forwarding more cases to the technical hearings instead of mediation. In addition, the number of family cases brought to court has decreased, as well as the direct requests for mediation from the parties.

167.5 - In 2017, for reasons of statistical disclosure, data is protected due to the small number.

Q167 (2016): Directorate-General for Justice Policy - Ministry of Justice

Romania

Q166 (2020): The data were communicated by the Mediation Council, reflecting the pace of the authorization process as a mediator by the Mediation Council (which may register fluctuations from year to year), of persons who meet the conditions provided by law.

Q166 (2019): The number of mediators accredited annually by the Mediation Council registers fluctuations, from year to year, being related most of the times to the legislative amendments brought to the mediation law, which can determine the increase in the number of persons requesting the accreditation as mediator, after the training courses required by law.

Q166 (2016): Regarding the variation registered in the number of authorizations granted to the mediators during the period 2014-2016, we mention that this was due to the legislative changes in the field of mediation occurred during that period.

Q166 (2013): The increase of the number of mediators in 2012 and 2013 comparing to 2010 is a result of the legislative reforms, stimulating the ADR.

Q166 (2012): The increase of the number of mediators in 2012 and 2013 comparing to 2010 is a result of the legislative reforms, stimulating the ADR.

Q167 (2020): Although we cannot offer a total of the cases of court-related mediation, divided into the categories above, according to the statistical system in the field (which is ongoing at this moment), we could extract a number of 614 mediation agreement authorized by the court (2020).

Background and legislation elements (remain valid from the last cycle):

The control of the state regarding the mediation is indirect and it concerns the agreement concluded by the parties after following the mediation procedure – such an agreement constitutes an act under private signature. In order to become an authentic act, it has to be authenticated by the notary public or authorized by the court. Thus, if the conflict has already been submitted to a court, the settlement by mediation of such a case can be possible at the initiative of the involved parties or at the recommendation of the court and accepted by the parties, concerning rights the parties can dispose over in accordance with the legal provisions. Mediation can deal with the total or partial settlement of the concerned litigation. The court shall, on the request of the parties, issue a decision in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code regarding the expedient court decision.

According with the provisions of article 59 para. 2 of the Law no. 192/2006, the parties to the mediation agreement may go to court to request, in compliance with the legal proceedings, to give a decision to legalize their understanding. Competence shall lay with the court in whose jurisdiction any of the parties have their domicile or residence or, where appropriate, the head office or the court of first instance in whose jurisdiction is located the place where it has been signed mediation agreement. The decision whereby the court consents on the understanding between parties shall be delivered in the council room and shall be an enforcement order under the law. The provisions of articles 438 - 441 of the Law no 134/2010 (New Civil Procedure Code), republished, as amended, shall apply accordingly.

Mediation in case of a dispute before the law courts, according with the provisions of article 61 para. 1 of the Law no. 192/2006. in case the conflict was brought to justice, its settlement by mediation may take place at the initiative of the parties or at the proposal of any of them or on the recommendation of the court, concerning the rights which the parties may enjoy under the law. Mediation may have as subject settlement of all or part of the dispute. The mediator may not charge fees for informing the parties. Also, according with the provisions of art. 63 para. 1 of the Law no. 192/2006, in case the matter has been settled by means of mediation, the court shall deliver, at the request of the parties and in compliance with the requirements of law, a judgment, the provisions of articles 438 - 441 of the Law No 134/2010, republished, as amended, being applied accordingly.

Q167 (2018): Although we cannot offer a total of the cases of court-related mediation, divided into the three categories above, according to the statistical system in the field (which is ongoing at this moment), we could extract a number 1070 mediation agreement authorized by the court (2018) Background and legislation elements:

The control of the state regarding the mediation is indirect and it concerns the agreement concluded by the parties after following the mediation procedure – such an agreement constitutes an act under private signature. In order to become an authentic act, it has to be authenticated by the notary public or authorized by the court. Thus, if the conflict has already been submitted to a court, the settlement by mediation of such a case can be possible at the initiative of the involved parties or at the recommendation of the court and accepted by the parties, concerning rights the parties can dispose over in accordance with the legal provisions. Mediation can deal with the total or partial settlement of the concerned litigation. The court shall, on the request of the parties, issue a decision in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code regarding the expedient court decision.

According with the provisions of article 59 para. 2 of the Law no. 192/2006, the parties to the mediation agreement may go to court to request, in compliance with the legal proceedings, to give a decision to legalize their understanding. Competence shall lay with the court in whose jurisdiction any of the parties have their domicile or residence or, where appropriate, the head office or the court of first instance in whose jurisdiction is located the place where it has been signed mediation agreement. The decision whereby the court consents on the understanding between parties shall be delivered in the council room and shall be an enforcement order under the law. The provisions of articles 438 - 441 of the Law no 134/2010 (New Civil Procedure Code), republished, as amended, shall apply accordingly.

Mediation in case of a dispute before the law courts, according with the provisions of article 61 para. 1 of the Law no. 192/2006. in case the conflict was brought to justice, its settlement by mediation may take place at the initiative of the parties or at the proposal of any of them or on the recommendation of the court, concerning the rights which the parties may enjoy under the law. Mediation may have as subject settlement of all or part of the dispute. The mediator may not charge fees for informing the parties. Also, according with the provisions of art. 63 para. 1 of the Law no. 192/2006, in case the matter has been settled by means of mediation, the court shall deliver, at the request of the parties and in compliance with the requirements of law, a judgment, the provisions of articles 438 - 441 of the Law No 134/2010, republished, as amended, being applied accordingly.

Q167 (2016): There are no statistics on the number of mediation procedures (Council of Mediation)

Slovakia

Q166 (2020): In criminal matters is mediation provided by the 81 Probation officers located on District Courts.

Q166 (2019): In criminal matters is mediation provided by the 81 Probation officers located on District Courts.

Q166 (2018): In previous cycles the number of registered mediators provided by the Ministry of Justice included all persons listed in the register of mediators, including those who has been stroke out of a list or suspended. For this evaluation cycle we can provide the number of active registered mediators.

Q166 (2012): In 2012, all disciplinary proceedings against lawyers were initiated on the basis of alleged breach of professional obligations laid down by the Act on the Legal Profession or the Code on Professional Conduct for Lawyers. A criminal offence committed by a lawyer (who was found guilty by the criminal court in final judgment) is the reason for suspension or disbarment under the Act on the Legal Profession. However, it is not an issue of disciplinary proceedings.

Q167 (2019): Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic

Slovenia

Q167 (General Comment): Under category "1. Civil and commercial cases", all mediation cases at local and district courts are reported (including family cases and consumer cases).

Q167 (2017): Data source: The Supreme Court's Data Warehouse.

Data source: The Supreme Court's Data Warehouse. The figures represent resolved mediation cases (no matter what was the outcome of mediation). The category 1. Civil cases includes family cases. The figure at the category 4. Employment dismissals cases is the number of mediations at the labour and social courts and includes employment dismissal cases.

Q167 (2016): Data source: The Supreme Court's Data Warehouse.

The figures represent resolved mediation cases (no matter what was the outcome of mediation). The category 1. Civil cases includes family cases. The figure at the category 4. Employment dismissals cases is the number of mediations at the labour and social courts and includes employment dismissals cases.

The difference (decrease) in number of mediation cases compared to 2014 can be partially due to decrease in number of incoming court cases (see Q91). In 2016, the mediation was offered in 7.969 civil and 1.475 labour cases.

Q167 (2014): The figures represent resolved mediation cases (no matter what was the outcome of mediation). The category 1. Civil cases includes family cases. The figure at the category 4. Employment dismissals cases is the number of mediations at the labour and social courts and includes employment dismissals cases.

In 2014, the mediation was offered in 10.854 civil and 2.003 labour cases.

Differences to 2012: in 2012, data was reported by the Ministry of Justice, since 2014 the data source is the Supreme Court's Data Warehouse.

Q167 (2012): The 2012 data show rising trends of readiness of parties to use judicial meditation and capacities of the courts to supply it. The area of judicial mediation and alternative resolution procedures in general has been the focus of legislative changes in 2009 according to which courts of first and second instances had to adopt mediation procedures.

Spain

Q166 (2020): The figure provided is the number of mediators (natural and legal persons) registered in the Registry of Mediators.

This Registry is not compulsory, so the number of persons that act as mediators may be higher.

Mediation does not have a long tradition in Spain. However, it has good legislative support, and broad institutional support (for example, from the General Council of the Judiciary).

The Draft Law on Procedural Efficiency Measures contains rules that will enhance it (such as providing that the attempted solution be a prior procedural requirement).

Q166 (2019): The figure indicated is the sum of [Mediators + Insolvency mediators + Institutions of Mediation + Legal Persons Insolvency

mediators] registered in the Registry of Mediation of the Ministry of Justice.

The registry is not compulsory and there are other Registries in Autonomous Regions.

Q166 (2018): The figure indicated is the sum of [Mediators + Insolvency mediators + Institutions of Mediation + Legal Persons Insolvency mediators] registered in the Registry of Mediation of the Ministry of Justice.

The registry is not compulsory and there are other Registries in Autonomous Regions. Therefore, the figure is not a complete and perfect national data.

Q166 (2017): The data indicates the number of natural persons registered as Mediators and Mediators on Insolvency, in the Registry of Mediators and Mediation Institutions. (Registration is not compulsory).
Moreover, there are 123 Institutions of Mediation, and other 132 legal persons registered as Mediators on Insolvency. Law 5/2012 on mediation in civil and commercial matters regulated mediation. The Royal Decree 980/2013, develops the previous Law and creates the Register of Mediators and Mediation Institutions. Registration in the Register is voluntary, therefore, its figures are still indicative. But in general the regulation offers a better structuring of the Mediation Institution and a progressive improvement of the quality of the data. Moreover, Mediation is being developed and implemented more and more, both by public initiatives and by professional Associations.

Q166 (2016): In the Registry of the Ministry of Justice there are 1160 private mediators registered who work in the whole territory. The mediation takes place out of Courts. The Court during the first hearing informs to the parties about the possibility of going to mediation, and can suspend the procedure if the parties decide to try the mediation.
The registry mentioned is voluntary (not mandatory), so the figure is a possible approximation. The number of Institutions of Mediation is 66.

Q166 (2015): The approval in 2012 of the Act on mediation in civil and commercial matters could have influence on the increase in the number of mediators.

Q167 (2020): Given the severe restrictions between March and May of 2020, the pandemic is a possible explanation of the decreased number of court-related mediation proceedings in respect of all legal matters.

Q167 (2017): The figures indicate the files transferred by Courts to mediation procedures. There is not data about issues directly solved in mediation before starting the judicial proceeding.
The advancement in the implementation of mediation explains the increase in the number of “civil and commercial cases” on the one hand and “criminal cases” on the other hand. There are no specific reasons explaining the decreases in the number of mediation procedures concerning family law cases and employment dismissal cases.

Q167 (2016): A reform of the Civil Procedural Law in 2015, introduced certain obligations of the Court and of the Judge to inform the parties about the possibility to bring the case to mediation. Accordingly, the number of civil and commercial cases, as well as the number of family cases increased in a significant way between 2014 and 2016. No particular explanation can be provided in respect of the decrease in the number of judicial mediation procedures in criminal matters.

Q167 (2014): In 2014, regarding labour cases, 460 609 mediation procedures were conducted prior to the initiation of cases before the labour courts, but there is not specific data available about the employment dismissals cases.

Q167 (2012): In 2012, regarding labour matters, 12 725 cases were diverted to mediation, 3 464 granted an agreement, but there was no data available on employment dismissals cases. As for criminal matters, 1 166 cases were diverted to mediation during the instruction phase and 16 953 cases were diverted to mediation before the Criminal Court.

Indicator 8: The existence and use of alternative dispute resolution methods

comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by question no.

Question 163. Does the judicial system provide for court-related mediation procedures?

Question 166. Number of accredited or registered mediators for court-related mediation:

Question 167. Number of court-related mediations:

Question 166

Austria

(2019): The list of mediators started in 2004; registration is always limited for a specific period: five years after the initial registration and ten years for continuation of an existing registration. Many mediators registered in 2004, applied for continuation of the registration in 2009 but did not do so in 2019. This explains the significant drop in registered mediators.

(2015): Q166

<http://www.mediatorenliste.justiz.gv.at>

Q168

Sec. 198 – 209 CPC

Belgium

(2020):

"The difference in the number of mediators compared to the previous cycle is explained in particular by the removal of mediators who are no longer up to date with their continuing education obligation.

As of 31/12/2020, 2577 mediators are accredited by the Federal Mediation Commission (CFM) and more than 3400 accreditations with this same CFM (some mediators having in fact several accreditations in family, civil and commercial, social, administrative matters).

The difference (as for the figure) with the previous cycle is explained in particular by the striking off of mediators who are no longer up to date with their obligation of permanent training.

"

(2019): The number of accredited mediators in 2019 was 2,399. The number of approvals (by type of civil litigation) granted to mediators: 3,177, including 2,178 to women and 999 to men.

A mediator can be accredited in family matters as well as in civil and commercial matters. S/he may have one or all of the accreditation (family, civil and commercial, social affairs, mediation with public authorities). So one mediator is not equal to one accreditation.

(2018): 2122 accredited mediators with 2788 accreditations granted, 907 for male mediators and 1881 accreditations for female mediators

(2017): Information on mediation: <http://www.mediation-justice.be>

(2016): Information on mediation: <http://www.mediation-justice.be>

(2015): number of médiateurs at 13/10/2016

(2012): 2012: the competence over the court houses is transferred from the federal level to the authorities.

Bulgaria

(2020): The information about the number of registered court-related mediators is not available (NA). As of July 2021 the total number of mediators registered in the Unified Register of Mediators at the Ministry of Justice is 2767 (for 2020 the number of newly registered is 233).

(2019): The information about the number of registered court-related mediators is not available (NA). At the end of 2019 the total number of mediators registered in the Unified Register of Mediators at the Ministry of Justice is 2419.

(2018): The information about the number of registered court-related mediators is not available (NA). As of May 2019 the total number of mediators registered in the Unified Register of Mediators at the Ministry of Justice is 2311 (for 2018 the number of newly registered is 250).

(2015): Number of registered mediators is 1501 up to 31.12.2015.

Czech Republic

(2020): From the above mentioned number of mediators there are 356 probate and mediation officials and 313 mediators in non criminal cases.

(2019): From the above mentioned number of mediators there are 347 probate and mediation officials and 242 mediators in non criminal cases.

(2018): From the above mentioned number of mediators there are 429 probate and mediation officials and 228 mediators in non criminal cases. The number of mediators is increasing since the Ministry of Justice supports broader use of other criminal sanctions which are alternatives to imprisonment such as house arrest.

(2017): From the above mentioned number of mediators there are 421 probate and mediation officials and 239 (from this number 211 active and 28 inactive) mediators in non criminal cases. The number of mediators in non criminal cases is constantly increasing since the entry into force of a law on judicial mediation in civil matters in 2012.

(2016): From the above mentioned number of mediators there are 398 probate and mediation officials and 222 mediators in non criminal cases. The number of mediators in non criminal cases is constantly increasing since the entry into force of a law on judicial mediation in civil matters in 2012.

(2015): From the mentioned number of mediators there are 381 probate and mediation officials and 208 mediators in non criminal cases. The number of mediators in non criminal cases is constantly increasing since the entry into force of a law on judicial mediation in civil matters in 2012.

Denmark

(2020): The number of registered attorneys who are appointed to serve as mediators in court mediation in 2020 is 53. The number of registered judges who serves as mediators in court mediation in 2020 is 90.

(2018): The number of registered judges who serve as mediators in court mediation in 2018 is 86. The number of registered attorneys who are appointed to serve as mediators in court mediation in 2018 is 57.

(2017): In 2017 there are 57 registered attorneys and 78 judges with a special mediation education as of 1st July 2017. There is a different process of appointment. Judge mediators go through a special education, and registered attorneys must file a job application to become mediator. There we have updated numbers for judge mediators. Attorneys are appointed every 4 years and the last appointment window was in 2016. The number of attorneys is therefore the same as last year. Source: <http://www.domstol.dk/saadangoerdu/retsmaegling/Documents/Liste%20over%20advokatmaeglere.pdf>

(2016): The number of registered judges who serve as mediators in court mediation in 2016 is 86. The number of registered attorneys who are appointed to serve as mediators in court mediation in 2016 is 57.

Finland

(2019): In Finland there is no accreditation or a register for court-related mediators. All mediators are trained in a special training program for mediation.

France

(2020): "There are also 312 legal persons
These data concern only civil mediation and come from the SADJAV and the DACS. The increase in the number of mediators registered on the lists of mediators established by the second instance courts is indicative of the development of the use of alternative dispute resolution methods and more particularly mediation.
The Ministry of Justice strongly encourages mediators to register on these lists. Registration on the lists of mediators with the second instance courts obeys certain conditions as mentioned in the decree n°2021-95 of January 29, 2021 amending the decrees n°2017-1457 of October 9, 2017 relating to the list of mediators with the second instance court. In addition, the mediator wishing to be registered must provide, in support of his application, supporting documents attesting in particular to his training (decree of January 29, 2021 fixing the list of supporting documents to be provided for registration on the list provided for in article 22-1 A of law n°95-125 of February 8, 1995 relating to the organization of the jurisdictions and to civil, criminal and administrative procedure). A verification of his or her criminal record is also carried out.
These requirements help to ensure the minimum guarantees (training, impartiality, independence and verification of criminal status) required of a mediator recommended by the courts. Finally, the mediators registered on these lists have a better visibility since the litigants are led to go to the lists of the second instance court to find a mediator (<https://www.justice.fr/r%C3%A9gler-litiges-autrement/m%C3%A9diation>).
A mediator recommended by the justice is, moreover, a guarantee of confidence for the litigants. "

(2018): The data are approximate because they have been compiled manually from the lists of mediators at the courts of appeal, published and provided for by article 8 of Act No. 2016-1547 of 18 November 2016 on the modernization of 21st century justice and partial because the service is still waiting for the publication and/or registration of 13 lists, on 05 June 2019. It is recalled that in the French judicial system, the judge remains free to appoint a mediator who does not appear on the lists drawn up by the courts of appeal. Indeed, these lists are intended for the information of the judge.

(2016): Except for the profession of family mediator for which a diploma is required, the profession of mediator in civil and commercial matters is not regulated and there is no national register of mediators. Nevertheless, it is possible to consider as registered: mediators in criminal matters entrusted with tasks by public prosecutors (312), justice conciliators who are volunteers and selected by judicial bodies (1958), and the family mediators empowered by the family allowances funds (670). Data is not presented in full time equivalent.

(2015): Accredited mediators are family mediators, criminal mediators and legal conciliators, who work in courts or are subsidised by the family allowance funds.

Source: Ministry of Justice, General Secretariat, Sub-Directorate of Statistics and Studies, Access to Law and Victim Assistance Unit

Germany

(General Comment): Germany does not have a system of accreditation or registration for mediators. In addition, there is no statistical data available on the number of court annexed mediation cases. For these reasons, Germany cannot provide information on the number of accredited or registered mediators who practice judicial mediation.

(2018): Germany does not have a system of accreditation or registration for mediators. In addition, there is no statistical data available on the number of court annexed mediation cases. For these reasons, Germany cannot provide information on the number of accredited or registered mediators who practice judicial mediation.

(2017): Germany does not have a system of accreditation or registration for mediators. In addition, there is no statistical data available on the number of court annexed mediation cases. For these reasons, Germany cannot provide information on the number of accredited or registered mediators who practice judicial mediation.

(2016): Germany does not have a system of accreditation or registration for mediators. In addition, there is no statistical data available on the number of court annexed mediation cases. For these reasons, Germany cannot provide information on the number of accredited or registered mediators who practice judicial mediation.

Greece

(2020): There is no relevant information regarding the data.

(2019): The interest of people to acquire the status of mediator increased in 2019 without any special or official reason.

Hungary

(2016): There is a continuous training for court secretaries and judges in the field of mediation so that is the reason for the increasing number. To be registered as a court mediator one must finish this training (organized by the National Office for the Judiciary).

(2014): The increase in the number of judicial mediators between 2013 and 2014 is a result of constant training organized by the National Office for the Judiciary.

(2013): Registered mediator can be any natural or legal person, who complies with the legal requirements (concerning university degree, mediation training etc.). According to the relevant legislation (Act LV of 2002 on Mediation) mediators established in other EEA Member States (i.e. living in the European Economic Area) can act in a current case in Hungary. The foreign mediator should inform the Ministry of Justice, which shall specify the rights for one year.

Ireland

(2014): 2014: Reforms are also under consideration. Legislation is being prepared to promote mediation as a viable, effective and efficient alternative to court proceedings thereby reducing legal costs, speeding up the resolution of disputes and relieving the stress involved in court proceedings. It is anticipated that a Mediation Bill will be published in 2015 with a view to enactment of the legislation quickly thereafter.

Italy

(2018): The above figures refer to public mediators who deal with civil and commercial mediation procedures. Therefore these figures do not include mediators in family matters (818) nor in consumer cases.

(2016): The number of accredited mediators is destined to grow. Probably at a lower growth rate.

Latvia

(2020): Data are available only about certified mediators. According legislation there can be practicing mediators and certified mediators. The former is a natural person selected freely by the parties who have agreed to conduct mediation while the latter, is a mediator who, in accordance with the procedures laid down in the laws and regulations, has acquired mediation and received a certificate which gives him/her the right to be included in the list of mediators.

(2019): Data are available only about certified mediators. According legislation there can be practicing mediators and certified mediators. The former is a natural person selected freely by the parties who have agreed to conduct mediation while the latter, is a mediator who, in accordance with the procedures laid down in the laws and regulations, has acquired mediation and received a certificate which gives him/her the right to be included in the list of mediators.

(2015): Variation of the number of mediators is constant since every year new mediators pass the exam and become certified mediators

Lithuania

(General Comment): On 29 June, 2017 new regulation for mediation and becoming mediator was adopted which entered into force from 2019-01-01. The amendments that have been made set new requirements to improve the quality of mediation services. Also, the establishment of mediation as a professional activity (with the exception of judicial mediation by judges) is approved, part of such activity is paid by state. These factors as well as the overall promotion of mediation in the country and the development of the application of mediation might have impact on the significant increase of the number of people that gained the status of mediator.

Till 1st January, 2019 National Courts Administration have been maintained the list of court mediators which included judges and other persons (not judges). Due to a change in legal regulation (from 1st January, 2019), National Courts Administration maintains only the list of Judges who have been granted the status of mediators (Article 5 (2) of the Law on Mediation of the Republic of Lithuania) and transmits this data to the State Guaranteed Legal Aid Service. The latter maintains the common list of mediators and decides on the status of mediator for persons who are not judges. The mentioned list is published on the website of the The State Guaranteed Legal Aid Service (Article 5 (6) of the Law on Mediation). It is to notice that court-related mediation in practice is more often executed by mediators judges however the mediators who are not judges are also allowed to mediate at this stage when they are appointed by the State Guaranteed Legal Aid Service.

(2020): In 2020 the list contained 438 mediators not judges (of which 100 males and 338 females), and 114 mediators judges (of which 27 males and 87 females).

The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania, implementing the project co-financed by the European Union Structural Funds No. 10.1.4-V-922-01-005 "Development of the Conciliation Mediation System", taking into account the expansion of the Institute of Mediation and the consequent increased need for mediators, initiated the organization of training for mediators, during which a total of 420 persons (320 people were trained in the training of 40 academic hours, 100 people took part in the training of 24 academic hours).

This training took place in May – October, 2019. All participants signed a contract for the provision of training services, one of the conditions of which was the obligation to register to take the qualification exam for mediators and to come to take it. Due to the fact that the Training Participants' Agreement did not provide for the obligation to pass the mediators' qualification examination but to come to take it, the Ministry of Justice did not collect information on the proportion of trainees who passed the mediators' qualification examination, but the persons who took part in this training were very active in applying for the qualification examination for mediators. There were also cases when those who did not pass the mediator qualification exam for the first time registered to take the exam again six months later.

October – November in 2020 specialized training for mediators on the topic "Mediation in family disputes in the presence of signs of domestic violence" was organized on the order of the Ministry of Justice. A total of 60 mediators participated in the training. These training were intended to improve the qualification of mediators in disputes where are possible signs of domestic violence, therefore only mediators registered in the list of mediators of the Republic of Lithuania and having signed agreements with the State Guaranteed Legal Aid Service on the provision of compulsory mediation services could participate in.

It is noteworthy that the organized training, which were free of charge for their participants, increased the number of mediators in both 2019 and 2020. In this context, it would not be appropriate to compare the increase between 2019 and 2020 .

(2019): On 29 June, 2017 new regulation for mediation and becoming mediator was adopted which entered into force from 2019-01-01. The amendments that have been made set new requirements to improve the quality of mediation services. Also, the establishment of mediation as a professional activity (with the exception of judicial mediation by judges) is approved, part of such activity is paid by state. These factors as well as the overall promotion of mediation in the country might have impact on the significant increase of the number of people that gained the status of mediator.

Till 1st January, 2019 National Courts Administration have been maintained the list of court mediators which included judges and other persons (not judges). Due to a change in legal regulation (from 1st January, 2019), National Courts Administration maintains only the list of Judges who have been granted the status of mediators (Article 5 (2) of the Law on Mediation of the Republic of Lithuania) and transmits this data to the State Guaranteed Legal Aid Service. The latter maintains the common list of mediators and decides on the status of mediator for persons who are not judges. The mentioned list is published on the website of the The State Guaranteed Legal Aid Service (Article 5 (6) of the Law on Mediation). On 31 December, 2019 the list contained 286 mediators not judges (of which 71 males and 215 females), and 106 mediators judges (of which 25 males and 81 females).

It is to notice that court-related mediation in practice is more often executed by mediators judges however the mediators who are not judges are also allowed to mediate at this stage when they are appointed by the State Guaranteed Legal Aid Service.

(2018): On 29 June, 2017 new regulation for mediation and becoming mediator was adopted which entered into force from 2019-01-01. The amendments that have been made set new requirements to improve the quality of mediation services. Also, the establishment of mediation as a professional activity (with the exception of judicial mediation by judges) is approved, part of such activity is paid by state. These factors as well as the overall promotion of mediation in the country might have impact on the significant increase of the number of people that gained the status of mediator.

(2017): The number of the mediators could increase due to the more effective spread of the information about the judicial mediation.

(2016): Judicial mediation is becoming more popular, efforts made by the judiciary and the National Courts Administration, as well as the legislator, resulted in an increased number of mediators.

(2015): National Courts Administration, data of the Activities report of 2015 of the Commission of the Judicial Mediation (<http://www.teismai.lt/data/public/uploads/2016/03/teismines-mediacijos-komisijos-2015-m.-veiklos-apibendrinimas.pdf>)

The main reforms that have been implemented over the last two years in judicial mediation:

From the 1st January 2015 the judicial mediation is available in all the courts of general jurisdiction. Before it was only available in courts, who participated in the pilot project. It is only available in civil cases. The judicial mediation is free of charge and parties may choose the judicial mediator from the List of Judicial Mediators (the List of Judicial Mediators is available at website <https://e.teismas.lt/lt/public/teismin%C4%97-mediacija/>). Judges, assistants of judges, lawyers, psychologists and other persons of different background are on the List of Judicial Mediators.

The peculiarity is that judges can also have the status of judicial mediator. The parties may choose the judge, who deals with the case (if she/he has the status of judicial mediator) to act as judicial mediator. If a peaceful agreement is reached in such a case he/she has also the power to validate it.

Parties may also choose the judge of the Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court of Lithuania to deal with their dispute, which is heard by the court of lower instance, i.e. the dispute, which arose in the court of first instance, can be dealt with by the judge of the higher court.

In order to secure the impartiality of a judge, the judge, who was dealing with the dispute as judicial mediator has an obligation to opt out from the case at later stage.

In order to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes, the Judicial Council has also decided, that judges in every case should decide on suitability of the case for judicial mediation. It was also decided to set at least 4 hours of trainings on judicial mediation in the training programmes of judges.

National Courts Administration has implemented the EU project on e-services in administration of justice in 2015. During the project, management of the process of judicial mediation was created in the Information System of Lithuanian Courts LITEKO. Parties have a possibility to make a statement in the claim or other document on judicial mediation, the judicial mediator can access the case via electronic means, can arrange the judicial mediation session via electronic means, the parties can discuss on a peaceful agreement, can sign and deliver it to the court via electronic means, i.e. E-Service Portal of Lithuanian Courts (<https://e.teismas.lt/en/public/home/>).

(2014): One of the reasons explaining the increase of the number of judicial mediators in 2014 is that from 1st January, 2015 new regulations on judicial mediation came into force, which set stricter requirements for candidates to judicial mediators (requirement for longer trainings (32 hours instead of 16 hours), requirement to attend the meetings of the Judicial Mediation Commission). Therefore persons, who wished to act as judicial mediators hurried to deliver their documents before the 1st. January, 2015, so that their request would be considered under rules, which were valid before 1st. January, 2015.

Luxembourg

(General Comment): The figures provided represent the total number of accredited mediators as of 31.12. of the reference year (in civil, commercial and criminal matters) without taking into account mediators who have ceased their activity. Source: Ministry of Justice

(2020): The increase in the number of mediators is the consequence of a political decision to focus on alternative methods of dispute resolution. This political decision has been translated in particular by a strengthening of the mediation offer.

(2019): The figures provided represent the total number of accredited mediators (in civil, commercial and criminal matters) without taking into account mediators who have ceased their activity.

(2016): There are 92 mediators for criminal matter and 81 in civil and commercial matter.

Malta

(2017): The data regarding the number of mediators was provided by The Malta Mediation Centre, quoting the number of mediators duly accredited and registered in terms of the provisions of the Mediation Act, 2004 (Cap. 474 of the Laws of Malta).

(2016): The data regarding the number of mediators was provided by The Malta Mediation Centre, quoting the number of mediators duly accredited and registered in terms of the provisions of the Mediation Act, 2004 (Cap. 474 of the Laws of Malta).

(2015): The data regarding the number of mediators was provided by The Malta Mediation Centre, quoting the number of mediators duly accredited and registered in terms of the provisions of the Mediation Act, 2004 (Cap. 474 of the Laws of Malta).

Netherlands

(2018): In campaigns to promote mediation, many people have been trained to become a mediator, and were accredited. Therefore, we observe that there are more people that want to be professional mediators than there is demand for the mediation services. The decrease of the number of mediators was discussed in the news media. The explanation given for the decrease was that the fee for being registered went up substantially. Many mediators who did hardly have cases to mediate, gave up.

(2015): In the frame of the 2015 exercise the number of mediators has increased, especially since the increase of the own financial contribution in divorce cases. Lawyers practice more often judicial mediation, which is less expensive.

(2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, it has been explained that the number of mediations has increased, especially since the increase of the own financial contribution in divorce cases. Lawyers practice more often judicial mediation, which is less expensive.

(2012): The number provided for 2012 refers to accredited judicial mediators. In 2010 there were 4 015 mediators registered at the Dutch Mediation Institute (NMI). The number provided for 2012 refers to accredited judicial mediators. The number of accredited mediators in general was 2 949. The decrease observed between 2010 and 2012 was due to new registration directives of the Dutch Mediation Institute.

Poland

(2019): The Ministry of Justice is currently working on the project "Dissemination of alternative dispute resolution methods by raising the competence of mediators, establishing the National Register of Mediators (KRM) and information activities.". The National Register of Mediators (KRM) will be a public register containing information on persons practicing the profession of mediator. The functioning of KRM will allow for ordering and increasing the ministry's control over the activity and number of mediators in Poland.

(2017): The central register of mediators in Poland is not maintained. There are two separate list of registered mediators maintained by each regional courts – a list of permanent mediators created by the president of a regional court and a list of mediators created by mediation organisations. There is no possibility to account number of registered mediators because mediators are repeated on both lists and in different courts also.

(2016): The central register of mediators in Poland is not maintained. There are two separate list of registered mediators maintained by each regional courts – a list of permanent mediators created by the president of a regional court and a list of mediators created by mediation organisations. There is no possibility to account number of registered mediators because mediators are repeated on both lists and in different courts also.

Portugal

(2020): There is a national registry on private mediators and also a national registry on public mediators, but one can not determine who among them practice court- related mediation. Besides, since the registration is not mandatory, there are also some mediators that are not registered and may practice court-related mediation.)

(2018): There is a national registry on private mediators and also a national registry on public mediators, but one can not determine who among them practice court- related mediation. Besides, since the registration is not mandatory, there are also some mediators that are not registered and may practice court-related mediation.)

(2017): this number includes mediators of the Ministry of Justice registered public systems mediation and mediators of the Peace Courts. Unlike previous data (before 2016), the 2016 and 2017 data also include accredited conflict mediators in accordance with Law n.29/2013 of 19 April (Mediation Law).
The slight increase in the number of accredited mediators between the years of 2016 and 2017 is due to the increased number of applications for inclusion on the list organized by the Ministry of Justice submitted by private mediators.

(2016): this number includes mediators of the Ministry of Justice registered public systems mediation and mediators of the Peace Courts. Unlike previous data, it also includes accredited conflict mediators in accordance with Law n.29/2013 of 19 April (Mediation Law).

(2015):

The given number in question 166 includes the mediators of the Ministry of Justice' registered public systems mediation and mediators of the Peace Courts. In addition to this number there are 234 accredited conflict mediators in accordance with article 9 (1) (e) of Law No. 29/2013, of 19 April (Mediation Law), regulated by Ministerial Ordinance No. 344/2013, of 27 November.

Please acknowledge that registered public system mediators and mediators of the Peace Courts can also be accredited conflict mediators but not the other way around.

Romania

(2020): The data were communicated by the Mediation Council, reflecting the pace of the authorization process as a mediator by the Mediation Council (which may register fluctuations from year to year), of persons who meet the conditions provided by law.

(2019): The number of mediators accredited annually by the Mediation Council registers fluctuations, from year to year, being related most of the times to the legislative amendments brought to the mediation law, which can determine the increase in the number of persons requesting the accreditation as mediator, after the training courses required by law.

(2016): Regarding the variation registered in the number of authorizations granted to the mediators during the period 2014-2016, we mention that this was due to the legislative changes in the field of mediation occurred during that period.

(2013): The increase of the number of mediators in 2012 and 2013 comparing to 2010 is a result of the legislative reforms, stimulating the ADR.

(2012): The increase of the number of mediators in 2012 and 2013 comparing to 2010 is a result of the legislative reforms, stimulating the ADR.

Slovakia

(2020): In criminal matters is mediation provided by the 81 Probation officers located on District Courts.

(2019): In criminal matters is mediation provided by the 81 Probation officers located on District Courts.

(2018): In previous cycles the number of registered mediators provided by the Ministry of Justice included all persons listed in the register of mediators, including those who has been stroke out of a list or suspended. For this evaluation cycle we can provide the number of active registered mediators.

(2012): In 2012, all disciplinary proceedings against lawyers were initiated on the basis of alleged breach of professional obligations laid down by the Act on the Legal Profession or the Code on Professional Conduct for Lawyers. A criminal offence committed by a lawyer (who was found guilty by the criminal court in final judgment) is the reason for suspension or disbarment under the Act on the Legal Profession. However, it is not an issue of disciplinary proceedings.

Spain

(2020): The figure provided is the number of mediators (natural and legal persons) registered in the Registry of Mediators. This Registry is not compulsory, so the number of persons that act as mediators may be higher. Mediation does not have a long tradition in Spain. However, it has good legislative support, and broad institutional support (for example, from the General Council of the Judiciary). The Draft Law on Procedural Efficiency Measures contains rules that will enhance it (such as providing that the attempted solution be a prior procedural requirement).

(2019): The figure indicated is the sum of [Mediators + Insolvency mediators + Institutions of Mediation + Legal Persons Insolvency mediators] registered in the Registry of Mediation of the Ministry of Justice. The registry is not compulsory and there are other Registries in Autonomous Regions.

(2018): The figure indicated is the sum of [Mediators + Insolvency mediators + Institutions of Mediation + Legal Persons Insolvency mediators] registered in the Registry of Mediation of the Ministry of Justice. The registry is not compulsory and there are other Registries in Autonomous Regions. Therefore, the figure is not a complete and perfect national data.

(2017): The data indicates the number of natural persons registered as Mediators and Mediators on Insolvency, in the Registry of Mediators and Mediation Institutions. (Registration is not compulsory). Moreover, there are 123 Institutions of Mediation, and other 132 legal persons registered as Mediators on Insolvency. Law 5/2012 on mediation in civil and commercial matters regulated mediation. The Royal Decree 980/2013, develops the previous Law and creates the Register of Mediators and Mediation Institutions. Registration in the Register is voluntary, therefore, its figures are still indicative. But in general the regulation offers a better structuring of the Mediation Institution and a progressive improvement of the quality of the data. Moreover, Mediation is being developed and implemented more and more, both by public initiatives and by professional Associations.

(2016): In the Registry of the Ministry of Justice there are 1160 private mediators registered who work in the whole territory. The mediation takes place out of Courts. The Court during the first hearing informs to the parties about the possibility of going to mediation, and can suspend the procedure if the parties decide to try the mediation. The registry mentioned is voluntary (not mandatory), so the figure is a possible approximation. The number of Institutions of Mediation is 66.

(2015): The approval in 2012 of the Act on mediation in civil and commercial matters could have influence on the increase in the number of mediators.

Question 167

Austria

(2020): Datawarehouse (register data of the case management application "Verfahrensautomation Justiz"). There is no data available if the settlement agreements are the results of court-related mediations. Parties may agree on a settlement agreement without mediation.

Belgium

(2020): We do not have figures on the number of mediations per year in Belgium.

(2017): Federal Mediation Commission

(2016): There are no official statistics

(2014): In 2014, there has been 2 763 resolved criminal mediation procedures.

(2012): In 2012, the number of mediation proceedings initiated in criminal matters was 6 352, according to the 2012 annual activity report of the Directorate General of the Court House. The number of resolved mediation proceedings in criminal matters was 2 800, according to the College of Public Prosecutors.

Cyprus

(2020): court registry

Czech Republic

(2020): Probation and Mediation Service

(2019): There could be three types of outcomes: 1. settlement agreement - 659
2. partly settlement agreement (e.g. with one victim and not with the other one) - 64
3. non-agreement - 45

Source: Probation and Mediation Service

(2018): There could be three types of outcomes: 1. settlement agreement - 602
2. partly settlement agreement (e.g. with one victim and not with the other one) - 48
3. non-agreement - 31

Source: Probation and Mediation Service

(2017): Mediation in criminal cases is mostly voluntary. The decrease in the number of mediations is mainly due to the decrease in the number of cases in the pre-trial proceedings to which Probation and Mediation Service (PMS) has entered. The enters of probation officers into the pre-trial proceedings is mostly dependent on the available capacities of the staff PMS that they can allocate for the selection, the preparing and the implementation of mediation. PMS and her employees are overloaded by the control of alternative sanctions such as probation and community sanctions, which they are delegated directly by the court. This causes a decreasing of the enters into the pre-trial proceedings and thus a decreasing of the numbers of mediations. Source:

Probation and Mediation Service

(2016): Probation and Mediation Service

Denmark

(General Comment): Data above all relates to the district courts. The two High Courts also mediate a small number of cases, but due to data problems from a new system to deal with civil cases, the Western High Court wrote in their annual report, that they were unable to see from the system how many cases they had where mediation was used. Therefore Danish Court Administration ignores the two High Courts. There are data breaches as to see when a case surpasses to mediation. In the new Civil system that was introduced gradually from September 2017 to February 2018, data on surpasses can only be seen when the case is finalized. Before we could see it when the case surpassed to mediation. The transition does not give problems to measure finished mediation as in both the new and the old civil system, a mediation is finished when it is finished. The data breach gives some problems to measure number of finished court-related mediations as this figure is combined by finished cases and cases where mediation was abandoned. The abandoned cases are first measured when the cases are finished in the court system with a court decision and not when they were first abandoned. In the figure for "number of finished court-related mediations", Danish Court Administration has ignored cases where the parties did not meet at least one time. Danish Court Administration have 5 so-called private criminal cases. In Denmark, there is no procedure for mediation of criminal cases, but private criminal cases may be mediated. Private criminal cases are cases where private legal entities (people or companies) sue others for criminal offenses. It seems that earlier data are only data of mediation where the mediation ended up with an agreement. Now the questions from CEPEJ both include start of mediation, finished court-related mediation and number of cases where an agreement is obtained.

(2020): Data is not available.

(2019): Please note that the definitions have been changed. Mediation is now measured when the case is finalized. So the number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation is therefore the same as the number of cases of finished court-related mediations. It should also be noted that it is not a possibility in general to mediate a criminal case. What is included here is ONLY criminal cases dealt with in the Civil court.

(2017): The figures in the table relate only to judge mediations.

Total amount of cases that has been transferred to a mediation process in 2017 is 1130 (both judge and attorney mediations). Mediation in district courts is 1031. Mediation in appeal courts is 99. The number for the appeal courts does not state what type of case. Question 1+2+3+4+5 is therefore only completed with district courts numbers. 528 of the 1130 cases has been finalized with an agreement due to mediation. Source:

http://www.domstol.dk/om/talogfakta/statistik/Documents/Civile%20sager/2017/Civile%20sager_byretter%202017%20-%20retsmægling.pdf and statistics from the Danish Court Administration

Concerning the sub-category "criminal cases" the data refers to privately prosecuted criminal cases which are subject to the same process as civil cases (acc. the Justice Administration Act § 989). This means that mediation will be offered in this type of criminal cases as well.

(2016): At the level of district courts, 548 cases are finalized with an agreement. The total encompasses also 40 cases before the two High Courts. The source concerning "Civil and commercial cases" and "Family cases" is the Danish Court Administration. Please note that a focus area and project for the Courts of Denmark in 2015 and 2016 was ADR. Desired outcomes were to extend people's knowledge of ADR as an alternative to court rulings and orders, to lower the case processing time and to reach better solutions. The project identified 3 main action areas: more cases should be settled through judicial mediation, uniformity in the process prior to the settlement of a case through ADR and knowledge of ADR is disseminated both internally and externally in the courts. The implementation and communication during and after this project has increased public awareness and the increase in the number of mediation proceedings is a result of these efforts.

(2014): In 2014, as regards the number of administrative cases and employment dismissals cases, these are included in the category "civil cases". Judicial mediation procedures are not available in Denmark for criminal cases. Only the number of successful mediation proceedings is indicated within the table. The number of proposed mediation proceedings was the following: civil cases: 518; family cases: 294.

(2012): In 2012, in the district courts there were 962 mediation cases divided in civil cases and family cases. In addition, the two high courts had 185 mediation cases (included in the total) which are not divided per category. Only the number of successful mediation proceedings is indicated within the table. The number of proposed mediation proceedings was the following: civil cases: 600; family cases: 338.

Estonia

(General Comment): Data on the number of court-related mediations are not recorded in any information system and are therefore not available.

Finland

(General Comment): Consumer cases are not statistically specified. The number of cases in which consumers are involved, are included in the number of the civil and commercial cases.

(2020): National Courts Administration

(2019): The National Courts Administration is currently working on improving the method of calculating the numbers related to mediation. Therefore, the numbers given this year are not strictly compatible with last years numbers. With this new calculation method the number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation would in 2018 have been 2255 cases. The number of finished court-related mediations includes cases in which the mediation has started before 2019 and which have been concluded 2019. The number of civil and commercial cases include all other cases than those in the section 2 and 4 in which the parties agreed to start mediation. Consumer cases are not statistically specified. The number of cases in which consumers are involved, are therefore included in the number of the civil and commercial cases. Number of cases in which there is a settlement agreement include only the cases in which full settlement has been reached. However, it is typical that there are partial settlements. So, the number of of settlements in total, including cases in which there is a partial settlement (and some minor issue t.eg legal costs has been forwarded back to civil proceedings) is 1773.

(2018): The number of finished court-related mediations includes cases in which the mediation has started before 2018 and which have been concluded 2018.

France

(2020): "We have started a voluntarist project in the field of mediation at the initiative of the judge before the administrative jurisdiction, each jurisdiction having to reach a quantified objective of mediations proposed by the judge and accepted by the parties (but without obligation to see these mediations leading to an agreement, which the jurisdiction does not control. The objective is, over the period 2019-2022, to reach about 2000 mediations initiated by the judge before the administrative courts (i.e. about 1% of the entries of the TA and CAA).
Source : highest administrative Court "

(2018): Statistics 2017 for family mediation

General Secretariat of the Council of State for Administrative Affairs

For successful criminal mediation (alternative procedures to prosecution), the data in 2018 are 7656, down from 2016, which had 9894 data, without any explanation on this evolution. In labour law cases, there are 8220 resolved cases after conciliation between the parties.

(2017): General Secretariat of the Council of State

Germany

(2014): Statistics on the situation given in the Federal Republic exist only for court-internal mediations/proceedings before a conciliation judge. The latter have been performed in 2013 before the civil courts, family courts, administrative courts, labour courts, social courts, and finance courts. Judges sitting on court-internal mediation proceedings have no authority to hand down a decision. However, the statistics on the situation given in the Federal Republic do not reflect any cases in which parties are instructed to pursue out-of-court mediation.

Greece

(2020): In question 167 it is impossible to collect statistics for the following reasons. If it is a mediation of law 4640/2019, the minutes are not submitted to any public authority or file, but to the competent courts and are probably not recorded in a file. It is much more impossible to distinguish between such cases. In the case of judicial mediation under Article 214b of the Code of Civil Procedure, this information can only be gathered by the competent courts.

(2017): As mentioned in Q163-1, the substantial application of Law 4446/2016 started to take effect during 2017, therefore, there were 1782 judicial mediations in administrative cases.

Hungary

(2020): Consumer cases are included in category 1 "civil and commercial cases".

(2019): Administrative cases (nr.3.) and consumer cases (nr.6.) are included in category civil and commercial cases (nr.1.)

(2018): Consumer cases are included in the category "civil and commercial cases".
National Office for the Judiciary

(2016): National Office for the Judiciary

Ireland

(General Comment): In Ireland we don't have court ordered mediation, as per section 16 of the Mediation act 2017: Courts may invite parties to attend mediation (but it is not mandated or ordered). For this reason, and in the absence of the establishment of the mediation council, there is currently no central area for recording data on mediation. When the mediation council is established, we hope we can provide this data.

Italy

(General Comment): In Italy one party may initiate a mediation procedure and the other party may decide to take part to it or not. To clarify things, please consider that in 2020 in Italy 237.773 mediation proceedings were initiated. Both parties showed up at the first mediation meeting in only 60.110 mediation proceedings. Please also note that these figures refer to private mediation. For some matter subjects the mediation is mandatory and it is managed by private mediation companies. Please note that the above figures refer to mediation procedures monitored by the Ministry of Justice. In Italy, there is a plethora of different forms of ADR procedures and some are not so widespread. Court-related mediations do exist for both family cases and labour cases but such mediation proceedings are not monitored by the Ministry of Justice. In 2020 the procedures subject to mediation were extended to the disputes related to COVID.

(2020): Mediation is not provided for administrative justice (NAP). The other forms of mediation are provided by bodies external to the judiciary (e.g. Corecom) and therefore they do not fall under the control/vision of the Ministry of Justice. In 2020 the numbers are deeply affected by the Pandemic. If we look at the first half of 2021, we can already see a "recovery" in this respect.

(2019): In Italy one party may initiate a mediation procedure and the other party may decide to take part to it or not. To clarify things, please consider that in 2019 in Italy 256.311 mediation proceedings were initiated. Both parties showed up at the first mediation meeting in only 72.664 mediation proceedings. Please also note that these figures refer to private mediation. For some matter subjects the mediation is mandatory and it is managed by private mediation companies. Please note that the above figures refer to mediation procedures monitored by the Ministry of Justice. In Italy, there is a plethora of different forms of ADR procedures and some are not so widespread. Court-related mediations do exist for both family cases and labour cases but such mediation proceedings are not monitored by the Ministry of Justice.

(2018): Figures for this question cannot be compared between 2018 and previous years. The current answer reflects the way the question has been rephrased compared to 2016. In 2016 it read “Number of judicial mediation procedures” whereas in 2018 it was changed into “Number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation”. In Italy one party may initiate a mediation procedure and the other party may decide to take part to it or not. To clarify things, please consider that in 2018 in Italy 258.786 mediation proceedings were initiated. Both parties showed up at the first mediation meeting in only 76.569 mediation proceedings. Please also note that these figures refer to private mediation. For some matter subjects the mediation is mandatory and it is managed by private mediation companies. Please note that the above figures refer to mediation procedures monitored by the Ministry of Justice. In Italy, there is a plethora of different forms of ADR procedures and some are not so widespread. Court-related mediations do exist for both family cases and labour cases but such mediation proceedings are not monitored by the Ministry of Justice; this is why they were not considered in 2016.

(2017): Please amend the "Civil and commercial case" time series as follows:

Year 2014: 295010

Year 2015: 300455

Year 2016: 269988

Year 2017: 263263

The figures provided during the last few years did not include all mediation agencies. In particular, there was one mediation agency which was not included in our analysis because it was considered (from a statistical perspective) an outlier. After an investigation of the inspection body we recognize that there are no ground to keep this agency out of the analysis.

(2016): The Department of Statistics and Organizational Analysis (within the Ministry of Justice) periodically publish reports on mediation procedures on its website:

https://webstat.giustizia.it/_layouts/15/start.aspx#/Analisi%20e%20ricerche/forms/mediazione.aspx

The latest reports are available in English as well.

The 2016 data has been up-dated in order to reflect data from all mediation agencies in Italy (the previous data (183977) did not include one mediation agency).

(2014): The Department of Statistics and Organizational Analysis of the Ministry of Justice periodically publishes reports on mediation procedures on its

website:https://webstat.giustizia.it/_layouts/15/start.aspx#/Analisi%20e%20ricerche/forms/mediazione.aspx

(2012): The Department of Statistics and Organizational Analysis of the Ministry of Justice periodically publishes reports on mediation procedures on its

website:https://webstat.giustizia.it/_layouts/15/start.aspx#/Analisi%20e%20ricerche/forms/mediazione.aspx

Latvia

(2020): Source for question 166 – Council of Certified Mediators (<https://sertificetimediatori.lv/mediatori/>)

(2018): Ministry of Justice

Lithuania

(2020): Observing the general trend of court proceedings, it can be seen that in 2020, compared to the previous year, the number of family law cases (due to divorce, child support, etc.) decreased significantly: 15,709 cases were examined (18,066 in 2019; 18,564 in 2018). It is believed that it was mandatory mediation (the requirement to initiate mediation proceedings in such cases before applying to the court for the settlement of a family dispute) that allowed to reduce the number of cases in court and court-related mediations.

The decrease in the number of completed mediation proceedings in 2020 compared to the previous year is thought to be due to an overall decrease in the number of court cases received (the number of civil cases heard in district and regional courts (I instance) decreased by 6% in 2020 compared to 2019 and was 13.646% less than in 2018). The reduction in numbers may also have been influenced by the restrictions imposed following the quarantine in the country following the COVID-19 pandemic, the lack of court hearings and judicial mediation proceedings.

(2019): As a result of mediation publicity campaigns conducted by the Ministry of Justice, the National Judicial Administration and other entities, those who go to court have more and more information about the possibility of resolving a dispute amicably through judicial mediation. Participants in the proceedings receive an explanation of the possibility to use judicial mediation together with the procedural documents. Judges also explain the essence of mediation to the parties in the cases before them and suggest the use of judicial mediation procedure (such an obligation is enshrined in law).

On 1 March 2019 the provisions of the Law on Administrative Proceedings of the Republic of Lithuania entered into force, enabling administrative disputes to be resolved with the help of judicial mediation. Judicial mediation is possible for an administrative dispute that allows the parties to enter into an amicable settlement under the law.

In order to positively assess the contribution of judges to the promotion of judicial mediation processes and the involvement of judges in judicial mediation, in 2019 the procedure for evaluating the performance of judges has been updated, which provides that during the evaluation of a judge's performance he may be awarded a certain amount of points for his activities as a mediator, the number of cases transferred to mediation by the judge is also taken into consideration.

It should be noted that family, labour cases and consumer cases, as well as civil and commercial cases, are heard by courts of general jurisdiction (in Lithuania there are no specialized courts for these categories of cases).

(2018): It should be noted that family, labour cases and consumer cases, as well as civil and commercial cases, are heard by courts of general jurisdiction (in Lithuania there are no specialized courts for these categories of cases).

(2017): The total number of judicial mediation procedures increased due to the more frequent use of this type of a procedure (in all fields - civil and commercial law, family law, labour law).

The number of judicial mediation procedures concerning civil and commercial cases increased because the judicial mediation becomes more popular.

(2016): The number of judicial mediation procedures concerning civil and commercial cases increased because the judicial mediation becomes more popular.

(2014): Judicial mediation is available in civil cases, where an agreement can be reached (family cases are treated as civil cases). As a matter of fact, 60% of the judicial mediation cases were family cases, 12% were cases on compensation of damages and loss, 10% - cases on property rights, 8% - employment cases.

(2012): There is no possibility to deliver accurate statistical data about cases in courts, in which the mediation was applied in 2012 (only 44 courts out of 67 replied). Pursuant to these data, in 17 cases the mediation procedure has been started in 2012. It should be noted that some of the courts have actively reconciled the parties in civil cases during the hearing: according to the data of the survey, there were signed 397 peace treaties in 2012 (not during the mediation procedure).

Luxembourg

(2020):

"Criminal Mediations: JUCHA, 2021

"

(2019): Criminal mediations: JUCHA, 2019

(2018): Criminal mediations: JUCHA 2008

Malta

(2019): The Malta Mediation Centre received for the first time in 2019, the first case at mediation according to Art 10.2 of the Chp 579 Media and Defamation Act. This case was actually filed in court in 2018 but was then referred for mediation in 2019, and it is still ongoing.

(2017): This data has been provided by the Mediation Coordinator at the Family Court.

Netherlands

(2020): Lower numbers in 2020 are due to the corona pandemic, as not all mediations can be done digitally, for example. Raad voor de rechtspraak en gerechten (Judicial Council and the Courts). <https://jaarverslagrechtspraak.nl/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2021/04/Jaarverslag-Rechtspraak-2020.pdf#page=45>

(2019): Data are produced by Judicial Council and courts

(2018): Mediation has been promoted for many years in the Netherlands. In that sense nothing special happened in 2017/2018. In 2018 a new program started to promote mediation in criminal cases. The rise of the number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation may be explained by the implementation of this program. The data are produced by the Judicial council and the Courts

(2017): The indicated data refers to the number of mediation procedures started in 2017. The number of completed mediation procedures for this year is 2 316.

(2016): The Council of Judiciary annual report 2016. The categorization in our source is different from the categorization above, so we cannot give the breakdown. The indicated data refers to the number of mediation procedures started in 2016. The number of completed mediation procedures for this year is 2 326.

(2012): In 2012, the number of mediations decreased because in January 2011 the so called 'mediation incentive contribution' of € 200 stopped.

Poland

(2020): Mediation proceedings based on statistical data - regional and district courts in the years 2006-2020) – developed by the Ministry of Justice.

*In accordance with the regulation which is contained in the Ordinance of the Council of Ministers of March 31, 2020 on the establishment of restrictions, orders and prohibitions in relation with the COVID19 epidemic, in the period from March 31, 2020, the performance of tasks by common courts was limited due to remote work and quarantine of employees of court departments. Mediation can be conducted in any case in the field of labour law, in which it is possible to sign a settlement, and most labour matters belong to this category. In the period 2019-2020 (at the time when an up-ward trend was observed), they mainly concerned conflicts that could have been influenced by remote work, e.g. lack of accurate, correct communication and direct contact between employees. That is why labour courts began to direct disputes towards an ADR methods, indicating that mediation may not only faster finish a case, but also be more financially attractive, which - as the data shows - resulted in a greater interest in this method of alternative dispute resolution in employee matters, as well as parties to conclude agreements.

*In 2020 total impact of cases before common courts was lower by 21.1% compared to 2019. The reduced impact of cases was caused among others by the COVID19 epidemic and related limitations. Limitations related to the pandemic have also affected the prisons and custodies closings, where mediation takes place after the sentence, representing a large percentage of mediation in criminal cases. Courts, in order not to extend the proceedings, resigned from referring cases to mediation.

(2019): "Postępowanie mediacyjne w świetle danych statystycznych – sądy rejonowe i okręgowe w latach 2006-2019" (eng. Mediation proceedings based on statistical data - regional and district courts in the years 2006-2019) – developed by the Ministry of Justice

There are no separate statistics for cases involving consumer cases. Such cases are classified as civil cases.

(2018): There are no separate statistics for cases involving consumer cases. Such cases are classified as civil cases.

(2017): Information gathered by the Managerial Statistical Information Division in Department of the Strategy and European Funds in Ministry of Justice

<https://isws.ms.gov.pl/pl/baza-statystyczna/publikacje/download,2779,7.html> With regard to administrative cases: Supreme Administrative Court – Information about activities of Administrative Courts in 2017
<http://www.nsa.gov.pl/download.php?plik=1551>

(2016): The number of mediation procedure increased significantly caused by implemented changes in law, especially in Code of Civil Procedure. We can notice that percentage of mediation cases raise in relation to cases in which mediation procedure can be apply.

Portugal

(2020): Directorate-General for Justice Policy - Ministry of Justice

(2019): The total number of cases doesn't include data on criminal cases. This number is protected by statistical confidentiality.

Data on criminal cases is protected by statistical confidentiality.

Data on consumer cases is included in civil and commercial cases.

(2018): As for the years 2016 and 2017, we have provided the numbers, according to the Justice Statistics – Directorate-General for Justice Policy - and these statistics do not include the number of cases for which parties agreed to start mediation, but only the number of procedures that were concluded with a mediation agreement in a given year. For 2018, we have called upon another statistic source - the annual report of the Council of the Courts of Peace – which provides indeed the number of cases for which parties agreed to start mediation in the courts of peace. Concerning "family cases", the numbers are correct, since the indicated number of finished court-related mediations also include procedures that had begun in 2017, but were concluded in 2018, whereas the number of cases for which the parties agreed to start such mediation only refers to 2018.

(2017): 167.2 -The number of family mediation has decreased in 2017. In 2016 the number had increased as a result of the entry into force of the General Regime of the Civil Juvenile Procedure (RGPTC) which established that the judge had to determine the intervention of either the family mediation system or send the parties to a technical hearing if they couldn't reach an agreement. After the entry into force of this new legal framework, as judges became familiar with the new procedure, they are forwarding more cases to the technical hearings instead of mediation. In addition, the number of family cases brought to court has decreased, as well as the direct requests for mediation from the parties.

167.5 - In 2017, for reasons of statistical disclosure, data is protected due to the small number.

(2016): Directorate-General for Justice Policy - Ministry of Justice

Romania

(2020): Although we cannot offer a total of the cases of court-related mediation, divided into the categories above, according to the statistical system in the field (which is ongoing at this moment), we could extract a number of 614 mediation agreement authorized by the court (2020).

Background and legislation elements (remain valid from the last cycle):

The control of the state regarding the mediation is indirect and it concerns the agreement concluded by the parties after following the mediation procedure – such an agreement constitutes an act under private signature. In order to become an authentic act, it has to be authenticated by the notary public or authorized by the court. Thus, if the conflict has already been submitted to a court, the settlement by mediation of such a case can be possible at the initiative of the involved parties or at the recommendation of the court and accepted by the parties, concerning rights the parties can dispose over in accordance with the legal provisions. Mediation can deal with the total or partial settlement of the concerned litigation. The court shall, on the request of the parties, issue a decision in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code regarding the expedient court decision.

According with the provisions of article 59 para. 2 of the Law no. 192/2006, the parties to the mediation agreement may go to court to request, in compliance with the legal proceedings, to give a decision to legalize their understanding. Competence shall lay with the court in whose jurisdiction any of the parties have their domicile or residence or, where appropriate, the head office or the court of first instance in whose jurisdiction is located the place where it has been signed mediation agreement. The decision whereby the court consents on the understanding between parties shall be delivered in the council room and shall be an enforcement order under the law. The provisions of articles 438 - 441 of the Law no 134/2010 (New Civil Procedure Code), republished, as amended, shall apply accordingly.

Mediation in case of a dispute before the law courts, according with the provisions of article 61 para. 1 of the Law no. 192/2006. in case the conflict was brought to justice, its settlement by mediation may take place at the initiative of the parties or at the proposal of any of them or on the recommendation of the court, concerning the rights which the parties may enjoy under the law. Mediation may have as subject settlement of all or part of the dispute. The mediator may not charge fees for informing the parties. Also, according with the provisions of art. 63 para. 1 of the Law no. 192/2006, in case the matter has been settled by means of mediation, the court shall deliver, at the request of the parties and in compliance with the requirements of law, a judgment, the provisions of articles 438 - 441 of the Law No 134/2010, republished, as amended, being applied accordingly.

(2018): Although we cannot offer a total of the cases of court-related mediation, divided into the three categories above, according to the statistical system in the field (which is ongoing at this moment), we could extract a number 1070 mediation agreement authorized by the court (2018) Background and legislation elements:

The control of the state regarding the mediation is indirect and it concerns the agreement concluded by the parties after following the mediation procedure – such an agreement constitutes an act under private signature. In order to become an authentic act, it has to be authenticated by the notary public or authorized by the court. Thus, if the conflict has already been submitted to a court, the settlement by mediation of such a case can be possible at the initiative of the involved parties or at the recommendation of the court and accepted by the parties, concerning rights the parties can dispose over in accordance with the legal provisions. Mediation can deal with the total or partial settlement of the concerned litigation. The court shall, on the request of the parties, issue a decision in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code regarding the expedient court decision.

According with the provisions of article 59 para. 2 of the Law no. 192/2006, the parties to the mediation agreement may go to court to request, in compliance with the legal proceedings, to give a decision to legalize their understanding. Competence shall lay with the court in whose jurisdiction any of the parties have their domicile or residence or, where appropriate, the head office or the court of first instance in whose jurisdiction is located the place where it has been signed mediation agreement. The decision whereby the court consents on the understanding between parties shall be delivered in the council room and shall be an enforcement order under the law. The provisions of articles 438 - 441 of the Law no 134/2010 (New Civil Procedure Code), republished, as amended, shall apply accordingly.

Mediation in case of a dispute before the law courts, according with the provisions of article 61 para. 1 of the Law no. 192/2006. in case the conflict was brought to justice, its settlement by mediation may take place at the initiative of the parties or at the proposal of any of them or on the recommendation of the court, concerning the rights which the parties may enjoy under the law. Mediation may have as subject settlement of all or part of the dispute. The mediator may not charge fees for informing the parties. Also, according with the provisions of art. 63 para. 1 of the Law no. 192/2006, in case the matter has been settled by means of mediation, the court shall deliver, at the request of the parties and in compliance with the requirements of law, a judgment, the provisions of articles 438 - 441 of the Law No 134/2010, republished, as amended, being applied accordingly.

(2016): There are no statistics on the number of mediation procedures (Council of Mediation)

Slovakia

(2019): Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic

Slovenia

(General Comment): Under category “1. Civil and commercial cases”, all mediation cases at local and district courts are reported (including family cases and consumer cases).

(2017): Data source: The Supreme Court’s Data Warehouse.

Data source: The Supreme Court’s Data Warehouse. The figures represent resolved mediation cases (no matter what was the outcome of mediation). The category 1. Civil cases includes family cases. The figure at the category 4. Employment dismissals cases is the number of mediations at the labour and social courts and includes employment dismissal cases.

(2016): Data source: The Supreme Court’s Data Warehouse.

The figures represent resolved mediation cases (no matter what was the outcome of mediation). The category 1. Civil cases includes family cases. The figure at the category 4. Employment dismissals cases is the number of mediations at the labour and social courts and includes employment dismissals cases.

The difference (decrease) in number of mediation cases compared to 2014 can be partially due to decrease in number of incoming court cases (see Q91). In 2016, the mediation was offered in 7.969 civil and 1.475 labour cases.

(2014): The figures represent resolved mediation cases (no matter what was the outcome of mediation). The category 1. Civil cases includes family cases. The figure at the category 4. Employment dismissals cases is the number of mediations at the labour and social courts and includes employment dismissals cases.

In 2014, the mediation was offered in 10.854 civil and 2.003 labour cases.

Differences to 2012: in 2012, data was reported by the Ministry of Justice, since 2014 the data source is the Supreme Court’s Data Warehouse.

(2012): The 2012 data show rising trends of readiness of parties to use judicial mediation and capacities of the courts to supply it. The area of judicial mediation and alternative resolution procedures in general has been the focus of legislative changes in 2009 according to which courts of first and second instances had to adopt mediation procedures.

Spain

(2020): Given the severe restrictions between March and May of 2020, the pandemic is a possible explanation of the decreased number of court-related mediation proceedings in respect of all legal matters.

(2017): The figures indicate the files transferred by Courts to mediation procedures. There is not data about issues directly solved in mediation before starting the judicial proceeding.

The advancement in the implementation of mediation explains the increase in the number of “civil and commercial cases” on the one hand and “criminal cases” on the other hand. There are no specific reasons explaining the decreases in the number of mediation procedures concerning family law cases and employment dismissal cases.

(2016): A reform of the Civil Procedural Law in 2015, introduced certain obligations of the Court and of the Judge to inform the parties about the possibility to bring the case to mediation. Accordingly, the number of civil and commercial cases, as well as the number of family cases increased in a significant way between 2014 and 2016. No particular explanation can be provided in respect of the decrease in the number of judicial mediation procedures in criminal matters.

(2014): In 2014, regarding labour cases, 460 609 mediation procedures were conducted prior to the initiation of cases before the labour courts, but there is not specific data available about the employment dismissals cases.

(2012): In 2012, regarding labour matters, 12 725 cases were diverted to mediation, 3 464 granted an agreement, but there was no data available on employment dismissals cases. As for criminal matters, 1 166 cases were diverted to mediation during the instruction phase and 16 953 cases were diverted to mediation before the Criminal Court.

Annex 1

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Indicator 1: Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts and prosecution services

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Indicator 2: The judicial organisation

Indicator 2: The judicial organisation

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Indicator 5: Legal aid

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Indicator 6: The ICT tools of courts and for court users

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Table 7.6.1 Number of lawyers* (absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants) from 2012 to 2020 (Q1, Q146, Q147)

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Table 7.6.3 Number of professional judges and lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants from 2012 to 2020 (Q1, Q46, Q146)

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Indicator 7: Professionals of justice

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Indicator 8: The existence and use of alternative dispute resolution methods

Indicator 8: The existence and use of alternative dispute resolution methods

Annex 2

**Extract of the CEPEJ Scheme
for evaluating judicial system**

Click below to open the file
[CEPEJ Scheme for evaluating judicial system](#)

Annex 3

**Extract of the explanatory note
to the scheme for evaluating
judicial system**

Click below to open the file
[Explanatory note to the scheme for evaluating judicial system](#)

Annex 4

Definitions of the Clearance Rate (CR) and the Disposition Time (DT)

The CEPEJ has chosen to develop performance indicators of courts at the European level. The GOJUST Guidelines[1] invite the member states to organise their data collection system so as to be able to provide the relevant information for calculating such indicators. The first indicator is the Clearance Rate. This allows a useful comparison even though the parameters of the cases concerned are not identical in every respect. This indicator can be used to see if the courts are keeping up with the number of incoming cases without increasing their backlog. The second indicator is the calculated Disposition Time. By making use of a specific calculation method, it is possible to generate data concerning the estimated time that is needed to bring a case to an end. This method can provide relevant information on the overall functioning of the courts of a state or entity. Gradually, the report of the CEPEJ will enable a comparative evaluation of the functioning of judicial systems in dealing with case-flows coming in and going out of the courts.

Clearance Rate (CR)

The Clearance Rate is a simple ratio, obtained by dividing the number of resolved cases by the number of incoming cases, expressed in a percentage:

$$\text{Clearance Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Resolved cases in a period}}{\text{Incoming cases in a period}} \times 100$$

A Clearance Rate close to 100 % indicates the ability of the court or of a judicial system to resolve approximately as many cases as the number of incoming cases within the given time period. A Clearance Rate above 100 % indicates the ability of the system to resolve more cases than those received, thus reducing the number of pending cases at the end of the measurement period, including any existing backlog. Finally, a Clearance Rate below 100 % appears when the number of incoming cases is higher than the number of resolved cases. In this case, the total number of pending cases will increase.

Essentially, the Clearance Rate shows how the court or the judicial system is coping with the in-flow of cases. It allows comparisons even when the parameters of the cases concerned in different countries are not identical in every respect.

Disposition Time (DT)

The calculated Disposition Time measures the theoretical time necessary for a pending case to be solved in court in the light of the current pace of work of the courts in that country or entity.

The Disposition Time is obtained by dividing the number of pending cases at the end of the observed period by the number of resolved cases within the same period multiplied by 365 (days in a year):

$$\text{Calculated Disposition Time} = \frac{\text{Number of pending cases at the end of a period}}{\text{Number of resolved cases in a period}} \times 365$$

The conversion into days simplifies the understanding of the relation between pending and resolved cases within a period. The calculated Disposition Time would show, for example, that the time necessary for solving a pending case has increased from 120 days to 150 days. This allows comparisons within the same jurisdiction over time and, with some prudence, between judicial systems in different countries or entities. It is also relevant for assessing court efficiency in this regard in the light of established standards for the length of proceedings.

It should be noted that this indicator is not a calculation of the average time needed to process a case but a theoretical estimate of the time needed to process pending cases. However, the indicator fails to show the mix, concentration, or merits of the cases. Thus, for example, if the ratio indicates that pending cases will be processed in 90 days, some cases might be solved on the 10th day and others on the 90th day. Case level data of the actual duration of cases from functional ICT systems is needed in order to review these details and make a full analysis. In the meantime, this formula may offer valuable information on the estimated maximum duration of cases that are still pending.

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Annex 5

ICT Evaluation - detailed methodology of calculation

The assessment of the ICT development are done each cycle depending of the questions available for the EC Scoreboard. In order to be able to follow the evolution with previous cycles and considering that the number of questions selected for the EU Scoreboard vary, CEPEJ has decided this cycle to simplify the calculation and to base it on each available question presented in the tables separately except in few instances as underlined below.

The principle is that all the answers are weighted based on the answers provided and for each matter or category separately. Not providing an answer for a question (NA answer) results in value 0 for that reply.

Below are details on each table calculations.

The table description:

| Table | Table description | Question | Used in the total index |
|-------|--|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 6.1 | Writing assistance and voice recording tools in 2020 | Q62-7, Q62-8 | ✓ |
| 6.2 | Case management system and its features in 2020 | Q63-1, Q63-1-1 | ✓ |
| 6.3 | Tools for financial and registers administrations in 2020 | Q63-2 Q63-6 | Only 63-6 |
| 6.4 | Measurement tools to assess the workload of judges, prosecutors and/or court clerks in 2020 | Q63-7, Q63-7-1 | ✓ |
| 6.5 | Technologies used for electronic submission of cases, transmission of summons and online monitoring of proceedings in 2020 | Q64-2, Q64-4, | ✓ |
| 6.6 | Electronic communication between courts and lawyers in 2020 | Q64-6 | ✓ |
| 6.7 | Existence and modalities of online submission of requests for legal aid in 2020 | Q64-3, Q64-3-1 | ✓ |
| 6.8 | Technologies used for communication between courts and enforcement agents, notaries and experts in 2020 | Q64-7, Q64-7-1 | ✓ |
| 6.9 | Existence of online processing devices of specialised litigation in 2020 | Q64-9 | |
| 6.10 | Overview of ICT assessment per question in 2020 | Summary | |
| 6.11 | Overview of ICT assessment per question in 2018, 2019 and 2020 | Summary over years | |

Table 6.1 Assistance tools (Questions 62-7 and 62-8)

Two questions are used to create joined assessment on assistance tools for judges composed from:

- The deployment rate based on the answer per each matter. Calculation points for all deployment/availability rate questions are same in all tables and only multiplied in case tool is more important. For this tool following points are used:

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 100% | 1/3 |
| 50-99% | 0,75/3 |
| 10-49% | 0,5/3 |
| 1-9% | 0,25/3 |
| 0% (NAP) | 0% |
| NA | 0% |

In case the availability rate is 100% for all matters the value is 1 that is maximum possible for this sub-question.

- The availability of dictation tools (simple or multiple speakers (complex) is given following points based on the replies per matter:

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| in all courts | 1/3 |
| in most of the courts | 0,6667/3 |
| in some courts / pilot phases | 0,3333/3 |
| not available | 0 |
| NA | 0 |

- For a voice recognition tool the reply is graded per matter as:

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Yes | 1/3 |
| Pilot testing | 0,5/3 |
| No | 0% |

In case the answer is "Yes" for all matters the value is 1 that is maximum possible for this sub-question.

Total for these two questions is including answers for writing assistance tools (a) and voice recognition tools(c) fully and if multiple speaker answer is available (b2) then only that one is counted and if not half of simple dictation tools(b1) is included.

The maximum value on this table is then 3(three).

Table 6.2 Case Management system (Question 63-1/63-1-1)

The questions 063 and 63-1 that are in fact dependent and could be considered as one.

- The deployment rate calculated as explained above. The points are as follow

| | |
|----------|------|
| 100% | 1 |
| 50-99% | 0,75 |
| 10-49% | 0,5 |
| 1-9% | 0,25 |
| 0% (NAP) | 0 |
| NA | 0 |

In case the availability rate is 100% for all matters the value is 3 that is maximum possible for this sub-question.

- “Status of case online” is evaluated depending on answer as follow:

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Both | 1/3 |
| Accessible to parties | 0,6667/3 |
| Publication of decision online | 0,3333/3 |
| Not accessible at all | 0 |

In case the “both” for all matters the value is 1 that is maximum possible for this sub-question.

- The “Centralised or interoperable database” and “Early warning signals (for active case management)” are Yes/No sub-questions that is counted as
- Status of integration/connection of a CMS with a statistical tool, answers are valued as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Fully integrated including BI | 1/3 |
| Integrated | 0,5/3 |
| Not integrated but connected | 0,25/3 |
| Not connected at all | 0 |

In case the “Fully integrated including BI” for all matters is selected the value is 1, that is maximum possible for this sub-question.

The maximum value on this table is then 7(seven).

Table 6.3 Financial management tools (Question 63-2, 63-6)

This table includes two questions. The first one on the digital tools for registers is only presenting the answers and no calculation is made nor The financial management tools include the following three categories but only first two are included in the calculation since “other” is impossible to

- Budgetary and financial management of courts
- Justice expenses management
- Other

- The deployment rate of financial management tools based on the answer of each of the two categories. For these tools following points are used:

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 100% | 1/2 |
| 50-99% | 0,75/2 |
| 10-49% | 0,5/2 |
| 1-9% | 0,25/2 |
| 0% (NAP) | 0% |
| NA | 0% |

In case the availability rate is 100% for both tools the value is 1 that is maximum possible for this sub-question.

- The “Data consolidated on national level” and “System communicating with other ministries” are Yes/No sub-questions that is counted as 0,5 for Yes for each tool. *Maximum value is 1(one) if all the answers are Yes for each of the two.*

The maximum value on this table is then 2(two).

Table 6.4 Measurement tools to assess the workload (Question 63-7/63-7-1)

This question focuses on judges, prosecutors, and staff members.

- The deployment rate for these tools are based on the answer each of the three categories. For these tools following points are used:

| | |
|----------|------|
| 100% | 1 |
| 50-99% | 0,75 |
| 10-49% | 0,5 |
| 1-9% | 0,25 |
| 0% (NAP) | 0 |
| NA | 0 |

In case the availability rate is 100% for all categories the value is 3 that is maximum possible for this sub-question.

- The “Monitoring at national level and at court local level” and “Integrated with CMS” are Yes/No sub-questions that is counted as 1 for Yes for both tools. *Maximum value is 2(one) if all the answers are Yes for each of the three.*

The maximum value on this table is then 5(five).

Table 6.5 Electronic submission of cases and summons (Questions 64-2 and 64-4)

These two questions are in one table because of its interconnection.

- The deployment rate for Q64-2 on submission of case electronically, based on the answer each of the three categories. For these tools following

| | |
|----------|------|
| 100% | 1 |
| 50-99% | 0,75 |
| 10-49% | 0,5 |
| 1-9% | 0,25 |
| 0% (NAP) | 0 |
| NA | 0 |

In case the availability rate is 100% for all matter the value is 3 that is maximum possible for this sub-question.

- "Submission in paper remains mandatory(a2)" is Yes/No sub-question that is evaluated opposite of the other Yes /No question where No is give a
- "Specific legislative framework" reply only presented not included in calculation since it is not relevant.
- "Integrated/connected with the CMS(a3)" is Yes/No sub-question that is counted as 1/3 for Yes for each matter. *Maximum value is 1(one) if all the*
Maximum value is 5(five) for this question.

The second question in this table is 64-4 for possibility to transmit summons to a judicial meeting or hearing electronically (e-summons)Has 4 sum-questions that are all Yes/No questions. They are:

- "Summons produced by CMS(b1)" is counted as 1/3 for Yes for each matter
- "Summon in paper form remains mandatory(b2)" is counted as 1/3 for No for each matter
- "Consent of the user to be notified by electronic means" is presented and not included in calculation
- "Modalities" is presented and not included in calculation

Maximum value is 2(one) for this question.

The maximum value on this table is then 7(seven).

Table 6.6 Electronic communication courts-lawyers (Question 64-6)

- The deployment rate for electronic communication of courts, based on the answer each of the three matter. For these tools following points are

| | |
|----------|------|
| 100% | 1 |
| 50-99% | 0,75 |
| 10-49% | 0,5 |
| 1-9% | 0,25 |
| 0% (NAP) | 0 |
| NA | 0 |

In case the availability rate is 100% for all matter the value is 3 that is maximum possible for this sub-question.

The other sub-questions are as follows:

- "Trial phases(ii)" is Yes/No sub-question that is counted equally for each category for each matter. Maximum value is 1(one) if all the answers are
- "Modalities(iii)" is Yes/No sub-question that is counted equally for modality for each matter. Maximum value is 1(one) if all the answers are Yes for each of the three.
- "Specific legislative framework" reply only presented not included in calculation since it is not relevant.
- "Availability for lawyers and parties(iv)" is Yes/No sub-question that is distributed 2/3 for lawyers and 1/3 for parties not represent by lawyer for

Table 6.7 Legal aid electronically (Question 64-3/64-3-1)

- The deployment rate for this tool uses following points:

| | |
|----------|------|
| 100% | 1 |
| 50-99% | 0,75 |
| 10-49% | 0,5 |
| 1-9% | 0,25 |
| 0% (NAP) | 0 |
| NA | 0 |

In case the availability rate is 100% the value is 1 that is maximum possible for this sub-question. The other sub-questions are as follows:

- "Request in paper mandatory(b)" is counted as 1 for No
- "Specific legislative framework" reply only presented not included in calculation since it is not relevant.
- "Granting LA is also electronically(c)"
- "Information available in CMS(d)" is counted as 1 for Yes

The maximum value on this table is then 4(four).

Table 6.8 Electronic communication with professionals (Question 64-7/64-7-1)

This question includes in calculation following elements of electronic communication between courts and enforcement agents, notaries and experts.

- The deployment rate for electronic communication of courts with other professionals, based on the answer each of the mentioned three types of

| | |
|----------|------|
| 100% | 1 |
| 50-99% | 0,75 |
| 10-49% | 0,5 |
| 1-9% | 0,25 |
| 0% (NAP) | 0 |
| NA | 0 |

In case the availability rate is 100% for communication of courts with each of these professionals value is 3 that is maximum possible for this sub-

Table 6.9 Existence of online processing devices of specialised litigation in 2020 (Q64-9)

This question is only presented and not included in the summary index tables.

Table 6.10 Overview of ICT assessment per question in 2020

This table summarises the calculations done in the previous tables by question in following columns presenting total values as described above:

Total (including 1 to 5) normalised to 10 points.

1. Assistance tools (Questions 62-7 and 62-8)
2. Case Management system (Question 63-1/63-1-1)
3. Financial management tools (Question 63-2, 63-6)
4. Measurement tools to assess the workload (Question 63-7/63-7-1)
5. Electronic communication (summarizing 6 to 9) normalised to 10 points:
 6. Electronic submission of cases and summons (Questions 64-2 and 64-4)
 7. Electronic communication courts-lawyers (Question 64-6)
 8. Legal aid electronically (Question 64-3/64-3-1)
 9. Electronic communication with professionals (Question 64-7/64-7-1)

Table 6.11 Overview of ICT assessment per question in 2018, 2019 and 2020

This is identical table as 6.10 with values calculated for three consecutive cycles.

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